24 PAGES. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 1 to 12.

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

We name The Prices That Rule.

J. M. HIGH & CO

We Defy the World to Match These Prices.

We Must Sell.

Telegrams from our New York representatives order us to make room, to sell Summer Stuff for anything it will bring. The order is imperative and will be followed to the very letter.

We begin tomorrow to cut prices. "Cost ignored, values forgotten," Crowded last week; these prices will pack the house from Basement to top floor.

We defy the world to match these values!

Silks! Silks!

At 19c Solid colored Surahs and 27-inch Figured Indias Silk, small lot to be closed out.

At 25c Kai Kai, wash Silks, worth 39c.

At 59c New lot figured and striped Saffeta Silks, worth $1.

33 Coupon Pattern black Silks, all the new imported weaves, guaranteed to wear well, to be sold Monday at one-half price. This is the chance of a lifetime for a handsome Black Silk.

Dress Goods.

50 pieces of Novelty Suitings, all wool, new fall styles, all new shades and black, bought to sell at 50c. As a leader tomorrow at 29c yard.

Storm Serges, the $1 grade of other houses, at 69c yard.

54-inch Storm Serge, worth $1.25, at 95c yard.

300 Remnants of all wool goods, 2 to 8 yard lengths, at one-third value.

Novelty Suits, worth $5 to $10, now $3.15.

Novelty Suits, worth $10 to $20, now $5 suit.

Black Goods.

54-inch all wool Storm Serge, the $1 quality, at 69c.

56-inch Storm Serge, worth $1.50, tomorrow at 98c.

All wool Flannel Suiting, worth 50c, at 29c yard.

Lace and Embroidery.

More of that lovely Valencenes Lace, 3 to 6 inches wide, worth the world over 35c, special at 10c.

More Mull Cambric and Hamburg Embroideries, ½ to 4 inches wide in two lots, worth three times the price, at 5 and 10c yard.

Ladies' plain, white and hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 7½c, at 3⅓c each.

Handkerchiefs worth 50c at 25c, 35c grade at 20c, 25c grade at 15c, 20c grade at 10c.

Linens.

A few more remnants of fine Table Damask, slightly soiled, at half price.

Huck Towels, worth 20c, tomorrow at 10c each.

72-inch full bleached Table Damask, small patterns, worth $1.29, tomorrow at 84c yard.

Wash Goods.

Remnants of fine Ginghams, worth 25c to 35c, good lengths, at 10c yard.

Finest imported Ginghams, that cost 25c, sold at 29c, tomorrow at 15c yard.

Swivel Silk Ginghams, worth 49c, at 29c yard.

Gents' Furnishings.

All silk Teck Scarfs, worth 39c to 59c, only a few at 25c each.

Windsor Ties, sold everywhere at 25c. High's price 19c each.

Gents' 4-ply 1900 Cuffs, worth 19c, at 12½c pair.

Gents' puff bosom Shirts, worth 75c, at 45c each.

Gents' Night Robes, made of fine Lonsdale muslin, were $1.25, now 75c.

Gents' best make French Suspenders, were 50c, now 20c pair.

Notions.

5,000 papers Hair Pins, 16 in each package, at 1c package.

Lot of Sponges, values range from 40c to 75c. We don't want them. Price for choice 10c.

Lot of Sponges, values range from 15c to 35c. Choice 3c.

Household Ammonia 5c.

Sewing Machine Oil 5c bottle.

Large assortment of fancy silver Belt Buckles, bought to sell at 50c, at 25c each.

Best English Pins 3c paper.

10c Curling Iron, 5c each.

White Wing Soap 5c cake.

Cucumber Complexion Soap, the best on the market, at 7c cake.

Combination Card Case and Purse, worth 75c, at 25c each.

Crockery, China and Glass Department In Basement.

The Greatest Bargains on Earth.

Only think, a Water Set, 6 Tumblers, large half gallon Pitcher and Tray, worth $1.75, for Monday take them away for only 75c.

Look at this: A Berry Set, consisting of a 9-inch polished Glass Bowl, with ½ dozen Berry Saucers to match, worth 75c, special at 48c.

The biggest thing for the money you ever saw or heard of. Remember we have only 50 of them. It is a beautiful decorated Lamp, large burner, with shade to match, a $1.50 article, will sell the lot on Monday for 98c, your choice.

Shoes, Shoes.

On New Balcony.

Ladies' Oxford Ties, patent tip, that were 75c, now 49c pair.

Ladies' Tan Oxfords that were $1, now 75c.

Children's Oxfords that were 75c now 50c.

Children's Spring Heel Sandals, C. and D. lasts, patent vamp, that were $1.50, now 75c.

Men's Calf Bals that were $1.75 now $1.25.

Men's Tan Bluchers that were $2.75 now $1.98.

Men's Kangaroo Bals, hand sewed, that were $4.50, now $1.73.

Second Floor.

50c takes choice of all our ladies' $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 Shirt Waists.

98c takes choice of all our Ladies' Rain Coats, valued at $1.75 and $2.00.

$2.49 takes any Silk Shirt Waists we own. Some in this lot were $5 and $7.

$1.98 takes choice of 17 Ladies' Serge Suits. Former price $3.50.

90c takes choice of the Ladies' Gingham and Outing Cloth Wrappers, worth up to $1.50 and $1.75.

10c pair. 110 pairs Boy's Knee Pants. Ages 3 to 9 years. On sale Monday from 8 to 10 o'clock.

12½c each. 75 Ladies' Calico Shirt Waists. Reduced from 35c.

75c suit. 23 Boy's Duck Kilt Suits worth $1.75.

Millinery.

All Summer Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at almost any price that will move them.

One lot of untrimmed hats, worth 75c upwards, at 10c.

Muslin Underwear.

At 75c. Ladies' Gowns, Chemise, Drawers and Corset Covers. Well made, beautifully trimmed. Values range from $1 to $1.75.

At 50c. Ladies' Gowns, Chemise and Drawers. Well made and nicely finished. Valued from 75c to $1.25.

The Basement.

8,000 yards wool Dress Goods Remnants, 1 to 8 yards in each, valued from 20c to 35c, choice Monday at 10c yard.

50 dozen Ladies' Swiss ribbed Vests at 5c each.

2,500 yards light figured French Satines, valued at 12½c, basement price 5c.

3,000 yards Apron and Dress Ginghams, valued at 7c, basement price 4c yard.

5,000 yards Pepperell wide Sheeting, valued at 22c, Monday in limited quantities at 18c yard.

2,500 yards A. C. A. Tucking, valued at 18c, Monday 12c yard.

5,000 yards French Satines, fall patterns, new goods, just come, valued at 12½c, cheap at that price, Monday basement price 10c.

6,000 yards figured Lawns and Batiste, worth 10c and 12½c, will be closed out Monday at 4c yard.

10,000 yards standard Calico Remnants, worth 6½c everywhere, basement price 4c yard.

3,000 yards white Lawns and Check Nainsook, regular 7c value, in basement Monday 5c.

250 rolls standard Calicoes, 5 lbs rolled together, a prize worth double the price, at 99c roll.

1 case new Percales, new patterns, would sell readily at 10c, the price to-morrow 6c yard.

Hosiery Department.

Monday, and as long as the lots last, we will sell

200 dozen ladies' imported Hose, Hermsdorf black, spliced heels and toes, Richelieu ribbed and plain, worth 35c, now 23c.

115 dozen gents' imported Half-Hose, LINEN SPLICED HEELS, SOLES AND TOES, **25c, or 6 pair for $1.35.**

100 dozen Boys and Misses' extra long French ribbed Hose, fast black, nice quality, at 12½c.

150 dozen genuine Shawknit half Hose, no dye, no seams and the only perfect fitting Sox made, at 15c.

Every pair of Shawknit Sox have the trade mark on the toe, no others are genuine, our price 15c.

350 pairs Ladies' best quality sewing Silk Stockings, regular price $3, now $1.80.

Ladies' seamless fast black Hose, double heels and toes, at 12½c.

OTHER STORES, GREEN WITH ENVY

At the unparalleled success of our great Summer Clearance Sale, are getting desperate in their efforts to stem the current of trade that unceasingly flows to our stores.

But they can't do it. The coming week will bring astonishing prices.

COME EVERY DAY.

Carpets and Draperies.

Our Mr. H. N. Goldsmith has just returned from a visit to all the leading manufacturers in the Northern and Eastern markets, having purchased the largest stock of Carpets, Rugs and Draperies ever brought South, at a reduction of twenty per cent less than their former price, and managing to get everything shipped before the first of August we get the benefit of the cheap freight rates which will enable us to save onr customers at least twenty per cent on all Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, etc.

Notice these prices:

New, full patterns, 1894, Moquette Carpets, new designs, new coloring and new styles, regular price $1.25, will sell this week for $1 a yard.

20 pieces Moquette, 1892 patpatterns or Jobs, same as shown in other places at 98c; our price 87c a yard.

Body Brussels Carpets, made, laid and lined at 90c a yard; others price inferior quality at $1.

Over one hundred rolls Tapestry Brussels received last week at 50c, 60c and 75c a yard, all new and attractive patterns.

Best all wool, extra super Ingrain Carpet made and laid, only 60c a yard.

Extra Super Ingrain Carpets that were 50c, now only 35c a yard.

$$$ DOLLARS $$$

IN YOUR POCKET!

Regardless of Cost or actual value, our entire stock for next thirty days is at the mercy of the buyer.

A SACRIFICE!

Not of our choosing, but a necessity of which we make a virtue.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In any article of FURNITURE you may need—Bedroom, Parlor, Dining Room and Hall Suits. The handsomest and most complete stock of new and artistic FURNITURE in the South, at prices to suit all purchasers.

WHY THIS REDUCTION?

You may ask. A natural question, easily answered. Our new quarters, formerly the National Hotel, are undergoing extensive repairs, and will be ready for occupancy by September 1.

WE DO NOT WANT TO MOVE

A single article of Furniture, and if the greatest reduction ever offered to the trade will effect this end we will make the reduction. We will put

ONE SILVER DOLLAR

Of currency on a parity with two of merchandise, a ratio that should seriously interest every prospective buyer. Come and look through our stock. If it is not to your interest to buy now, don't do it.

COLD FACTS

Are the best and most convincing proofs. An inspection of our stock, and comparison of prices will substantiate what we say.

CREDIT

May be desired, as is to be expected in these stringent times. To responsible parties accommodation will be extended. All correspondence and mail orders given prompt attention.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

It Is Splendid

Atlanta emulated Chicago by saying "I Will."

Credulous croakers will now yield to the energetic and alert citizens who pushed our claims to the front and won a great victory.

The Exposition

Is assured, activity has started in every direction, the invincible spirit of "get there" is dominant—it prevails throughout the country—nowhere is it so manifest as right here.

We Will

Get rid of all Summer stocks in order to make room for the new goods that are pouring in.

Elegant Suits, Worth $12.50, $13.50 and $15.00 at..... **$6.90**

Straw Hats
OFF 50% OFF.

Straw Hats are now selling here at 50 per cent less than the usual prices. They'll be worn until October. Half the Straw Hat money saved by coming to us.

Merchant Tailoring
OFF 25% OFF.

All orders left in the Merchant Tailoring department will be promptly filled and 25 per cent discount conceded. Immense display of Suitings and Trouserings.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 1108 AND E. STS. N. W. ATLANTA, GA. 15-17 WHITEHALL ST. BALTIMORE, FACTORY, 213 W. GERMAN ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

IT MEANS VERY MUCH

To the Entire Country and Especially to the South.

THE GREAT NICARAGUA CANAL.

Status of the Work and of the Legislation Concerning It—Details of the Work Proposed.

Washington, August 11.—(Special.)—The great Nicaragua interoceanic ship canal project is steadily forging to the front in Washington. No less than six bills—an unprecedented number—for the development and execution of the enterprise under the supervision of the United States government have been introduced in congress at this session, by statesmen from widely-scattered sections of the country—the Atlantic seaboard, the Pacific slope, the gulf ports and the Missouri and Mississippi valleys. One of these bills has been formally reported to the senate by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, from the committee on foreign relations, and one to the house by Representative Mallory, of Florida, from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce—the latter as an accepted substitute for all the other bills, similar in scope, introduced respectively by Representative Hayes, of Iowa; Representative Storer, of Ohio; Representative Doolittle, of Washington, and Representative Bryan, of Nebraska.

From the way memorials and petitions are being sent in to congress, it would appear that people in all parts of the union, in boards of trades, state and commercial



SENATOR MORGAN, OF ALABAMA.

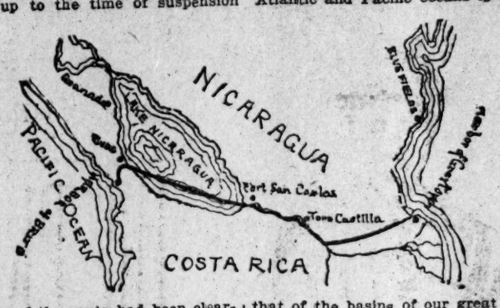
conventions, and individually, are rapidly becoming unanimously of the opinion that the United States government should proceed at once with the gigantic work and complete it as an American canal, under strictly American control. Senator Morgan, who has the success of the [illegible] greatly at heart, from a purely patriotic standpoint, predicts that it is destined to be the crowning glory of the nineteenth century.

The project is truly a momentous one, but it has been pronounced by all the experts who have investigated the subject to be perfectly practicable. The only question is as to accomplishing the work most economically, with a view to securing cheap tolls, after its completion, on the one hand, and on the other the control and domina[illegible] The scheme contemplates a combined artificial and natural waterway across the Central American isthmus, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, via Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan river, at a cost estimated at $65,000,000. The route selected—the choice out of ten different routes conisdered, and the one repeatedly approved by successive engineering parties sent out by the government—lies through a country for the most part salubrious, fertile, beautiful and rich in natural resources. By this route the distance to be traversed by vessels plying between the two oceans is 169 miles, but 121 miles of it would be in an approximately straight course by way of Lake Nicaragua and its eastern outlet, the San Juan river—both already navigable by ocean-going steamships, and twenty-two miles more to be traveled by means of natural basins to be filled up, so that only twenty-six miles of artificial canal-cutting would be needed—far less than at Panama. Besides, the land to be traversed is the lowest depression in the entire Cordillera range between the Arctic sea and the straits of Magellen. The crest line and reservoir of the canal would be Lake Nicaragua itself, only 110 feet above the sea level; a large inland body of fresh water, enclosed in a rock-bound basin, where the rainfall in the mountains is caught and imprisoned. Its outlet, the San Juan river, can be availed of for navigation sixty-five miles, and the lake itself for fifty-six miles, so that by cutting down the earth and upbuilding channels in the low country westward from the Caribbean sea to the river, thirty-six miles, and from the Pacific ocean eastward to the lake, twelve miles, a continuous waterway could be secured, which by means of locks and dams could be rendered navigable throughout from ocean to ocean.

The details of the work proposed are briefly these: First, a breakwater at Greytown and a deepening of the harbor there, dredging thence westward nine miles through alluvial ground; then a lock of thirty feet lift. A mile and a quarter beyond a second lock of thirty-one feet lift and a dam across the small stream Deseado, above which are to be three basins supported by another dam and a third lock of forty-five feet lift, affording five miles of free navigation. Next a lock cut three miles long through the "eastern divide," the piece de resistance of the whole engineering work, followed by twelve miles of free navigation in the valleys of the San Francisco and Machado rivers. Here the water is to be raised by embankments, forming basins connecting directly with the San Juan river above a large dam across its current, which will elevate the surface level in the river and lake and secure additional free navigation for sixty-five miles in the river and fifty-six miles across the lake. On the western side of the lake it is proposed that the canal shall enter a cut of slight depth in earth and rock nine miles long, issuing thence into the Tola basin, with five and one-half miles of free navigation obtained there by damming a small stream, the Rio Grande. At this dam a series of locks will lower the level eighty-five feet and the canal will proceed thence in excavation down the valley of the Rio Grande two miles to a final lock—a tidal lock of thirty feet lift, below which the canal will enter the upper portion of the harbor of Brito, one-half mile from the Pacific ocean, where a breakwater will be constructed, enlarging and making more commodious the present harbor.

Thirty million cubic yards of earth-dredging will be required for the canal, besides 21,773,810 cubic yards of earth excavation above the sea level, 13,452,938 yards of volcanic rock excavation, and 675,445 cubic yards of rock excavation under water. The rock and earth taken from the excavations can be used in constructing the embankments, weirs, outlets and locks. The minimum depth of water in the canal is to be thirty feet. The lake supply of water alone, it is estimated, will be ten times the maximum needed for the operation of the canal.

The present status of the enterprise can be soon told. The Nicaragua Maritime Company, which is an association of American business men and financiers, was incorporated by an act of congress in 1889, and proposed to build the canal by virtue of concessions granted by the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in 1887 to Lieutenant A. G. Menocal, of the United States navy, under the treaty of 1887 between Nicaragua and the United States. That company delegated the actual performance of the work to the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company. The latter concern fitted out an expedition from New York in May, 1889, for Greytown, on the east coast of Nicaragua, and in June began preliminary operations on the ground, being followed immediately by numerous vessels and transports laden with vast quantities of machinery, locomotives, tools, dredges, excavators, cars, rails, creosoted timber, piles, tugs, steam launches, pipes and the like. In October the work of excavating the harbor and mouth of the canal was got under way, together with the building of wharves and a railway for the transportation of heavy machinery, and a telegraph line, the clearing of forests along the route, and the erection of storehouses, hospitals, dwellings and administration offices. These activities were pushed rapidly until the close of the season of 1892. In the following year the disturbed state of the money market and the generally unsettled condition of financial affairs all over the world, producing serious embarrassment to all enterprises depending for their prosecution upon the sale of securities, caused a stoppage of the work, and it has remained suspended since. But up to the time of suspension



nineteen miles of the route had been cleared, sixty miles of telegraph had been erected, a telephone system had been established, and six miles of railroad had been constructed through swamps toward the "Eastern Divide." The net expenditures were reported to have been $5,500,000. In consequence of the stoppage there has been some loss in the depreciation of the plant, but all the dredges and machinery, houses and wharves are stated to be in good condition for an immediate resumption of work. Pending this resumption, capitalists from Europe have made propositions to the Maritime Canal Company, which are yet pending, to enter into an agreement for the completion of the canal on terms far more liberal to its present owners than any that have been offered by the United States. Hence, if action by congress is delayed unreasonably, it is believed the company will be compelled either to abandon the concessions and lose the money already invested in the canal, or to accept the offers made to them by the foreign capitalists.

By the terms of the Morgan bill in the senate and the Mallory bill in the house it is proposed to amend the incorporating act of 1889 so as to enable the Maritime Canal Company to construct the canal with the aid of the government within seven years; to have the government guarantee the bonds of the company and stand sponsor for the proper execution and completion of the undertaking, and above all, to have the United States dominate and control the canal hereafter and prevent its going into the hands of any foreign power.

The Morgan bill provides for the reorganization of the Maritime Canal Company and the calling in and redemption of their bonds and stocks; the issuance by the company of $100,000,000 of new stock, secured by mortgage bonds bearing the solemn guarantee of the United States at 6 per cent interest, and to be deposited in the United tSates treasury; the transfer of $70,000,000 of this capital stock ($33,000,000 in the Mallory bill) by the company to the United States government in consideration for its guaranty of the company's bonds, also to be deposited in the treasury; the issuance of $100,000,000 of the stock to Nicaragua and $1,500,000 to Costa Rica, the remaining $22,500,000 of stock to be used in the liquidation of expenditures heretofore incurred and in the partial construction of the canal; and the continuance of construction from funds derived from the sale of stock held by the treasury, and if necessary, from the sale of the guaranteed bonds, which are to be delivered by the secretary of the treasury to the company from time to time, under certain restrictions and limitations, as the work progresses. Further, the offices of the directors of the old company are to be declared vacant, except those representing Nicaragua and Costa Rica, whereupon a new board shall be created, consisting of fifteen (eleven in the Mallory bill) members, one each to be named by Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and one by the Maritime Canal Company, and the remaining members by the president of the United States, not more than half of them to belong to the same political party. Upon the reorganization of the board, the secretary of the treasury is to have an accounting with the old stockholders and deliver to them new capital stock equal to the amount they have thus far expended, not exceeding $4,500,000. The United States reserves the right to purchase the stock at par at any time. Dividends upon the stock must be made from net earnings, and shall not exceed 5 per cent of the par value. The work of construction must be done under the immediate supervisor of United States government engineers, and all expenditures are to be under the general supervision of the secretary of the treasury.

Senator Morgan declares that the safeguards provided in his bill will prevent any possible injury or loss to the United States, and thinks it entirely probable that the treasury will never be required to advance any money, either for the construction of the canal or for the payment of interest on the bonds, even while the canal is building. "The interest on the bonds," he points out, "even after $70,000,000 has been expended, is $2,100,000 per annum, and if it requires 7 years to complete the canal, the issue of bonds required will be almost $10,000,000 each year; that is, $300,000 for the first year, $600,000 the second year, $900,000 the third year, and so on until the seventh year, when the sum needed to meet the interest would be $2,100,000. At that time the canal will be opened and in full operation, and its income even for the first year will reach $5,000,000, counting at the rate of tolls now received by the Suez canal, which is paying 22 per cent dividends annually."

There is no question but that the early completion of the Nicaragua canal as contemplated would be of incomparable commercial benefit and advantage to the American people. The position the canal would occupy would be unique, exceeding in strategic value the straits of Gibraltar; and, like the Mediterranean, of which it is the gateway, the Caribbean sea, the gulf of Mexico and the Isthmian Pacific would fairly teem with the commerce of the world, passing to and fro through the canal. Its mere possession by the United States, moreover, would constitute a perpetual assertion of the Monroe doctrine.

If the Nicaraguan canal were in operation today, its benefits to the commerce of America, as well as the rest of the world, would be simply inestimable. By means of it the United States could absolutely determine the destiny of the whole western hemisphere; for a well equipped naval station on that inland sea, with fortified termini and a fleet of modern warships, would dominate the Atlantic eastward to the Windward islands of the West Indies, and westward to the Hawaiian islands and Samoa. The marine distance from New York to San Francisco would be reduced by 10,000 miles; to Hong-Kong, China, by 4,000 miles; to Yokohama, Japan, 7,000 miles; to Melbourne, Australia, 3,000; to Hawaii, 3,000, and to Valparaiso, Chile, 5,000. The marine distance from New Orleans to San Francisco would likewise be diminished by 11,000 miles; from Liverpool to San Francisco, 7,000 miles, to Hong-Kong, 1,200 miles; to Yokohama, 4,000 miles, and to Hawaii, 5,000 miles. The voyage from New York to the eastern entrance of the canal would be 2,021 miles, and from San Francisco to the western entrance, 2,776 miles. The lumber, grain, fish and fruit trade of the Pacific and northwestern states would be marvelously augmented; the trade between Inria, China, Japan and our Atlantic ports would also be vastly increased, while the great agricultural interests east of the Rocky mountains and west of the Alleghenies, via the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers and railroad routes to the new Galveston harbor, New Orleans and Mobile would receive an incalculable impetus. Finally the opening of the canal would make continuous our coast line from Alaska to Maine.

The yearly tonnage crossing the isthmus of Panama from Colon to Aspinwall by rail, after transshipment, together with that which now goes around Cape Horn, amounts to 5,000,000 and this tonnage would immediately drain through the Niagara canal, besides the large part of tonnage that now rounds the cape of Good Hope and a large part of that now passing through the Suez canal. The tonnage of the Sault sea Marie aggregates about 10,000,000 or 3,000,000 greater than that of the Suez canal, but when the east and west commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is compared to that of the basins of our great lakes, even the prodigious figures of the latter are insignificant. The net annual tonnage of the Suez canal, which is 7,000,000, at toll rates of $2 per ton, yields $14,000,000 annual revenue to its owners. With an annual traffic of 10,000,000 tons—only half the intended capacity of the Niagara canal—that new waterway would earn at the same rates of toll a revenue of $20,000,000 annually.

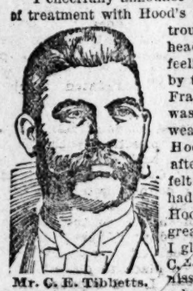
In his report Senator Morgan quotes some carefully prepared figures and tables, showing that traffic between Atlantic and Pacific ports to the value of $315,038,165 every year would become directly tributary to the Nicaragua canal, and also that traffic to the value of $463,243,847 would be within the zone of the canal's attraction.

JOHN D. CREMER.

That Tired Feeling

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes the Weak Strong.

"I cheerfully announce the facts of a course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was troubled with a dull headache and that tired feeling. I am employed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway and was out in all kinds of weather. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking six bottles I felt perfectly well and had a good appetite. Hood's sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier and I gladly recommend it." C. E. TIBBETTS, Monett, Missouri.



Mr. C. E. Tibbetts.

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

EVERYTHING OPTICAL.

Leaders in grinding oculists' prescription lenses. Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

F. L. STANTON'S POEMS

Reduced in Price From $1 to 75c per Volume.

The second edition of Mr. Stanton's poems will soon be exhausted and if you would like to have a copy now is the time to buy it. The books are on sale at the following book stores in this city:

J. F. Lester, 7 Whitehall street.
John M. Miller, DeGive's opera house.
George Bolles, 24 Marietta street.

Call or send your order to either of these places and you will be promptly waited upon

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TO RENT

The Augusta Hotel

Containing ninety rooms, in perfect order; fine location, a chance of a life time for a man who has a small capital and understands his business; no furniture; possession at once. Apply to

JOHN W. DICKEY, Augusta, Ga.

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For Sale.

1,000 Rolls of re-rolled Bagging.
2,000 Bundles of re-rolled Ties.

THE AUGUSTA FACTORY, Augusta, Ga.

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SLOCUM'S OZONIZED Norwegian COD LIVER OIL WITH GUAIACOL

It will be noticed by people taking Slocum's Ozonized Cod Liver Oil and Guaiacol that after a week or two their appetites will commence to improve. Why is this? Because the Guaiacol destroys the poisonous Bacteria which are present in the stomach and the blood of consumptives, and impairing their appetite and digestion. *By destroying these Bacteria we give Nature an opportunity to re-establish the original healthy condition of the tissues.*

A perfect remedy for consumption. Pleasant to take.

Send for Book on Ozone, mailed free.

Prepared by T. A. Slocum Co., New York.

Going Rapidly.



The best Pistol fin the United State or this money. Made exactly like a Smith & Wesson. Can sell youa nickel-plated, one 32 or 38 caliber, for $3.75 or a blued one for $4.00. The Clark Hardware Co., co. Edgewood ave. and Peachtree street.

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You have nothing to do but whittle. We have Pocket Knives from 5 cents up to $3. Our fall importation has just arrived, and we can fit you up nicely. Razors, Scissors, Table Cutlery and anything in the cutting line The Clarke Hardware Co., corner Edgewood ave., and Peachtree street.

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If you do not get enough exercise in your business we can furnish you with dumb bells, Indian clubs, chest weights, health pulls and anything in the Gymnasium line. They take up but little space and are of great benefit. Write or send to us for catalogue of Gymnasium Goods. Special prices to clubs and associations. The Clarke Hardware Co.

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Fad, and in order to be "in it" you should have a Tennis Racket, one of our late makes.—Poles, covers, balls and everything necessary to equip a tennis court. Send for new catalogue of this line of goods. The Clarke Hardware Co., cor Peachtree st. and Edgewood avenue.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE has "busted" but baseball is still on the go. We have a completeline of balls from 5 cents to $1.50. Bats from 5c to $1.50. Mitts from 25c to $7.50; Masks from 25c to $5, and in fact any thing you need at close prices. Write us for catalogue. The Clarke Hardware Co. cor. Peachtree st. & Edgewood ave., Atlanta, Ga

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S

Real Estate Offers.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS homes complete, new 8-r., 2-story modern residence, with all city improvements made and paid for, water, gas, baths, new barn, fine well, lot 50x175 feet to 10-foot alley, east front, elevated, paved street and walks; must sell and we solicit offers. Terms liberal.

CAPITOL AVE. HOME, neat, new, choice, 7 rooms, 2 stories, water, gas, bathroom, coalhouse, lot 55x209 feet to alley, $5,250; or will exchange for less expensive property for renting purposes.

SYLVAN AVE., near Capitol ave., neat, new 5-r. cottage on lot 50x120 feet to alley; shed and stalls for cow, only $1,300; will exchange for good farm worth $1,300.

KELLY ST., near Fair st. school, 3 lots each 48x142 feet, near Clarke st., $2,500 for all.

ROME, GA., PROPERTY, vacant and improved, to exchange for Atlanta city or suburban property.

LINDEN ST., near Piedmont Ave., three lots each 50x175 feet to Box st., all three for $3,300; will exchange for other property provided $1,000 cash is paid owner in the deal.

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INMAN PARK,

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$1,728, MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF

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Without Interest.
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ROOM 24, INMAN BUILDING.
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BIDS WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until September 3d proximo, 12 m., for building 11,899 lineal feet of brick sewerage and laying 7,274 lineal feet of terra cotta pipe connections with necessary manholes and catch basins in city of Montgomery, Ala. For specifications apply to commissioner of streets.

R. H. SOMMERVILLE, City Treasurer.

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Footcoverers to all Mankind. 27 Whitehall.

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G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate,

No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House.

FOR RENT--LIVERY STABLE

I am prepared to offer for rent to a responsible party that excellent stable property on Loyd street, between the Markham house and Decatur street. This property has been known for years as one of the leading livery stables of the city. It contains about 12,000 square feet of ground, and is thoroughly equipped with stalls, pens, sheds, and yards. Situated in the center of the city, across the street from the union depot. It has an advantage over all other stables.

Call at my office and see the property and get particulars. G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall street, Kimball house.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

28 Peachtree Street.

$3,000 buys 50 acres of fine land on which there is a new 6-room house and outbuildings, 6 miles from carshed on the Williams Mill road. Land very productive and lies well; $1,000 or $1,500 cash, balance easy, or would exchange for house and lot in the eastern portion of city.

$250 buys beautiful lot 40x100 on Tallaferro street, near W. Hunter street; $100 cash, balance to suit.

I have some choice vacant lots in Gainesville, Ga., to seel cheap or exchange for Atlanta property.

$3,000 buys 6-room house, corner lot 50x135 on Formwalt street; terms easy.

$4,000 buys 2 houses and 3 lots on Hilliard street, or will exchange for close-in home.

$2,000 on easy terms buys nice 6-room house and store, corner lot, 56x111, to alley on Pearl street.

$425 buys pretty lot 25x120 on Grace street; cost over $600.

$1,200 buys 4-room house, lot 50x100 on Georgia avenue, near Capitol avenue. Terms easy.

$2,550 buys 7-room house, lot 50x190, on Stonewall street. Terms easy.

$2,500 buys nice 5-room house, water and gas, lot 54x160, on E. Cain street, near Jackson street; $1,000 cash, balance $40 per month.

The cheapest piece of property I have on my books is an elegant, roomy house, large lot, on Washington street. Call in and let me tell you about it.

Pretty lot on Linden avenue at close figures.

$1,500 buys lot 100x150 to 12-foot alley on Miranda avenue in Copenhill, lies well and nicely shaded. ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree.

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NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

$5,750 FOR STORE HOUSE, corner lot, on one of the best streets, and renting for $45 a month.

EXCHANGE—7-room new house, with gas, never occupied, on Capitol avenue, for only $3,750, $500 cash, balance easy; will take vacant lot or other property in part payment.

$3,000 FOR 7-room, 2-story house, new; modern conveniences, 297 Crew street; $300 cash, balance easy.

$3,000 FOR 6-room house and large, elevated lot, 100x200, one block of electric line and public school.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

J. B. ROBERTS,

Real Estate, 45 Marietta Street.

10-r Forest avenue, will take nice north side vacant lot as part pay, $8,000.

900 acres to exchange for suburban property, $5,000.

5-r Georgia avenue, $20 mo., $1,800.

4-r Pine street, $15 mo., $1,600.

5-r Luckie street, $2,250.

6-r Jones avenue, $1,700.

33 acres near Decatur to exchange for city property.

7-r Windsor street, $3,800.

5-r Magnolia street, $1,100.

2-4-r South Pryor street, $4,000.

210x150 Piedmont, $7,000.

7-r Richardson, $3,000.

7-r Currier street, $5,500.

Come to see us for farms.

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Real Estate and Loans.

Don't Wait—Buy now, the rise is coming.

$900—72x184 on Bowden, near Peachtree. Cost $1,200 two years ago. Must go.

$2,500—West End cottage, 6 rooms, close in, near Park street. Worth $3,000. Cheap.

$850—4 lots, worth $1,600, must sell quick.

$3,500—7-room house and one and one-half acre lot in Edgewood.

$1,500—4 acres at Kirkwood, fronting electric line. This is worth $3,500. Near Georgia railroad.

$18,000—Central property paying good interest.

$1,500—5 acres at Decatur, close to car line.

$3,500—New cottage fronting railroad at Decatur.

Office 12 East Alabama St. Telephone 383.

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95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets. Branch store at 201 Peters street. In addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of field, lawn and garden seeds for fall sowing—such seeds as rye, clover, orchard, blue and red-top grass seeds. Also a large variety of turnip seeds of the growth of 1894; such seeds as Purple Top, White Flat Dutch, White, Amber, Yellow and Mammoth Red Top, Globe, Dixie, Seven Top, Yellow Rutabaga, Cowhorn, Yellow Aberdeen and other varieties, all fresh and true to name. Also a few bushels of German Millet on hand which will be sold low. Fall Cabbage, Collard and Radish Seeds on hand; also a few pounds each of five or six kinds of fine Onion Seed, which will make onions large enough for table use before Christmas if sown now. All of the above and other goods at 95 Whitehall street and branch store at 201 Peters street. The usual supply of fine Wines, Ales, Beers and Porter, Brandies, Gins, Rums and Whiskies of the very best grades, both foreign and domestic, at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store at each place. Please call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks large and numerous at each of his houses. Terms

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
$From Savannah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	$To Savannah	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon	11 30 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	5 00 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
From Hapeville	6 15 pm	$To Macon	4 25 pm
From Hapeville	6 05 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
$From Savannah	8 05 pm	$To Savannah	9 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
$From Hapeville	2 45pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
$From Nashville	7 00 am	$To Nashville	8 05 am
From Marietta	8 30 am	$To Chattanooga	3 01 pm
$From Chatt'n'ga	12 55 pm	To Marietta	6 30 pm
$From Nashville	6 25 pm	$To Nashville	8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
$From Montg'm'y	6 40am	$To Montgomery	5 35 am
From Newnan	8 25 am	To Manchester	9 00 am
From Mancnester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 45 am
From Selma	11 40 am	$To Montgomery	1 50 pm
From Palmetto	2 15 pm	$To Selma	4 20 pm
$From Montg'm'y	6 15 pm	To Newnan	5 45 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 15 am	To Newnan	5 15 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
$From Augusta	5 40 am	$To Augusta	7 20 am
From Covington	7 50 am	To Clarkston	12 05 pm
$From Augusta	1 15 pm	$To Augusta	3 40 pm
From Clarkston	1 45 pm	To Covington	6 30 pm
$From Augusta	6 15 pm	$To Augusta	10 40 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
$From Wash'gton	5 20 am	$To Richmond	8 00 am
From Toccoa	8 30 am	To Washington	12 03 m
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Toccoa	6 55 pm
$From Richmond	9 30 pm	$To Washington	9 00 pm
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY			
$From Birmin'h'm	11 40am	$To Birmin ham	4 15 pm
$From Tallapoosa	8 30 am	$To Greenville	6 45am
$From Greenville	8 50 pm	$To Tallapoosa	6 15 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (WESTERN SYSTEM)			
$From Chattan'ga	6 00 am	$To Brunswick	7 20 pm
$From Jacks'ville	7 35 am	$To Chattanooga	8 00 am
From Macon	11 45 am	$To Cincinnati	2 00 pm
$From Cincinnati	1 55 pm	$To Macon	4 20 pm
$From Chattan'ga	6 45 pm	$To Jacksonville	7 30 pm
$From Brunswick	7 50 pm	$To Chattanooga	11 00 pm
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
$From Washing'n	4 09 pm	$To Charleston	7 15 am
$From Charleston	6 45 pm	$To Washington	12 00 m
From Elberton	6 40 am	To Elberton	4 30 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 30 am	To Columbus	*7 30 am
From Columbus	*8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 20 pm
*8:05 arrival and 7:30 departure Sunday only.			
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To Fort Valley	3 15pm

S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 8, 1894.
"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND.			SOUTHBOUND.	
No. 36. Daily.	No. 402. Daily.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	No. 403. Daily.	No 41 Daily
7 15am	12 00 m	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar	4 09 pm	9 45 pm
9 25 am	1 59 pm	Lv. Union Depot, City Pt. Lawrenceville	4 08 pm	6 28 pm
10 00 am	2 28 pm	Winder	3 42 pm	5 5. pm
10 41 am	3 03 pm	Lv... Athens ...Ar	3 05 pm	4 40 pm
11 45 am	4 01 pm	Ar... Elberton ...Lv	2 04 pm	3 40 pm
12 05 pm	4 55 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	1 1. pm	3 15 pm
1 15 pm	5 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	12 45 pm	2 25 pm
2 15 pm	6 05 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	12 04 am	1 16 pm
4 15 pm	7 25 pm	Ar... Chester... Lv	10 51 am	9 10am
4 30 pm	8 40 pm	Ar... Monroe... Lv	9 37 am	8 45am
.....	1 35 am	Lv... Raleigh ...Lv	5 22 am	.....
.....	2 33 am	Ar... Henders'n Lv	4 10 am	.....
.....	4 05 am	Ar... Weldon ...Lv	2 48 am	.....
.....	6 00 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	12 55 am	.....
.....	6 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	12 25 am	.....
.....	10 45 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	8 30 pm	.....
.....	12 00 m	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 35 pm	.....
.....	2 20 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	.....
.....	4 53 pm	Ar New York Lv	3 20 pm	.....
.....	9 45pm	Ar... Charlotte... Lv	6 30 am	.....
.....	7 35am	Ar Wilming'n Lv	7 30 pm	.....
17 35pm		Ar Darlington Lv	.....	7 00 am
.....	4 30 am	Lv Weldon Ar	1 45 am	.....
.....	9 00 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	9 30 pm	.....
.....	9 10 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	9 20 pm	.....
.....	6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (D) Ar	8 05am	.....
.....	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 00 pm	.....
.....	10 46am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	.....
.....	11 23 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 10 pm	.....
.....	5 55 pm	Lv P'sm'th (n) Ar	9 10 am	.....
.....	5 30 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 1e pm	.....
.....	7 43 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	.....
.....	5 50 pm	Lv P'm'th (w) Ar	8 30 am	.....
.....	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	.....
ELBERTON ACCOMMODATION.				
No. 36.	DAILY.			No. 41.
4 30pm	Lv..... Atlanta (City Time) ..... Ar.			8 14 am
7 14pm	Ar. Lawrenceville (Eastern Time) Lv.			7 39 am
7 50pm	Ar..... Winder..... " " Lv.			6 46 am
8 30pm	Ar..... Athens ..... " " Lv.			6 05 am
9 40pm	Ar..... Elberton ..... " " Lv.			5 40 am

† or ‡ Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. and 403 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington. Through parlor cars between Jacksonville, Fla., and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 4 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's local office, No. 6 Kimball House.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. P. A. JOHN H. WINDER, General Manager.

R. E. BRANCH, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
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FINANCIAL.

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Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

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To loan on high class business property in Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Amounts of $40,000 and over at 5 per cent. Smaller amounts 5½ to 6 per cent. Correspondence invited. G. A. GUENTHER, Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.

july28—1m fin col

Old Papers for sale at The Constitution Office, at 20 cents per hundred

KIM OK KIUN.

Assassination of Corea's Rebel and How It Affected the Corean Rebellion.

WAS HE A PATRIOT OR A TRATOR?

A Queer Scheme for Vengeance and How It Is Being Carried Out.

A TALK WITH THE ASSASSIN

The Inside Story of How Kim Captured the King and Sliced Off His Enemies' Head—Kim's Dead Body Executed.

Seoul, Corea, July 6.—One of the causes of the trouble between Japan and China, and the beginning, in fact, of the present rebellion in Corea, was the assassination of Kim Ok Kiun at Shanghai. Kim Ok Kiun, after his famous conspiracy in Corea, fled to Japan, and he was for a long time under the protection of the Japanese government. He was invelgled over to Shanghai and was there assassinated by a friend of the king of Corea. Japan almost claimed him as a subject, and she thought that his murderers and his remains should have been carried to Tokio. Li Hung Chang aided the Coreans in transporting them to this place, and the maltreatment of the body of Kim was probably foreseen by Li Hung Chang when he gave the order for the Chinese vessel of war to carry the body to Corea. This country is a strange mixture of barbarism and civilization. It is almost incredible that these people whose souls are full of poetry, whose tastes are, I believe, naturally refined, and who pride themselves on being disciples of Confucius should act in the way they did with Kim



THE KING'S FATHER.

Ok Kiun. His body was brought here to Corea. It was cut into pieces and the different parts of it have been carried over the country and hung up as a warning to traitors above the biggest gates of the largest of the Corean cities. Seoul went mad with joy when the news came of the assassination. Business was suspended and the court devoted itself to feasting and dancing. I am told that 150 of those frail professional maidens known as gesang or dancing girls were brought into the palace in a single night, and when I came here *the other* day from Chemulpo I passed one of these almond-eyed beauties going back home after her carousal at the capital. She was on horseback, riding astride, and she had a couple of servants with her.

The tale of Kim Ok Kiun's life and death reads more like a romance of the dark ages than the story of auctual doings in this year of our Lord 1894. It will have a great influence upon Corea's future, and in it are comprised events which materially affected the governments of this part of the world. China and Japan are mixed up in it, and it is largely the cause of the war clouds which are now hovering over Asia. Russia is deeply concerned by it, and England is new trembling at the possibility of its results upon her Indian empire. This little land of Corea is the key to eastern Asia If the czar gets his hold upon it, China will probably be subjugated by the Russians and a door will be opened for a Russian army into Hindoostan and Burmah. Corea is within only a few hours' sail of Japan. It is separated from China by a wall of stakes. The lower boundary of Siberia touches it and Russia, Japan and China would all be glad to call Corea theirs. The most famous statesmen of the Japanese empire were, it is said, behind Kim Ok Kiun's rebellion, and it is charged that a Japanese led the rebels in the fights with the king's troops of a few days ago.

The rebellion of ten years ago and the rebellion of today are in the interests of modern progress, as far as the Japanese are concerned, and there is no doubt but that Corea will come out of the fight in a better condition than she has ever been in the past. Kim Ok Kiun got his idea of changing the Corean government and of the introduction of western civilization through his residence in Japan. He saw what had been done there and he tried to play the same game in Corea. Less than a generation ago Japan was in almost as barbarous a condition as China is today. It was ruled by feudal lords, and their soldiers went about maltreating the common people as they pleased. The mikado was merely a puppet in the hands of the army, and the real ruler was the commander in chief of the



"SHE RODE ASTRIDE."

troops. Now Japan is one of the civilized lands of the face of the globe. It has a postal system as good as ours. It has adopted the national banking system. Its common schools and universities are everywhere. Its people have their parliament and every Japanese has his rights. The cities turn out newspapers by the million a year and property is safe. The country is making money. It is one of the richest on the globe, and its public debt is practically nothing. The story of its change is the most wonderful page of history. There is nothing like it. In the space of less than thirty years it has jumped further on the road to civilization than any other nation has done in centuries, and today it is more civilized than any country outside of Europe except the United States. It has a fine army and a powerful navy, and it is a giant which may make China, notwithstanding her millions, kneel. This revolution was accomplished by Japanese statesmen, men who held such positions as Kim Ok Kiun held in Corea, and it was from them that Kim got his idea of revolutionizing his own country.

Corea, like Japan, was for years shut out from the rest of the world. Foreigners dared not land upon its shores. No one knew anything about the land, in fact, until twelve years ago, when our own Admiral Shufeldt made the first treaty and opened the country to the civilized world. Commodore Perry, you know, opened Japan, and the fact that America was the first to open Corea, and that it has always been friendly to the country is one of the reasons why the king would like to have the United States step in and help him in his present trouble. Before Corea had been opened, however, Kim Ok Kiun had told the king of the wonderful changes that were going on in Japan. He had fled there seeretly in order to study its civilization, and, in connection with another Corean, named So Kwang Pom, had spent some years in the country. They came back with the idea of inducing the king to adopt the new civilization. At this time, however, the king's father was practically the ruler of Corea. He is a bad man and he hates Christianity and western methods. He killed thousands of native Christians, and he charged Kim with trying to introduce Christianity into Corea. The result was that Kim came near losing his head, and he had to flee. The king's father, in fact, fomented a rebellion, and during this the Chinese troops were called by him into Corea nominally to protect the kingdom. He had all along favored China, and during this rebellion he tried to have the queen killed. He failed in this, and it was through her family and friends that the revolution did not succeed and the king was made the real ruler of the people. The king's father was banished. He has since returned to Corea, and I saw him riding in state the other day through the main street of Seoul.

After the rebellion was over Kim Ok Kiun and So Kwang Pom came back here. They aided, I think, in making the treaty with the United States, and began to plan for the introduction of modern civilization. Ambassadors were sent to Washington, and they returned full of new ideas and schemes for the modernization of the country. The chief of these ambassadors was Prince Min Yong Ik, who is related to both king and queen, and who was one of the most influential of the progressionists. The foreigners from all the greatest nations established themselves at the capital, and Corea seemed to be on the same toad as Japan. Kim had at this time the implicit confidence of his majesty. He was head of the colonization department, was vice president of the foreign office and had undertaken the establishment of a modern postal system for the country. He had begun to build a mint. Electric lights had been ordered from America for the palace, and a body of Corean cadets had been sent from Japan and drilled by the soldiers there. They had come back, and the king had given them important positions in the palace. The Chinese instructors of the troops had been dismissed, and Gatling guns were ordered from America.

In the meantime, the anti-foreign spirit began to rise. The Chinese saw that they and their civilization were losing ground every day. They felt that Corea was slipping away from them, and they did all they could to foment trouble. They soon had a party in their favor. Prince Min Yong Ik changed his policy and leaned toward the Chinese, and the country was in a short time divided upon the lines of progress and anti-progress, or, in other words, upon those of China and Japan. It is divided in the same way today. China represents the old regime, Japan stands in the place of modern progress and civilization. There are two parties now, as there were then, and it may be said that



KIM OK KIUN'S EXECUTION—By a Korean Artist.

these parties are headed by the families of the king and queen. The queen's family is very strong in Corea. The chief officials who have been squeezing the country to death belong to it, and I am told that they favor the Chinese. They did so ten years ago, and it was through them that a large part of the king's revenues went to the paying of Chinese troops, who traveled about the country acting in the most impudent way. Kim Ok Kiun saw with alarm the growth of this Chinese element. As vice president of the foreign office, he had to pay the bills of many contracts which were made with the Japanese, but there was no money in the treasury. He decided to overthrow the existing government, to seize the king and, through him, rule Corea after modern methods. He had influential friends to help him, and his conspiracy came to a head just about ten years ago.

It was the night of December 4, 1884. The new postal service had just been opened. The first mail had been sent that day from here to the seaport at Chemulpo and the new postmaster general was giving a dinner in honor of the event. The leading foreigners had rushed in and taken up their residence in Seoul as soon as the country was opened, and a party of these noble Coreans and generals were at the table doing justice to the feast. The dinner was at its height, when an alarm of fire was raised and it was reported that the house of the crown prince was in flames. Now, according to the custom of this country one of the two generals-in-chief of the army has to go to every fire that occurs in the capital. He organizes the forces for its suppression and reports upon it to the king. General Min Yonk Ik rose from the table and rushed for his horse. A few moments later he was brought back with his body covered with blood. He had a saber cut across his face and a half dozen serious wounds upon his person. Dr. H. N. Allen, an Ohio man, then connected with the Presbyterian medical mission here, was called in. He took charge of him, and it was by his skill that an almost miraculous cure was affected. No Corean could have saved him, and it was through this treatment that Dr. Allen became the most influential foreigner in Corea. The king and queen treat him almost as one of their family, and it is through him that the American missions have so prospered, and that the influence of the United States is today superior to that of any other nation in the world—but that is another story.

In the meantime, while this was going on, Kim Ok Kiun and one of his confederates ran to the palace. They stationed the Japanese cadets at the gates and permitted no one but their friends to enter. They told the king that the Chinese soldiers were going to overthrow the government and capture him. They charged some of the officials with being in the plot and urged him to flee with them. General Han was present. He objected to the king's going with Kim, whereupon Kim kicked him and told him he was a traitor to the king. His majesty believed Kim's story and he gave him his royal seal. Kim took this and sent for the most influential of his enemies. As soon as they arrived at the palace they were told to go to a certain room, where the king was, and as they entered the door Kim's cadets sliced off their heads. The king had before this been taken to another part of the palace and word was sent to the Japanese legation asking or its troops to come to the palace to protect the king. In the meantime the Chinese legation saw what was going on. They were, I think, under the same man who is now minister to Corea, and who, by the way, is one of the shredwest diplomats of the world, and who has, I am told, all the arrogance and the impudence that the Chinaman shows whenever he gets the upper hand. With his troops he attempted to take the palace. The Coreans came to his assistance and Kim saw that the game was up. He fled first with the king to a temple back of the palace, but the next day he allowed the Chinese to get possession of his majesty, and surrounded by his Japanese guard, fled to Chemulpo and sailed for Japan. Since then he has been under the protection of the Japanese government, and it is only through them that his life has been preserved so long.

The true story of Kim Ok Kiun's taking off has not been told. I get it almost direct from his assasin. He is now nominally in prison and he cannot be brought into the presence of the king until thirty days from the time when his hands have touched a dead body. This is according to Corean custom. He is well treated, however, and when a month has passed every one expects that he will be called to court and receive a high official position for his bloody murder. This man's life would make a plot for a dime novel, and his assassination of Kim was done, not because he hated him, but in order that he might carry out a pet scheme of vengeance, which has, I am told, been the mainspring of his actions for years. The man who gave me my information is a Corean official from the northern part of the country, who is a close friend of the assassin and who was in Seoul at the time of Kim's rebellion. He came to me almost directly after a talk with the assassin, and the man told him just how he had killed Kim at Shanghai and gloated over it as he related why he did it. A more villainous act I never heard described. The assassin's name is Hong Chong Woo. He is a man of about forty years of age. He was born near here, and when he was still young his father moved to the island of Quelpart. Here Hong got an office. He was a very unjust official and he levied all sorts of unfair taxes. He squeezed the people until they were almost starving, and at last they arose in rebellion and mobbed him. In the melee Hong's mother was killed. The story of his oppressions getting out Hong saw that he could no longer stay in Quelpart and he went away, vowing vengeance upon the people whom he had oppressed. He told his friends that he was going to Japan and that he proposed to learn all about modern civilization. He would come back in the course of years to Seoul and get an appointment under the king. By the aid of his knowledge he would work his way up to such a position as would eventually give him the control of his old tax district at Quelpart and he would then squeeze the life out of the people who had killed his mother. This story will sound like a tale of Munchausen's when read in the United States. It does not sound so strange here. At any rate, Hong went to Japan. He studied French and Japanese there until he became a good enough French scholar to translate Corean books into the French and to make money out of them. With this money he went to Paris, and he landed there with only $12 in his pocket. His knowledge of French and Corean gave him work with the missionary societies of the Catholic church, and he also did work and became the friend of Pere Hyacinthe. He accumulated money and after a time returned to Japan. In the meantime the rebellion of Kim Ok Kiun had occurred. Kim was staying in Yokohama, protected by Japanese guards. Hong saw that through killing him he might gain the favor of the king and get the office which would accomplish his scheme of venegeance. He sought Kim out. He wormed his way into his confidence. He pretended to want to overthrow the Corean government. At the same time he privately told the minister from Corea to Tokio that he thought Kim ought to be killed and that he was ready to do it. The legation became convinced of his sincerity and they first attempted with him to take Kim to Corea alive. They gave him a dinner at a tea house in Yokohama, where there were plenty of geishas and plenty of wine. The scheme was to get him drunk, propose a ride to cool off, to capture him during the ride, carry him to a ship and take him to Corea. Everything went well up to the time of getting into jinrikishas for the ride. Here it failed, because the men from the Corean legation were not on time.

Then Hong planned the assassination at Shanghai. He had great trouble in getting Kim to leave Japan, and it was only through persuading him that he had the money by which he could organize another revolution in Corea that he got him to go. Kim thought that if he had $10,000 he could get enough Japanese troops to go with him to Corea to conquer the country. He knew that the Corean soldiers were of no good, and realized that the people were on the verge of rebellion. Hong pretended he had the money in a French bank at Shanghai, and he showed Kim a forged check upon this bank for $5,000. He told Kim that there were many Russians in Shanghai, and that during his stay in France he had learned many things about the schemes of Russia. He said that the Russians were building the trans-Siberian railroad in order to take Corea first and afterward China. He said that they were looking about for a good strong Corean general to help them, and that by meeting the Russians at Shanghai, Kim could, in all probability, have the command of their forces. In this and other ways he at last persuaded him to leave Japan. He acted so that Kim had full faith in him, going so far as to even present him with a sword cane, and telling him he must have this always with him, so that he could use it if attacked by any Coreans at Shanghai. On the trip Hong paid all the bills and he furnished Kim with money for his expenses at Shanghai. The two had rooms at one of the good hotels, and it was in Kim's own room that Hong shot him. Kim was lying down in his chair reading and Hong walking up and down the room pretending that he was much interested in a book. During the walk he got behind Kim's chair and then pulled a revolver and shot him again and again, killing him at the third or fourth shot. You have all read how the Chinese authorities protected him, and how by Li Hung Chang's order both he and the dead remains of Kim were taken to Corea. All this was barbarous enough, but perhaps the most barbarous of all remains to be told.

I refer to the treatment of Kim Ok Kiun's body. It was landed in Corea shortly before I reached here, and I sailed up the Han river the other day past the spot upon which he was mutilated. The body was taken by the Chinese vessel of war to a port near Chemulpo, and it was brought up this river by a deputation from the king. There is a point three miles from Seoul, where Kim crossed this stream during his flight from the country after his rebellion. In a hut beside this place the body was left over night. The next day it was taken from its coffin, stripped of its clothes, and laid face downward upon the ground. Then a murderer—murderers always perform the part of executioners in Corea—cut the corpse into six pieces with a blunt sword.

"An eye-witness has told me how it was done," said he.

First the head was chopped off, then the left hand was cut off at the wrist, next the right hand at the wrist, and then the left and right feet. The hair was unloosed from the top-knot, which ornaments every Corean crown, and the head was tied by the hair with the feet and hands to the crossings of three poles, which were propped against each other like those of a tent. The bloody trunk was left lying on the ground below these. Then upon the coffin, which stood near by, and upon the poles, were fastened strips of paper, tearing in large Corean characters the crime of Kim and a denunciation of his deed. For three days the remains were left in this condition, and the Japanese photographers of Seoul took a picture of them, which lies before me, and I have had a sketch made by my Corean artist from the photograph. At the end of the three days the remains were taken down, and they are now well on their



KIM OK KIUN.

way through all parts of Corea. They are carried by the king's royal couriers and six of these men have each a piece which they are bearing to and from the governors of the six leading provinces of the country. Each governor will receive his portion of the dead body with fitting ceremonies and for three days it will be hung over the main gate of his capital city as a warning to traitors. After this time it will be taken down and will be given back to the courier, who will carry it to the mountain of Cho Pi San. This mountain is about sixty miles from Seoul. Here the different couriers will meet some weeks from now and deposit the remains, which time, decay and the birds have left of the body. They will throw it on the spot, which is considered the most disgraceful of this dishonorable mountain. It is, I am told, the only mountain in Corea which does not point its head toward Seoul, and this lack of consideration for the majesty of the king probably causes it to be the place upon which the remains of all executed rebels are thrown.

One of the most curious things that I have heard in connection with Kim Ok Kiun's execution, and one which gives a good insight into Corean character and the condition of the country was in relation to the couriers who are carrying about this dead human flesh. A prominent Corean said to me yesterday: "These couriers will earn a great deal of money by carrying Kim's body from place to place."

"How so?" said I. "I suppose the king pays them well.

"No," was the reply. "They don't get it from the king. The king will know nothing about it, but they will earn it on the road. Each courier is, you know, on the king's business, and according to law, it would be almost death to retard him. The couriers will travel very slowly and they will levy a tax on every man they meet. Take, for instance, the man who is carrying the bloody and now half-decomposed head. He has to take it to one of the southern provinces, and he could go there in ten days. It will probably take him a month, and he will earn money all the way. Suppose he comes to the door of a rich man's house. He will stop there knock on the door, and tell the rich man that he is tired, and that he would like to rest in the neighborhood for a day or so. He will lay the bloody head down on the man's parlor floor, and will order him to keep it for him until he is ready to go. The man will not dare to strike him, for he is the king's courier. He will cry, 'Oh, take it away! Take it away!' and he will earn much money from that man. A little further on he may meet a peddler with a pack on his back. He will ask the peddler to carry the head for him, and the peddler will be glad to pay to get free. You know, one of the best businesses in this country is in salt. There are salt merchants in all the villages. The salt is kept in big bags, and as it pays taxes, it is very high. When the courier comes to a town he will enter such a store, perhaps, and say to the merchant, "I find this head is not kpeping well, and I will leave it ere for a day to preserve it." He will thereupon thrust it well down into one of the merchant's salt bags, and he has to earn a good deal of money if he takes it away. He thus goes on earning money from every man he meets, and he will do better on the return trip than at the outset. The more



A KING'S COURIER.

decayed the head gets, the more he will earn, and at the end of the journey he will have a fortune."

I give this man's conversation in nearly his own words. Such blackmailing seemed to him perfectly legitimate, and it is through blackmailing schemes that a large part of the money of Corea is "earned."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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Its plumbing system was planned and constructed last year by Professor Olcott, of New York, at an expense of $25,000.

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Lookout Inn operates the Lookout Mountain Toboggan railway, ten miles in length—the largest toboggan railway in the world. With perfect safety and with thrilling speed the open car descends the famous Lookout mountain, and presents the most wonderful natural panorama of the country. This amusement is the delight of young and old, and is instructive in the military events of this region. It is invigorating and health-giving.

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STAGE ANECDOTES.

Mulberry Sellers, Jr., Writes More Interesting Gossip.

SOME HAPPENINGS BEHIND THE SCENES

Actor Sothern Refused to Play Without His Pork Chops.

HERRMAN'S CABINET WAS NO FAKE.

Manufactured Lightning That Proved a Veritable Frankenstein—Some People Are So Green

The little side scenes that occur at the theater, the minor incidents that do not belong to the play, but which continually spring up, form an interesting part of the life of the stage.

Every theater has its share of them; it belongs to the life, and Atlanta theaters have had their full share. Some of the incidents that have occurred in Atlanta have been humorous, some touched with pathos, but all interesting because of the flavor of the stage. A volume could be written concerning the small occurrences at the theaters in Atlanta.

Herrmann's Cabinet.

Some years ago, Herrmann, the magician, was playing an engagement in this city, and the engagement was for two nights.

He carried with him at the time an immense walnut cabinet, which he used in his performances. The cabinet was used in what is known in stage parlance as a disappearance trick.

A man was locked in the cabinet and after a few moments the cabinet was opened and found to be empty. The trick was a most effective one and created no end of curiosity.

After the performance on the first night of the engagement the cabinet was left on the stage, of course, and was closed. A number of stage hands gathered around it and each one of them expressed his theory as to the wonderful disappearance.

One of the scene shifters, a little bolder than the others, thought he had solved the mystery and bodly announced that he could disappear just as the man had done before the audience. He was laughed at by the others and offered to prove his assertion by doing the trick himself.

The cabinet was opened and the man stepped inside. The doors were closed, and after a few minutes the men were to open the doors and see whether or not the scene shifter had disappeared.

When the proper time came the men tried to open the doors of the cabinet, but found them fastened in some mysterious manner. They tried every known way to tear the cabinet open but without success. It seemed as if Herrmann had bewitched the doors.

All hands were in a quandary what to do. All knew that it would be the height of folly to go to Herrmann's hotel and awaken him, so they tried every possible means to release their comrade. It was no use, however, the man had to stay imprisoned in the cabinet all that night and part of the next day until Herrmann came to the theater and released him. Since that occurrence the stage hands have played "hands off" with Herrmann's paraphernalia.

Sothern's Pork Chop.

One night, when E. H. Sothern was billed to play "Lord Chumley" at the Marietta street opera house, an amusing incident occurred. In this play Sothern has a supper scene which he always does in a most lifelike manner. He even diets himself on the days that he is to do this piece, and is thus enabled to eat heartily in a natural manner in full view of the audience.

On the night in question Sothern's property man had ordered a nice pork chop from a neighboring restaurant for the particular scene in which the supper occurs. Just before the curtain rose on this act Sothern was standing in the wings and glancing at the table, which was set for the supper scene and was startled to find that the dish which was to hold the chop was empty. The gravy was there, but the chop had vanquished. Sothern was furious, and calling his "props" he demanded to know what had become of the chop. That functionary was at a loss to understand the mysterious disappearance, but the explanation was easy. One of the stage hands had "swiped" the tempting bit of pork and had eaten it. Sothern offered $10 reward for the thief, but the guilty one was not discovered. The curtain had to be held for twenty minutes while another chop was being cooked and brought over from the restaurant.

A Discriminating Critic.

Atlanta has on her police force an officer that takes the palm as a dramatic critic.

The night that Patti was to sing at the Grand this officer presented himself at the door of the theater, and before entering remarked, apologetically to the doorkeeper, that he had not been in a theater before in twenty years, but that there had been so much talk about this woman Patti that he had concluded to come and see her.

After the concert was over he came out and was asked how he liked Patti. He said, "I liked Patti pretty well, but Martha lots better." To appreciate this, the reader must remember that Patti sang the role of Martha after singing one or two songs.

A few days later the same policeman again presented himself at the theater. The attraction billed to appear was "McCarthy's Mishaps." Among the songs rendered during the piece was one entitled, "I've Been to Gay Paree." This was sung in a most hearty manner by Miss Marguerite Ferguson, a young girl who, between the stanzas of the song, performed some very remarkable contortions, and did some very clever dancing.

At the close of this young lady's performance the police officer was delighted. "Well, Patti was pretty fair, but this girl can give her cards and spades and beat her in my opinion," was his criticism.

Thought the Show Was Over.

The first time the "Private Secretary" was presented in Atlanta a very amusing instance of rural simplicity happened on the gallery door.

In one scene of the play, the lights are all lowered and the house is made very dark. It was when, in the second act that the lights were lowered for this scene, that a young man who bore every evidence of being a resident of the country, got up and started out. He was asked by the doorkeeper why he was going. "Well," said he, "the lights are all going out, so I guess I had better be going."

The doorkeeper explained to him that the play would last for two hours longer, and tried to prevail upon him to stay and see the play out, but the young man refused, saying, "No, I guess I'll be going. They'll have to git some more oil for the lamps 'fore they can go on with the show, an' I ain't got no time to fool around here waiting for them to git the lights in shape, so I guess I'll just go," and no amount of persuasion would induce him to remain.

Realism in Stage Lightning.

When Fanny Davenport was giving her great production of "Cleopatra" here her stage manager had an experience that was entirely new to him.

In one act of the piece there is a storm scene. The paraphernalia to produce it is very elaborate and cost an immense amount of money, according to the manager. It is so perfectly suited to its purpose that the storm produced by it is one of the most realistic ever seen on the stage, being rivaled only by a production under the management of Lawrence Marsden, who points with pride to the fact that he has two trees in his storm, while Davenport has only one in hers.

Several nego boys were secured by Davenport's property man when the company was here to work the sheets of tin which produce the thunder, an electrical machine being responsible for the vivid flashes of lightning.

On the first night of the company's engagement in this city the thunder boys, as they are called, did their duty, and did it nobly.

The boys began to work the tins, slowly at first, and the novelty of the thing greatly pleased them. Broad grins covered their black faces as the lightning appeared. But soon they were told to work faster, the lightning became more vivid and the thunder louder, and the grins on the faces of the boys gave way to looks of wonder. Faster and faster they worked, brighter and brighter grew the lightning, and the noise of the thunder was louder and louder. Looks of alarm o'erspread the boys' faces. But faster and still faster they worked, great beads of perspiration stood on their brows. The fast repeated flashes of lightning failed to remove the murkiness which seemed to fill the air. Peal after peal of thunder followed each other in rapid succession. As the boys grew more frightened the peals of thunder more and more closely followed the fitful flashes of lightning, until finally each peal of thunder was about two lengths ahead of its flash of lightning.

At last the storm had reached its height. The air seemed charged with electricity—the noise of the thunder was simply deafening. As the lightning flashed it revealed upon the faces of the boys frightened looks of determination. It was evident that something was going to happen, and it did. The moment for action had arrived. The boys dropped their work and bolted for the door. And they never came back, even to receive their pay.

Barney Ferguson's Deafness.

It is a fact, not generally known, that Barney Ferguson, the well-known Irish comedian, is perfectly deaf.

This affliction of Barney's made him the laughing stock of a large audience in this city.

Ferguson was playing a matinee to a house crowded with ladies and children. "Down Went McGinty" was, at that time, the latest thing out, and Barney sang it at this matinee. He was heartily applauded and bowed his acknowledgements, but the audience wanted him to sing again, and refused to be satisfied with a bow.

Now, it is one of Ferguson's rules never to respond to encores at a matinee, and his musical director had left his stand as soon as Ferguson had finished his song and had gone back in a dressing room, presumably to "rush the growler."

The audience was such a large one and was so vociferous in its applause that Ferguson, being in a particularly good humor, decided to break his rule and repeat the song, so he advanced to the front of the stage and began to sing.

The orchestra dared not play without the leader, who was back in the dressing room, so there was no accompaniment to the song. The effect was, of course, very ludicrous. The audience at first looked on in wonderment, but as the situation dawned upon them the people began to laugh, and soon the whole house was roaring.

Ferguson, immensely pleased at the hit he seemed to be making, sang as he had never sang before, thinking all the while that he was being accompanied by the orchestra.

The other members of the company who were on the stage joined in the general merriment, and every one who heard it enjoyed that song immensely.

Ferguson did not learn of the joke until after the matinee was over, but when it did come to his knowledge it came very nearly causing that musical director to lose his job.

MULBERRY SELLERS, JR.

BASE DECEPTION.



Once I met the dearest maiden
In the ocean—lovely girl,
With complexion like the lily,
Flashing eyes and teeth of pearl.

And I lost my heart completely,
Said ah, lovely maiden be mine—
Told her of my burning passion
Ere I left the foamy brine.

Told her of my love—great heavens
While the waves upon her beat—
Hiding all the lower regions,
And her great enormous feet.

When I saw them in the sandals
Plowing on the sandy shore—
"Lack-a-day"—my heart was broken
To recover—nevermore.

—HENRY LIPPINCOTT.



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Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemon, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. Fifty cents and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

West End, Atlanta, June 1, 1894.—Unsolicited, I fully endorse Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Sleeplessness, having used it with most satisfactory results after all other remedies had failed to cure me. J. W. ROLLO.

At the Capitol.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney.
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Ill health gives way to Brown's Iron Bitters!

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Taking in the Conventions and Listening to the Speakers.

EXPERIENCE OF A NIGHT ON THE ROAD

Mr. Redding's Good Work in the Interest of Cheese Manufacturing in Georgia. Pat Walsh and Gen. Longstreet.

For The Constitution.

Last week was a week of conventions and rains and Brown and I have been discussing the effects of both upon the country.

From a district convention of third party advocates, we went next day to the DeKalb Sunday school convention, thence to the great democratic state convention at Atlanta. This was variety enough to satisfy even Brown, and was "wet" enough, too. It is the first time I ever heard Brown complain of too much "wetness," and I think the prohibitionists could have got him to sign most anything if they had struck him.

From the third party convention we were belated on a road we had never traveled before. Being a-foot, we tarried till the cool of the evening at a good old third party friend's, who has a fine vineyard and makes much wine which is "red in the cup" and slips up on a fellow with a subtleness to make wet roads heavy to footmen a heap younger and stronger than Brown and myself. Our tongues were already lolling out, so tired we were, when night come upon us with a cloud as dark as Egypt. It seemed that we slipped back as far as we stepped up the slick hills, till almost fainting, we threw ourselves upon a grassy sward to rest. I might have known that Brown would fail to sleep at once, which he did, and the quiet that reigned got me drowsy and I dozed a little myself. This caused trouble, for when we arose from our grassy bed Brown swore that home was one way and I was confident it was just the reverse. The darkness was so intense that we could hardly tell when we got in the middle of the road, but when we did get there Brown said: "Follow me, and keep in the middle of the road." I tried to keep as near up with my friend as possible, and here we went, sliding with a left foot then with a right, and every now and then Brown would let both his feet take a skate and he would hit the ground and flounder in the wetness. We were pretty soon down one hill and puffing up grade worse than if the track had been greased. Brown had on his best suit, and as he would go down upon his knees I could hear him say something about the slickness and the darkness that would not have done for the Sunday school convention that we attended later. So it was we went—down hill. A slight "hold-back" sent our feet flying from under us, while uphill a "pull" carried us forward upon our stomachs to flounder in the mud.

After so long a time, I don't know how long, but I know that we were exhausted, we discovered that we were traveling in the wrong direction. When we arose from our little sleep above mentioned, we had started on the back track, and the feelings I had and the remarks of Brown upon the situation would not do to relate in a Christian paper. Anyhow, we were compelled to feel our way out to the side of the road and rest some more, and for fear that we might fall asleep and lose our direction again, Brown hung his hat on a bush in the direction we should go when we started once more. I suppose it was the wind that carried Brown's Sunday hat off of that bush before we arose from another little sleep we had taken. It was a circus to hear Brown crawling around feeling for his hat, too full for utterance, and it was distressing to think that the hat's change of positions forced us to stay right where we were till daylight or take chances of going the wrong end of the road if we started.

Daylight revealed the most disfigured individual in the person of Brown that it has ever been my lot to look upon, and I was in no condition to enter a ring myself. We were in 200 yards of the limits of the little town where the convention was held the day before and which we left at 3 o'clock sharp, on the last afternoon. We held a convention of our own and resolved never to appear in the presence of our loved ones in our then present state. We made a mortgage, got clothes and some money, found a bathhouse and were soon pretty nicely dressed, but we felt just humble enough in spirits to take in a Sunday school convention, which we proceeded to do by taking the train for Decatur. The songs of the children made us forget our troubles and nerved us to the point of venturing home. We managed to arrive at home just at dusk, and slipped into the chimney corner and listened a while before entering in. We knew our folks would be talking about us and we wanted to find the trend of their feelings.

"You reckon they won't come home again tonight?"

We heard this from our place in the chimney corner—it was Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Plunkett.

"Crazy, crazy," sighed Mrs. Plunkett.

"Crazy on politics," echoed Mrs. Brown.

"And," said Mrs. Plunkett, "they have got my old man so addled till he hardly knows the way home."

Brown hunched me at this and I thought painfully of the night before.

"My old man has hardly sense enough to hang up his hat," said Mrs. Brown.

Then I hunched my friend, and together we tiptoed to the gate, slammed it as if we had just entered and knocked at the front door. Our folks were easy on us when we told our story. They sorter pity us as crazy on politics, and Brown and I are willing for it to go that way—it might have taken a more unpleasant turn.

If we had known that the great state democratic convention was in session I think we would not have ventured up to Atlanta, but we had forgotten about it somehow and slipped up on it. We just arrived in the capitol building as Steve Clay walked up to take the gavel as permanent chairman, and it didn't take him long to show that the third party convention we had just attended was mistaken in all its notions. In about five minutes Mr. Clay showed us that there was not a thing the matter with the country. All a mistake about hard times or any other times. Me and Brown left just as quick as we found this out—that is all we want to know. Brown is hitching up his mule as I write, to plow a turnip patch, and I see him shaking his head—he is afraid that maybe he is mistaken in his notion about turnips—maybe we don't need them.

Brown and I have been mistaken about the weather also. A short while ago Brown was ready to swear that no cane would be made in our settlement. It is the first year of our lives that ever a dry May and a dry June came together. We had always heard that a dry May for good crops was the rule, but when June came and the drought continued we give up and expected to make nothing. But the rain did come at last, and now it keeps on coming till fields of corn we thought would make nothing will make the finest yield ever known before. Surely the corn crop is the finest ever known. Cotton seems to be suffering from too much rain, but we may be mistaken about that. I am sure we cannot be mistaken on the prosperity of the pea crop and grass also. Some in our settlement replanted their cotton in skipping places, caused by the cold spring, in peas, and such are more than pleased with the result. The peas are worth more than the cotton would have been, and it will tend to stimulate many to planting more peas and raising hogs next year. All in all the people are in high spirits of the crop outlook and there is mighty little talk of "going west." Big meetings are booming, the young folks are courting and I already know of nine couples who are to marry soon after fodder pulling time. Some circulars have been circulated inviting our people to some place in New Mexico, but not a one will be affected. I thought that maybe Steve Clay might have been mistaken when he pronounced the country entirely all right—"nothing the matter"—but I am sure he said a smart thing when he advised the convention to talk confidently of success. Talk confidently of old Georgia. It has its effect with the young mind and their staying here is of more importance than the casting of a vote. Let us keep the Georgia boys at home.

There are several close around us who are getting enthused on the prospect of making cheese in Georgia. This is the result of Mr. Redding's good work, and I mention it for his encouragement. If a man holding an office does anything bad there is always wings to scatter the news. When one is doing good in his place the news should be scattered—though it is seldom the case. I seldom deal in personalities, but I wish some one given to that line would go to work to find the good and tell it to the world that is being accomplished by faithful office holders.

If Pat Walsh should do no more than his effort to secure a pension for General Longstreet, it would be enough to endear him to every old soldier of the Army of Virginia. SARGE PLUNKETT.

A DEEP DYED VILLIAN.



1.—"Oh, yes, mum! He's a genuine French poodle, and worth a hundred dollars, but I'm hard up, an' oll let him go fer four dollars."



2.—Won't the neighbors simply die with envy."



3.—"Now, I'll give him a good bath with this tar soap."



4.—"Great heavens! It was dyed!"

Banish Care,

But do it consistently, wisely, and not with alcoholic stimulants, but by the reinforcement of energy, the renewal of appetite and the ability to digest, which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among tonics, produces. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints, constipation and nervousness are conquered by this victor over many ailments.

PROFESSOR JOHN W. GLENN

Will open August 27th a school for all grades at the Grand building in the rooms just vacated by Professor George C. Looney.

Personal attention to each pupil and individual drill, especially in English grammar and mathematics, will be leading features in this school. Students will be constantly urged and encouraged to use their own powers.

Special classes in the afternoon.

Please examine circular or apply at the school rooms after August 13th.

TO MY PATRONS.

It is a great pleasure to me to present to my many patrons and pupils the name of Professor John W. Glenn as my successor. He is so well and favorably known that it will be a recommendation for life to the pupil that may have the opportunity to be taught by him. Respectfully,

GEORGE C. LOONEY.

aug 5—1m, sun, wed.

Miss Winter's Seminary for Little Girls

This excellent boarding and day school will reopen September 3, 1894. A full corps of native and foreign teachers. Girls taken from five to fifteen years of age. Tuition, including board, music and French, from $12 to $20 per month. Address Miss M. Winter, principal, 89 Plum street, Atlanta, Ga. References: Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., Rev. A. R. Holderby, Atlanta, Ga., and Rev. H. C. Morrison. july 23-5t su.

University School.

Petersburg, Va., the thirtieth annual session of this school for boys begins October 1st. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, United States Military and Naval academies, leading Engineering schools and colleges. For catalogue, address W. Gordon McCabe, Headmaster. july 4 2t e o d

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STAUNTON, VA.

Mrs. Gen'l. J. E. B. STUART, Principal.

The next session, of nine months, opens September 13, 1894. Full corps of teachers, every advantage and terms reasonable. Apply for catalogue to the principal.

aug 1—18t—eod.

Virginia College for Young Ladies,

ROANOKE, VA.

Opens September 12, 1894. One of the leading schools for young ladies in the south. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. In art and music unexcelled. Pupils from seventeen states. For catalogues, address the president,

W. A. HARRIS, D. D.,
july1-30t sun tues fri Roanoke, Va.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE



MAIN BUILDINGS—OLD COLLEGE.
ORGANIZED 1842.

51 years under the administration of one family remains in LaGrange and resumes Sept. 19, 1894. Twenty-two teachers of university training. Departments of Liberal, Fine, Practical Arts with Eclectic, Regular and Full Courses. See the breadth and depth of the Full Course. Library, Museum, Students' Laboratory, Mounted Telescope, Art Studios, 28 Pianos. THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY: 7 teachers, Miss Cox, Mrs. Hutchinson, Directors. Boarders from 20 States, Canada and Cuba. Illustrated Souvenir and Catalogue sent free.

C. C. COX, Pres't, LAGRANGE, GA.



july15-5w-sun-wed

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june 13—17w sun tues

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

New and elegant building, costing $150,000. Twenty-three officers and teachers from Europe and America. Capacity 300. Session opens September 13, 1894. Write for catalogue to SAMUEL D. JONES, President, Bristol, Va.-Tenn. july11-26t eod

A YOUNG MAN'S LUCK.

Mr. Henry Revill, of Greenville, Georgia, Succeeds Well.

AN EXAMPLE WELL WORTHY OF

Following—Several Months Ago Mr. Revill Came to Atlanta to Embark Upon the Voyage of Life—His Career.

Only a few months ago Mr. Henry Revill came to Atlanta from Greenville, Ga., an honest, industrious country youth. He decided that he would take up the study of shorthand and in a few days he entered the Southern Shorthand and Business university and commenced the study. He is now the official reporter of the Coweta circuit, making a fine salary. He has just finished a three weeks' job of reporting which paid him $600.

Mr. Parry, official reporter of the Stone Mountain circuit, and M. J. McCord, of the United States court, are also graduates of this university.

Over six thousand graduates of the Southern only show what others might do by following their example.

Send at once to the Southern Shorthand and Business university for its handsome catalogue and enter now in order to prepare for life work.

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MRS. W. T. CHANDLER, Principal,
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Exercises resumed at Edgewood September 4th. CHARLES M. NEEL, Supt.
aug-11-1mo

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

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EXERCISES RESUMED SEPT. 11, 1894. Refer for information to Miss C. Sosnowski, associate principal. aug10—10t

Gwin Seminary.

Girls and Young Ladies.

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French, Spanish and German. Summer course at reduced rates. Trial lessons free.

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FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS,

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Magnificent buildings, location central, accessible from all parts of the south, healthfulness unsurpassed. Professor George C. Looney, Mrs. C. D. Crawley, principals, assisted by teachers from famous European and American institutions.

Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton and Miss Alice Cox, directors of music. The boarding pupils, under special care of Mrs. Crawley and Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton, who will reside in the building. For particulars, etc., apply to W. L. Stanton, business manager.

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1. Faculty, full.
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3. Situation, one of beauty and sublimity.
4. Health record, remarkable.
5. Mrs. J. B. Cobb, lady principal.

"Here I believe we have the best opportunity to do something worthy for the highest education of woman"—Bishop A. G. Haygood, Oxford, Ga., July 19, 1894. Opens September 19, '94. For terms, etc., address

REV. E. H. ROWE, President.
Former Principal Seminary for Young Ladies, Virginia. july 24-1m

Hunter's School for Boys,

COLLEGE PREPARATORY.

70½ North Broad, Atlanta.
Fall term September 3d, to December 22d.
Hours 8:30 to 1:30.
Special classes afternoon and evening.
aug 3-2m.

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The kindergarten, primary, intermediate collegiate, music, elocution and art departments are officered by twelve teachers of ability and experience. The patronage is from some of the best families of the city. The rates for board and tuition are very reasonable. Catalogues on application.
aug4-1m

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, Colonel C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y. July 24-60t

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sun wed 1 mo

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA,

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University embraces classical, literary, scientific, engineering and law courses. Tuition in academic courses free to Alabama students. For catalogue, address

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july25-3w wed sun

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june 27—4t wed sun

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aug 2-12t-thurs sun tues

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july1-2m sun tues thur

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aug 8-12t su wed fri

LAW SCHOOL

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JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, Dean.
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National Park seminary for young women, suburbs of Washington, D. C. Collegiate and seminary courses. Beautiful grounds. Seventy-five thousand dollar buildings. A cultured home. Three to four hundred dollars. Send for illustrated catalogue to Washington, D. C.
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Ninth year. A home for boys and young men. Training thorough. Address

S. S. WOOLWINE, Principal.
july25-39t e o d

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Columbian University, 1325 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—The seventy-third annual session begins October 1, 1894. For announcement and catalogue address Dr. D. K. Shute, Dean, 1321 Q Street, N. W.
july22-9t-sun

UNDER THE HAMMER.

The Georgia Pacific Road Will Be Sold Next Saturday.

PRESIDENT SPENCER COMING TO BUY IT

The Sale Will Occur in Front of the Freight Depot and Ed Angier Will Conduct It—Other Railroad News.

The Georgia Pacific road goes under the auctioneer's hammer this week.

Next Saturday it will be sold at auction in front of the freight depot under the Jones avenue bridge, this city, and President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern, will make the winning bid.

This sale, which will signalize the acquisition of about five hundred and seventy-five miles of additional territory by the Southern railway, will be the event of the week in railroad circles of the south.

All the preliminaries of the sale have been arranged and it will occur at 10 o'clock next Saturday morning. Mr. Ed Angier will officiate at the sale as autioneer. He will act by virtue of his appointment as special master by Judge W. T. Newman, of the United States court. The sale will be held under a decree issued by Judge Newman.

The crowd which will witness the sale will gather on the steps of the freight depot. There they will watch the impressive ceremony, conducted with about the same degree of dignity that would accompany the sale of a cheap piece of jewelry. The crowd will be composed of railway magnates and people attracted to the scene by mere curiosity.

The sale will be a repetition of the scene at Knoxville when the East Tennessee road was disposed of at auction. While the ceremonies usually attendant upon such a sale will be observed, the auction will be a mere formality. The special master will read the usual decree of sale and make the customary announcement.

Then, in exactly the same style used by auctioneers everywhere, will ask for bids. Two or three bids are likely to be made, but these will be merely a part of the formality which will be observed throughout the entire sale. None of the bidders except the little president of the Southern will have any idea of purchasing the road.

President Spencer will be present for the express purpose of making a bid for the property, and he will name the amount which the Southern proposes to pay for the Georgia Pacific. It will be his bid that will take the road. The sale will be conducted quietly and will occupy but a few minutes.

The sale of a big railroad line at auction has grown to be a rather ordinary occurrence in the south and the sales are conducted with no more ado than is made over an ordinary constable's sale.

President Spencer is expected to reach the city next Friday night. He is one of the receivers of the Georgia Pacific. Messrs. F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster are the others. He will remain in Atlanta until the following Monday possibly. The local railroad men are looking forward to his coming with a great deal of expectancy. It will be his first visit to Atlanta since the reorganization.

The air is full of rumors in regard to coming railroad changes, most of them referring to the possibilities of the Southern Quite a number of roads are to hold important meetings soon, that may vitally affect their future.

The latest rumor is that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road is to get possession of the Queen and Crescent. The rumor was given strong color by the summoning of Judge Lewis Sheperd, of Chattanooga, Tenn., general counsel for the Queen and Crescent, to a meeting of the officials of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon at Middletown, O. Just what that means no one seems to know, but it is believed that the meeting has to do with the approaching sale of the majority stock of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, which takes place in New York on the 22d instant.

Judge Sheperd is the general counsel for the Queen and Crescent in this city, and is fully acquainted with all the technical details of the business of that great system.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, it is understood, will be the purchaser of the Alabama Great Southern, thus giving the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton a great southern through line.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is one of the most wealthy and successful railroad corporations of the country and if they should secure the absolute control of the Queen and Crescent by a long and satisfactory lease, it would be of great and lasting importance. They would put new life and energy into the road and add greatly to its equipments and rolling stock; in point of fact, do for it what the Southern has done for the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia—make it a living, vital and energetic element in the great developmental process now going on and taking shape in the southern country.

The result of Judge Sheperd's visit will probably not be known until his return, but it is to be hoped that it will be of advantage to this section.

The Railway Conductors' Life Insurance Association convention begun in Minneapolis yesterday. Several delegates from Atlanta are in attendance. This afternoon the delegates leave on a trip to Yellowstone Park and the Pacific northwest, returning via Colorado, and making the most extended tour ever given such a body as a complimentary courtesy from the railroads.

The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for the month of June were $1,428,465; decrease, as compared with July of last year, $260,744.

The total number of freight cars owned and operated on the railroads of the United States is about 1,200,000. The average increase in freight cars during the past ten years has been about 45,000 a year.

Superintendent Murphy, of the Cincinnati division of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, whose headquarters are at Lexington, Ky., leaves this month for a trip to Europe. He takes the sea voyage for the benefit of his health, and will be absent about a month or six weeks.

At the last annual meeting of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, to show the effects of high speed of a train on the consumption of coal, it was reported that the time of a train scheduled to make 100 miles in four and one-half hours with six cars and seven stops, was reduced to four hours and the bill for fuel increased $100 per month. The same engine was used to haul the train and the same crew hauled the train. The time was changed back to four and one-half hours, and the fuel bill went back to the old figure.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Miss Sallie Davis Is at Home on Her Summer Vacation.

Miss Sallie Davis, who has been engaged in missionary work in the far west, has returned to Georgia and is now visiting at the home of her brother, Judge W. C. Davis, at 219 South Pryor street.

Miss Davis has been a worker in the mission field for several years and her usefulness to the church has been demonstrated by the fruits of her consecrated zeal and industry. She has been located at the small town of Anadarko, only a few miles distant from the Indian Territory, and her labors have been chiefly devoted to teaching. She has given religious and secular instruction to the natives of that country, and her progress in the work has been such that her labors cannot be easily spared. As soon as she has regained sufficient strength she will return to her home in the west and resume the important work to which she has given her life and her talents.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

TABERNACLE TALK.

Beyond Life's Vale of Weeping.

Beyond life's vale of weeping,
Its citadels of sleeping,
By solemn cedars crowned;
Beyond death's wintry portal,
Among the leaves immortal,
True happiness is found.

No shadow there abideth,
No thorn of anguish hideth,
Beneath the rose's bloom;
No dreading of tomorrow,
No retrospect of sorrow,
No weeping at the tomb.

But music softly waking
Life's glad song into breaking
Faints on the landscape never;
And beauty's leaf undying
Death's chilly frost defying
Lives in the light forever.

Oh, if the world be dreary
There's balsam for the weary,
A healing for their scars;
A crown whose sapphires gleaming
Discounts our sweetest dreaming
Beyond the golden stars!

—L. L. KNIGHT.

You and I.

Few days, in afterthought, retain
Those quiet charms which long remain,
But never can my soul forget
The fragrant hour when first we met.
'Twas not beneath the mellow moon,
But close upon the hour of noon
And 'neath the sultry August sun
Our shadows melted into one.
The birds interpreted our glee
In songs of sweetest minstrelsy;
The air, enriched with nature's bloom,
Pulsed by in waves of sweet perfume;
No shadow marred the peaceful sky
And we were happy—you and I.

The flush was on your rosy cheek.
I tried—but, oh, I could not speak—
And yet, those soft bewitching eyes
That charmed me with their hazel skies,
Still move me at this later day
In written words at least to say:
Though other eyes my own have met
Their spell lies on my spirit yet.
In dreams I wander back again
Among the scenes which charmed us then
And this regret I must avow:
That we are not among them now;
Too swiftly passed the moments by,
For we were happy—you and I.

But why go back to moments fled
When sweeter hours smile ahead?
Oh, may it ever be through life
Our very dreams devoid of strife,
Our lives—a solitary stream—
Flow on forever like a dream—
No sorrow small enough to hide;
No bliss too simple to divide;
No secret from ourselves apart;
Each temple in the other's heart!
So when the cypress shades appear
And death, amid their gloom, draws near
Our souls unawed may still defy
His strength to part us—you and I.

Dr. W. P. Harrison, for a long time pastor of the First Methodist church of this city, and known to nearly everybody in Atlanta, is now at Ocala, Fla., a patient of Dr. E. S. Brown, who is treating him for cancer of the face. The many warm friends of Dr. Harrison will be pained to know that his health has not improved for several months, but his physician hopes that he will soon be on the road to recovery.

Dr. Harrison is one of the most eminent divines in the southern Methodist church and is a man of broad culture and liberal scholarship.

Dr. R. S. Barrett, the rector of St. Luke's church, is to begin today at the evening service a series of lectures on "Sermons in Stones." The first one is to be on Westminter Abbey, and the subject was doubtless suggested to him by his having preached at St. Margaret's, a part of the abbey, during his recent visit to Europe. This is Archdeacon Farrar's church and Dr. Barrett preached at the evening service to a congregation of more than two thousand. Dr. Barrett is too modest to say, but all who have heard his recent sermons in Atlanta know that his sermon must have been worthy of the occasion and have made a profound impression on his audience. Dr. Barrett, having spent such a number of years in Europe, and having seen all the cathedrals, is eminently qualified to describe them and is certain so to treat them as to entertain and interest, and at the same time bring out all the sermons taught by them. The series will last seven weeks and will include the Notre Dame, the Cologne and Milan cathedrals, Salisbury cathedral, St. Paul's, of London, and others as celebrated.

Dr. E. H. Barnett, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will conduct the services at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Dr. Barnett never fails to interest his audience, and his talk this afternoon will be full of strong and eloquent advice to young men. In addition to Dr. Barnett's address a special programme of music will be furnished by the orchestra, and this will be one of the most delightful features of the service. In spite of the sultry weather, which is usually attended by a marked diminution in the size of the meetings, the services at the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the summer have been characterized by a large attendance, as well as by the usual interest manifested. Services will also be held at the railroad branch, as usual, this afternoon.

Baptist.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. B. McGarity, of Kentucky. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young men's meeting at 8 p. m. Monday. Prayer meeting 8 p. m. Wednesday. Young people's meeting 8 p. m. Friday. All are cordially invited to these services.

Central Baptist church, corner West Fair and Peters streets, D. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer. Subject of morning sermon will be: "What Baptism Does and Does Not Symbolize." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young People's Union meets at 4 p. m. Woman's Aid Society meets Monday at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

Glenn Street Baptist church, corner Smith street. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. by pastor, J. I. Oxford; also at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All invited to come. W. A. Johnson, superintendent.

The Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Dr. A. T. Spalding, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Edward H. Walker. No services at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. W. Orr, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young people's meeting at 8 p. m. Friday night. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner East avenue and Jackson street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by Rev. J. F. Edens. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. W. Bealer, superintendent.

Rev. F. M. Haygood will preach at Ft. McPherson Sunday, the 12th, at 3:30 p. m.

Methodist.

First Methodist Episcopal church—In the absence of the regular pastor, Rev. J. B. Robins, Rev. H. C. Morrison will preach this morning at 11 o'clock. The many friends and admirers of Dr. Morrison will be glad of this opportunity to hear him preach.

Trinity church—Rev. W. F. Glenn will preach at 11 a. m.; Rev. Edward Hammond at 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist Episcopal church, junction Nelson and Walker streets, Rev. J. H. Eakes pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church, preaching at 11 a. m. by R. H. Robb, pastor; evening service conducted by the Epworth League. Sunday school at 9:30, F. R. Hodge, superintendent.

Park Street Methodist church, West End, J. W. Roberts pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. A. Rosser; no services at night. Class meeting at 9 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, south, corner Hunter and Hill streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the Rev. Mr. Coran. Sabbath school at 9:30, S. P. Marbut superintendent. Class meeting at 4 p. m. Epworth League Monday 8 p. m. Praye. meeting Wednesday night at 8. Everybody invited to come.

Merritts avenue, Rev. Peter A. Heard pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Joel T. Daves, Sr. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard, corner of Houston, Rev. T. R. Kendall pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. C. Hendrix superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. C. Davis, of south Georgia conference. Evening service at 8 o'clock by the pastor. Epworth League meets at 7 p. m. All warmly invited.

The Oxford Auxiliary. Dr. T. R. Kendall will preach the annual sermon for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Association of Oxford district this morning at 11 o'clock at the Methodist church of Decatur.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 o'clock a. m., and 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. R. Jennings, D. D., of Macon Ga. No services at night. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent; Charles D. Montgomery and Charles W. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets, J. W. Selby superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services every Sunday and Friday at 8 p. m.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3:30 p. m., near Inman Park; services every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m. All are welcome. J. C. Dayton superintendent, John J. Eagan assistant.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner of Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatie, superintendent.

Episcopal.

St. Luke's Church—Services at St. Luke's today will be as follows: Holy communion at 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer, litany and sermon at 11 a. m.; evening prayer and address at 7:30 p. m. They will be conducted by the rector, Dr. R. S. Barrett. The evening services will be under the charge of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, and at it Dr. Barrett will deliver the first of a series of lectures on "Sermons in Stones," on Westminster abbey. The seats are free and all will be wecome. Young men are especially invited to the evening services.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. R. V. Atkisson pastor. Services at 11 a. m. with sermon on "The King Trembled," and "The Great Need of Our Day." Services at 8 p. m. with a lecture on "The Lines of Duty," specially suited to young people. Endeavorer society meets at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Seats free and cordial invitation extended to all to attend any and all of these services.

Spiritual Church.

The First Spiritual church will not hold any public meeting at the hall during August, on account of the hot weather. Due notice will be given of meetings.

Christian Science.

Church of Christ (Scientist), second floor of the Grand, Peachtree street. Divine services and Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Meeting Wednesday at 10 a. m. for the study of the international Sunday school lesson. All are cordially invited.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Forsyth and Garnett, F. H. Meuschke pastor. Divine service at 11 a. m. Sunday school 10 a. m. Congregation meeting after the morning service. Ladies' Aid Society meets at 3 p. m. Entertainment society Tuesday 8 o'clock sharp. All made welcome.

The Test of Years.

For many years the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine has been a recognized leader. It has stood the severest tests of criticism and competition, and today stands the peer of any sewing machine in the world. It has numerous qualities superior to any other machine, but its light running feature is the chief point in its favor. It is the lightest running sewing machine and for this reason is justly popular everywhere. Office, 74 Whitehall street.

LIVINGSTON'S VICTIM.

He Was Named Yesterday at the Populist Convention.

IT IS REV. ROBERT TODD, OF CLAYTON.

Colonel Sam Baker Belittled President Cleveland in a Speech—What Happened at the Meeting.

Rev. Robert Todd, of Clayton county, was nominated yesterday by the congressional convention of the fifth district populists to run against Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston, the democratic nominee for re-election.

The convention was held yesterday in the senate chamber of the state capitol, and while there was no particular enthusiasm evinced in anything that the convention did, several ringing speeches were made by those called on.

Colonel Sam Baker's speech, in which he gave President Cleveland an unwarranted roasting, brought forth hilarious applause, and the populists called for more. Speeches were also made by John Sibley, of Marietta, and W. H. F. Thomas, the negro representative from Newton county. The business transacted by the convention, besides the nomination of Rev. Robert Todd, was the election of a new executive committee and the selection of a new chairman and a secretary.

The populist convention was advertised to take place at 10 o'clock in the morning, but there was some misunderstanding as to the place of meeting. At 10:30 o'clock there were a number of third partyites seated upon the steps of the courthouse, while in the senate chamber there were a few more. Later they began to drift toward the capitol, and by a few minutes past 11 o'clock there were about one hundred populists in the hall, twenty-three being delegates. Dr. J. S. Barrett, of Walton county, the chairman of the executive committee, called the convention to order and announced that he was ready to hear nominations for permanent chairman.

There was no scramble for the office of chairman, though it carried with it the honor of presiding over the executive committee, and several declined to run. Mr. S. M. Tallaferro nominated Dr. Barrett for the permanent chairmanship, but he begged to be excused on account of his health and other circumstances. The honor then headed toward Mr. Taliaferro, his name being placed in nomination by D. H. Kent. Mr. Taliaferro politely but emphatically declined to take a try for the office. Mr. Taliaferro continued the search for a chairman and nominated E. H. Kemp, of Douglas, and some one managed to get the name of J. R. Irwin before the convention.

The nominations became so furious that Mr. Taliaferro suggested that it would, perhaps, be a wise thing to stick to the usual customs and go into a temporary organization. He placed in nomination, following out his own suggestion, the name of John Humphreys, of Clayton, for temporary secretary. There was no opposition to Mr. Humphreys and his selection was made unanimous.

Roll Call of the Convention.

It was suggested by the temporary chairman that a roll call be had and the following delegates responded:

Clayton County—Adam Johnson, W. D. P. Dixon, M. V. B. Morris, James Chapman, J. R. Furlow, J. D. Humphreys.

DeKalb County—J. W. Parker, J. L. Chupp, J. M. Leftwich, W. T. Owen.

Douglas County—W. H. Nally, E. H. Kemp.

Fulton County—Dr. E. Griffin, Rev. W. H. Matthews, S. M. Tallaferro, D. H. Kent, S. H. Wallace, J. P. Austin.

Newton County—W. L. Henderson, W. H. F. Thomas.

Rockdale County—P. H. White, F. M. McMillan, J. F. Albert, J. R. Irwin.

Walton County—J. S. Barrett, W. S. Carter, J. T. Lord, J. J. Garrett.

Chairman Barrett announced ready for business, and Colonel J. P. Austin placed in nomination J. L. Chupp, of DeKalb. This nomination was seconded by S. M. Taliaferro. The election was made unanimous, and Mr. Chupp was led to the chair by Mr. Tallaferro.

Chairman Chupp stated that the honor was unexpected, but that it was at the same time appreciated. He declared that the permanent organization was ready for business, and Dr. Eli Griffin nominated for temporary secretary John Humphreys and the permanent secretary he was made.

S. M. Taliaferro moved in order to save time that the Omaha platform be adopted. A voice in the rear of the hall suggested that it would be wiser to put the motion in the form of a written resolution. This was done and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

For a Populist Congressman.

Chairman Chupp stated that he would be pleased to hear any nominations for a candidate for congress to oppose Colonel L. F. Livingston. Secretary Humphreys secured the floor and in an eloquent speech placed in nomination the name of Rev. Robert Todd, of Clayton county. There was considerable cheering at the mention of Mr. Todd's name.

S. M. Taliaferro seconded the nomination and Dr. Eli Griffin and Colonel J. P. Austin followed suit. Chairman Chupp asked if the nominations were closed and D. H. Kent secured the floor.

To the surprise of all he began by stating that he desired to place in nomination the name of a man who was full of integrity and who was the proper man for the place. He then entered into a prolonged eulogy, which he interrupted long enough to point at a picture of Hon. Steve Clay, which hung on the senate walls.

He then resumed his nomination of Ozburn, which was greeted with applause by Dr. Swamp Angel and one or two standing near the labor agitator. There was a prolonged silence, which lasted for a number of seconds, but none of these went to Ozburn's nomination and his name was lost in innocuous desuetude by the chairman declaring that he heard no second to the nomination of the gentleman from Fulton.

Mr. Todd was made the choice of the convention by a unanimous vote and Dr. Eli Griffin, with a wave or two of his palm leaf fan, arose and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Chairman Chupp informed the doctor that the unanimity was already in healthy existence and Dr. Griffin asked to be excused.

Something About Rev. Robert Todd.

Rev. Dr. Todd is quite a figure in politics. It was four years ago that he was a candidate for the senatorial nomination from this district. The convention was divided between him and the present democratic nominee—Hon. W. H. Venable. The fight was a hot one. Finally the convention adjourned in separate bodies and both men ran as democratic nominees. Rev. Robert Todd, as history shows, was the winner by a small majority.

As soon as Mr. Todd was nominated yesterday a committee consisting of Taliaferro Griffin and White was appointed to notify him. He could not be found, however.

Speeches by Sibley and Baker.

John Sibley was called for and made a short speech. He said that he had just come from South Carolina and that the situation was very favorable to populism.

Colonel Sam Baker was called for, and in the course of his interesting and frequently applauded remarks, took occasion to attack Cleveland by belittling him.

"I went to school with Grover," said he. "He called me Sam and I called him Grover and we do yet when we meet when nobody is around. We were at school together preparing for Princeton. There were twenty-two members in the class. I stood fourth and Grover was eighteenth. If there had been only eighteen in the class he would have been the last man.

'He doesn't know enough law to practice in a justice court, and depends entirely on Dan Lamont. That's why Lamont is secretary of war. He was made secretary of this department because there was no chance of war and Lamont could devote all his time to Cleveland. Lamont oversees everything that Cleveland does.

"Cleveland wanted to appoint me consul to a Mexican town. I told him that I didn't want to die in that country. He then told me that I could stay in Washington and draw my pay for six months and when I was ordered to report at my station I could resign and be nearly $700 ahead of the government; but I told him that I wasn't playing that game."

He closed after a few remarks on a different line.

A negro delegate from Newton county made a lengthy speech in which he declared that the negro in the south was not after social equality and didn't want it; that he was happy in his own home. He said that he didn't want his children to go to school with the white children.

Election of the Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the executive committee with J. L. Chupp as chairman:

Campbell, W. H. Phillips, John C. Smith.
Clayton, Adam Johnson, J. D. Lee.
DeKalb, G. W. Parker, J. E. McGuire, F. M. Wilburn, J. L. Chupp.
Douglass, W. H. Nally, J. W. Brown.
Fulton, S. M. Taliaferro, W. R. Thomason, Oscar Parker, William Clarke, Jr., D. H. Kent, C. T. Parker.
Newton, Dr. K. D. Anderson, Clarke Bailey.
Rockdale, P. H. White, W. F. McDaniel.
Walton, H. H. G. Preston, J. L. Moore, J. T. Mitchell, John M. Tucker.

Rev. Robert Todd Ready for the Fray.

A prominent populist said last night that Rev. Robert Todd was ready for the fight and would meet Colonel Livingston on the stump at the first opportunity.

"While the committee was hunting for Mr. Todd," said the enthusiastic populist, "he was delivering milk, and I bought a gallon of buttermilk from him. It was good milk, too."

The fight is on; Colonel Livingston's victim is ready for him, and when he returns he will proceed to distribute Rev. Robert Todd's hope of victory over the entire northern section of the state.

LEVERETT AS A SLEUTH.

The Jolly Marshal Does a Fine Piece of Detective Work.

Marshal Frank Leverett, of the Southern division of Georgia, has just accomplished one of the best pieces of detective work that has been done for the government in this section in some time.

Last February while court was being held in Savannah and the marshal and his deputies were all on hand, the Macon postoffice was broken into by two negroes who subsequently made their escape. It seems they were frightened off in the midst of their work, and about all they made away with was a dozen or more copies of The Telegraph.

Marshal Leverett first located them in Tampa, Fla., and had a special detective put on their track. From Tampa they made their way to Ocala, then to Jacksonville and Savannah. In Savannah they remained about two months, eluding the vigilance of the deputies there and going on to Charleston, then to Baltimore and finally to Philadelphia. They were tracked all the way, and Marshal Leverett had a close watch kept on them. Last night he received a telegram from Postoffice Inspector Holden at Philadelphia, stating he had arrested Robert Pepper, alias Bloomer Pepper, and Lewis Williams, who were the men wanted and for whom Marshal Leverett held warrants. The telegram gave none of the details of the arrest, but stated they had been caught about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Marshal Leverett and a deputy left the city last night with the warrants and will bring the miscreants back to Macon to stand trial before his honor, Judge Emory Speer.

On the way north Marshal Leverett will stop at Cheltingham, Md., where he will leave Charles LeConte, sent up for four years for burglary of the Macon postoffice, and Clarence Coleman, sentenced to serve a similar term for the robbery of the postoffice at Fort Valley. They are both negro boys, and will serve their terms at the reformatory, where the youthful United States criminals are sent.

THE CASE OF DABBS.

The Detectives Give Their Side of the Trouble.

James Dabbs, the negro who was charged with assaulting Detectives Bedford and Wooten three days ago, and who, in turn, charged the officers with assault, has extricated himself from his troubles for the present, at least. The detectives went to his house to search it for goods which they thought were hidden in it, when he resisted them.

The officers were obliged to handle him roughly, and when they called for him to take him to trial he had been sent to the Grady hospital.

The next thing heard of him was his appearance in Judge Perkerson's court as prosecutor of the two officers for searching his house without the necessary papers. Detective Bedford says he did not know the man had been sent to the hospital until some time after he had left the police station, and says he does not know where he is.

MISS THORNBURY'S SCHOOL.

It Will Be Opened Early in September. Something About It.

Miss Thornbury's private school at No. 27 East Baker street will open its next term on September 3d.

This is one of the best and most select schools Atlanta has ever had. It has attained a most enviable position among the schools of the city, through the careful and painstaking work of Miss Thornbury and her assistants.

The higher departments of the school for the coming term will be under the personal supervision of Miss Thornbury herself, while the kindergarten department will be in charge of Miss Leila Stovall.

The public can be fully assured that the school will be kept up to its usual standard during the coming term.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Receiver's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the superior court in the case of Harralson Bros. & Co. et al. vs. Lee's Pharmacy Company, by Judge Richard H. Clark, of date August 11, 1894, the receiver is directed to advertise for bids for the entire stock and fixtures of said Lee's Pharmacy Company, said bids to be submitted under seal to the receiver by 9 o'clock a. m., August 19, 1894.

This is a splendid chance to buy a first-class drug stock cheap. The entire stock is absolutely new and fresh and contains a complete line of the very best drugs and chemicals. The fixtures are all handsome.

The receiver is also ordered to advertise for bids for the notes and accounts. Information about same will be furnished by the receiver upon application.

This stock is located at No. 42 Peachtree street, corner Walton, and the receiver will show same to parties who desire to inspect it. All bids must be directed under seal to

H. M. LEE, Receiver.

Parties desiring to purchase may obtain information in relation to stock, notes and accounts from C. L. PETTIGREW, Attorney, No. 10½ South Broad Street, and AUSTIN & PARK, Attorneys, No. 6½ East Alabama Street.

aug 12—3t

CATARRH LASTINGLY CURED.

The Testimonial Given by a Patient Who Was Cured Months Ago by Drs. Copeland and Howald.

For years I have suffered with a very aggravated form of catarrh of the head, throat stomach and bowels, and for months I had been confined to the house totally unable to attend to any business, and for weeks I have been unable to walk across the room from sheer weakness and suffering.



W. L. FENLY, 514 Ashby street.

Having been treated and used various catarrhal remedies with merely an occasional temporary relief, I believed there was no hope of me ever being well again. I visited the Copeland Medical Institute of Atlanta, undergoing a thorough examination. The physicians encouraged me to think that I might be relieved, which appeared to me but a forlorn hope. I commenced treatment with such remarkable success that within three weeks I indeed realized there was some chance. For years I had to confine my diet to tea and crackers, not daring to eat solid food, but now I find myself able to attend to my business six days in the week, eat three regular meals a day, sleep all night like a child, and at fifty years of age I seem to have returned to my youth. The past years seem like a dream, and my mind, which suffered with the physical strength, has cleared away and gay appears. I will say to my fellowmen who suffer with catarrh, call upon the Copeland physicians, and you, too, will be as I am—restored to health.

All Diseases.

Are you afflicted with deafness, partial or complete? Are you warned by the ringing in your ears of the extension of the catarrhal process to the hearing? Do you suffer from dyspepsia, loss of appetite, bloating in the stomach, or any of the forms of catarrhal interferences with the digestive organs?

If you do the only cost for all treatment and medicine is $5 a month, and no better treatment is known than that of the Copeland system.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE!

Wonderful Story of Willie C. Brown, of Sharon, Ga.

Said he: "When I first began treatment with the Copeland physicians I was suffering with a complication of diseases. My trouble all began with a nasal catarrh. At times it was almost impossible for any person to remain in the room with me because of offensiveness of the breath. My whole system gradually became involved, particularly my stomach and liver.



"When Dr. Copeland began treating me my skin was as yellow as an orange. I was confined to my bed; in fact, I could not raise my head off the pillow. I had been treated by some of the most eminent physicians of New York and Philadelphia, they did me no good. I had given up in despair when a family friend recommended Dr. Copeland and begged my parents to try his treatment. In less than a month after beginning treatment I was able to be up and walk around. My skin all cleared up. I can eat and retain food and am rapidly recovering my health under the wonderful skill and treatment of those physicians.

"I feel quit sure that I would not be living today had I not began treatment when I did."

Consultation and Examination Free.

Home Treatment.

Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. Write for symptom blanks. No. 315 Kiser building.

$5 per Month for All Treatment and Medicines.

Copeland Medical Institute,

Room 315, Kiser Building.

W. H. Copeland, M. D.
F. E. Howald, M. D.
Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6:15 p. m. Sunday—9 to 11 a. m.

GENTLEMEN!

Do not miss this opportunity. We will sell you any Men's Tan Shoe in the house at

$4.00.

The regular prices of these goods are $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.

We are the only manufacturers and exclusive Men's Shoe Dealers in the city, and can, therefore, fit you perfect.

A Special Feature---Shoes made to order.

Free shine to the wearer of the Hess Shoes.

N. HESS' SONS,

Factory—Baltimore. 13 Whitehall Street.

Society



TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY



MISS WILLINGHAM, of Macon.

Greater Than Art.

(Maude Andrews, in August Cosmopolitan.)

What? I the greater of we twain, dear heart?
The higher in soul-sense, the finer clay,
Because, forsooth, I have been shown the the way
To voice my thoughts through an immortal art,
While thou hast sought the simpler, sterner part
Of life? Ah! no, beloved, a thousand ways
Thou dost outmeasure me in breadth and height,
The perfect music of thy pure-souled days.
Soars high above the sonnets that I write;
You live the thoughts I feel; my dreams divine
Are quiet hun an purports of thine.

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The woman's department of the Cotton States and International exposition is growing daily in interest and scope. New plans are constantly being formed for interesting exhibits and old ones are being shaped and defined so as to make them definite facts in the eyes of the public. Mrs. Felton has recently received a most enthusiastic letter from Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotia, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Henrotia is deeply interested in the success of our woman's department and she wishes to assist it with every means that lies in her power. The members of the federation will attend the exposition in a body and during their visit they will lend their talents to a series of lectures, talks, etc., in the assembly room of the woman's building.

These women represent, in a great measure, the progress, the accomplishments and ambitions of their sex throughout this country, for the federation, as its name implies, embraces all sorts of women's clubs, social, philantropic, domestic, agricultural, literary, musical, artistic, everything in fact in which women are interested. Mrs. Felton is especially anxious for Mrs. Henrotia to open the series of talks with her delightful and instructive lecture on "Women as Investors," which was so much enjoyed at the world's fair.

Another interesting lecture is sure to come from some member of the Co-operative Housekeeping Club. This subject is one in which all housekeepers are interested. The visit of the federation to Atlanta brings so many pleasant anticipations and the prospect of such a wide and liberal education resulting from it to the visitors to the exposition that I feel that I can do the subject small justice upon paper.

It will indeed be a great day for the south when these brilliant representative women visit us and tell us, if not all, a great deal of interest that they know. I feel a heart and soul enthusiasm concerning all things pertaining to the woman's part of the exposition, and now that the government has given us a sufficient sum to carry out the work in every department on a grand scale, I feel that we women ought to set to work upon our duties in earnest. We may well feel pride in the fact that the second woman's building ever erected is to be in the capital of Georgia, and our pride must be if that ambitious sort that will leave no stone unturned toward keeping this building a permanent one devoted to the interests and advancement of women. By so doing we will make our woman's department a lasting proof of our progress and a tower of beauty and strength to those who come after us.

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Mrs. Felton, whom I am quoting often in this talk because of a long chat we had the other day on this subject, has all sorts of interesting plans for the department and the entertainments to be given in the building. One of her clever ideas is to have a number of the best choral clubs from different southern cities to visit the exposition and compete for a championship. They could give their entertainments in the woman's building. Another entertainment which she suggests is an evening of mandolin, violin and guitar music, choosing after careful consideration the best amateur women musicians in the southern states. I say amateurs, but I mean, of course, amateurs whose ability would have a professional value. The idea is, of course, to have the best and none but the best in everything offered to the public in the woman's building, and in these musical competions the idea would be to offer a prize and then to choose from the applicants those found to be most worthy. Mrs. Felton strongly and very wisely advocates ruling out from the woman's various departments feminine handiwork of a mere commercial value. "Let it be," she says, "work representative of the successful woman of today and not an exhibition of those worthy but commonplace things women have been doing from time immemorial. Let the quilts, the preserves, butter, breads, etc., have a commercial value and do not allow them to hold a distinct place in the woman's department." In relation to this idea she made an excellent suggestion that I am sure will meet with the approval of the board. It was to have in the woman's building a salesroom for these commodities. This, it seems to be, would be better than sending the handiwork of our women to the agricultural and industrial departments. Some member of the board should be selected as a judge for this department and only the best articles of their kind should be accepted. Of course no awards would be given, but those women who wished to sell their nice preserves, pickles, butter, etc., could put them on sale in this department and dispose of them as they would at a woman's exchange or co-operative club.

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The distinctive departments in the building will be given over to those women who have originated something new and interesting in art, science, literature and all the fields of woman's labor.

A pretty idea, for instance, would be to have a paper flower room, and this could be furnished by women right here in Atlanta who are skilled artists in this new and extensive industry, which these days has to do with the menu of every elegant dinner, with bon-ton boxes and german favors. The walls to this room should be hung in some soft-tinted, crimpled paper, and specimens could be prettily arranged and exhibited of every style of paper ornament of today. This work is distinctly woman's and a very important one now.

It would be a great thing for the artistic beauty of our building if Mrs. Candace Wheeler and Dora Wheeler could be interested in this building. Of course everybody knows that decorative art is their profession and they would certainly expect compensation for any designing which they might do. Still if they could be induced to interest themselves they would probably do the work at figures much lower than they make for individuals. Their artistic assistance would be of the greatest possible value and if the building remains permanent their work would be an everlasting artistic education. Mrs. Wheeler and her daughter stand at the head of the decorative artists. Mrs. Wheeler employs women exclusively in her extensive establishment, wherein all the decorative fabrics are designed, woven and embroidered. It seems to me that there could be no better education in decorative art than one which she could give by bringing her artists down here and setting them practically to work in a department. In the south her enterprise and its result is camparatively little known and I believe it would repay her to come down here and do something for us.

***

Macon, as everybody knows, is famed for its pretty women—indeed, ugly ones are so rare in the Central City that they are regarded as unique curiosities rather than objectionable facts. A pretty girl, therefore, is an every-day commodity, and that is why a distinct compliment is implied by the singling out as one of the prettiest girls in Macon society. Miss Willingham, whose picture adorns this page, has been accorded this distinction by Macon's beau monde.

She is a young girl, and this winter will be her first season in the gay world, although she has already made a sensation this summer at the resorts which she has visited. She is a remarkably beautiful girl, and her perfection of form and feature has the crowning and dignified grace of a goodly height to give it prominence. Like the Duchess's heroines, her form is lithe and her every movement unconsciously graceful. Her curly hair is that rare shade of golden brown full of misty, magical lights. Her eyes are brown, too, and her skin is fresh and smooth as ivory. Unlike many people with exquisitely regular features, her expression is vivacious, varying and brilliant. She is accomplished in many ways, having availed herself of every advantage that wealth could bestow.

She is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Willingham, of Macon, both of them handsome and cultivated people. Mrs Willingham was a great belle and beauty before her marriage, and besides her lovely looks she brought to her husband a womanly meekness and unselfishness that have made her the noblest of mothers and wives. Her young daughter will enter social life under the most beautiful surroundings and will entertain in a home where it is an honor and pleasure to be invited.

***

The floral committee of the woman's department of the exposition met at the residence of Mrs. Lanier, chairman of the committee, Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Several of the florists of the city were present and entered into the spirit of the work with great enthusiasm. The committee will communicate with the florists from a distance in order to get their co-operation in the matter of having a floral exhibit in this city this fall, either late in October or early in November, at which a small admission will be charged for the benefit of the woman's department, hoping in this way to secure a good exhibition for the exposition in '95. This floral exhibit will be of interest to florists, inasmuch as it may have its influence in the matter of placing the contract for decorating the grounds, which work will necessarily have to be commenced early in the year.

Mrs. Lanier appointed Mrs. Dr. Wilson chairman on time and place for holding this floral exhibit, and Mrs. Bessie Miller chaiman on prizes to be offered the competing florists. Mrs. John Milledge was also added to the committee. The committee will call another meeting at an early date, which will be announced in the daily papers, and in this connection urgently requests all members to attend the meeting.

***

Mrs. Ashworth gave a delightful progressive euchre party Thursday afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Whitman, of Chattanooga. The mansion on Ponce de Leon was darkened and brilliantly illuminated and delicious refreshments were served at the close of the game. The prizes were won as follows: First, cut glass vase, Mrs. Dick Harris; second, cracker jar, Mrs. Sciple; third, silver photograph frame, Mrs. Hanna. Mrs. Sciple presented Mrs. Whitman with the pretty dresden cracker jar. Mrs. Whitman is an extremely pretty, charming young woman, and she has an enchanting voice thoroughly cultivated.

***

The marriage of Mr. Llewellyn D. Scott, of Atlanta and Miss Lila W. Lovelace, of Marion, Ala., has been announced for August 22d and will occur in the latter city. Miss Lovelace is a young lady of unusual attractiveness and possesses a grace and charm of person and manner that have made her a great favorite in Alabama society. She belongs to one of the oldest and best known families in the state, and, besides her many other charms, she is an accomplished violinist. Mr. Scott comes of a prominent family of the Old Dominion and is now connected with the Washington seminary of this city. He is a popular and successful teacher and his large circle of friends will hear with great pleasure the announcement of his marriage.

***

The marriage of Miss Corrie Linch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Linch, to Mr. Leonidas J. Daniel, will be an event in which a large number of people will feel a deep interest. Miss Linch is one of the most beautiful and interesting young ladies of the city and the devotion of a large number of friends attest the esteem in which she is held. As one of the younger business men, Mr. Daniel is one of the most successful and popular among his associates and acquaintances. He was once a lieutenant of the Atlanta Zouaves and is now one of the most valued members of the Governor's Horse Guards.

The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, 457 Auburn avenue on Wednesday evening, August 15th, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel leave for an extended tour through the north and Canada.

***

Miss Marguerite Wuertz, the brilliant violinist, who made such a conquest of the chautauqua assembly a few weeks ago, will give an opening concert at the Grand opera house on Tuesday evening, August 21st.

It will be the first attraction of the fall season and as such it will happily introduce a season of unusual brilliancy both in the number and variety of musical concerts at the Grand.

Miss Wuertz will be assisted by the Schubert Sextet in addition to the best musical talent in the city, which has been secured for that occasion.

The concert will be given in behalf of the Atlanta chautauqua, and will be the means of bringing the assembly, in a most delightful way, before the public. The friends of this movement are going to put their shoulders to the wheel and give to the people of this city next summer the finest chautauqua programme ever presented to the people of any section.

The talents of Miss Marguerite Wuertz place her in the front rank of the msuical profession in this country. As an artist on the violin she has no superior and, perhaps, no equal among the members of her sex in the world. Her coming to Atlanta will be marked as a triumphal entry upon the scene of her former conquest, and she will be given such an ovation as no other woman has received in years.

Every member of the recent chautauqua chorus is asked to meet in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow, Monday, evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking a part in the concert.

The largest house of the season will crowd the aisles and balconies of the Grand on the evening of the 21st instant to greet Miss Marguerite Wuertz, the peerless queen of melody.

***

Mrs. Archibald Davis complimented Mrs. Whitman with a delightful card party on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Davis's handsome home on Ponce de Leon circle was adorned with many lovely flowers on the occasion and delicious refreshments were daintily served. The prizes were won as follows: First prize, dresden bon-bon dish, Mrs. Howard Palmer; second prize, gold hairpin, Mrs. Lewis Gholslin; third prize, silver book mark, Miss Margaret O'Hear silver book mark.

***

Miss Margaret O'Hear gave a delightful progressive euchre party at her home on Linden avenue Friday evening. The Locke mansion is a lovely one, and it was enhanced by flowers and bright lights. Tempting refreshments were perfectly served at the conclusion of the game. The prizes were very elegant.

***

Since the Edgewood closed it is natural to suppose that the Aragon roof garden will be more popular than ever before. Russ Rose will be equal to the occasion, and it is safe to say that he will make that charming spot the most inviting retreat to be found about town. A delightful place is the Aragon roof garden.

The people at Tallulah are card mad and they while all the midday and evening at euchre or whist. They have a progressive euchre club with prizes and a game once a week. Judge Van Epps who is summering there with his family, is, of course, the great whist champion, and it is universally given up that he cannot be beaten at this great intellectual game. He has recently originated a score of cards which is being adopted by all of the whist players in the state, and is undoubtedly a perfect way to keep in order the new game of duplicate whist, which has driven old-fashioned whist to the wall.

***

Professor Agostini will give a grand opening hop to the children who took part in the "Queen of Glitter" on next Wednesday afternoon at the Rifles' armory on Peachtree at 4 o'clock. The children are all looking forward to the affair with eager anticipation, for Professor Agostini has a charming way of entertaining them. The afternoon will be spent in dancing and it will mark the formal opening of the professor's dancing class for the autumn season.

***

Miss Amanda Moore has been spending the summer at Arcadia, her country home, at Tallulah. She had as her guest during July Miss Grace Bestor, one of the belles and beauties of Mobile, a girl with delightful manners and charming personnel. She was considered last winter's most popular debutante. Mrs. Bailey Thomas, of Augusta, is at Arcadia. friends here will be glad to know that she is rapidly recovering from her recent severe spell of fever.

***

Miss Thomasina Shelton has returned to this city from Macon, where she has resided during the past year. Her many friends will be pleased to know that she will remain in Atlanta permanently in the future.

***

Mrs. Dora Adams Hopkins and her little daughter, Flournoy, have returned from Sinking Mountain, near Tallulah, where they spent the month of July.

***

Mr. Edgar Hunnicutt and his little daughter, Annie, left for Nacoochee Friday.

***

Mrs. Smythe is spending some weeks at Tallulah.

***

Miss Nell O'Donnelly has returned from Tallulah, where she spent several weeks. She was greatly admired during her stay there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Butler are at Tallulah.

***

Colonel and Mrs. P. L. Mynatt and Miss Alice Mynatt returned yesterday after an absence of two months, spent principally at Tate Spring and Old Point Comfort.

***

Mrs. Emily Verdery Battey is back from a month's visit to Mrs. John W. Aikin, of Cartersville.

***

Mrs. M. A. Hoyle, mother of Messrs. Frank J. and William E. Hoyle, and Mrs. James W. Morrow, is critically ill at Captain Joe W. Morrow's country place, Breezy Point, near West End.

***

Miss Emma Lowry Howell is spending the summer with her uncle, Lieutenant Eli D. Hoyle, who is stationed at Fort Riley, Kan.

***

Miss Maude Brown, of West Point, Ga., is visiting Mrs. Reuben Jones at Oak Lawn in Kirkwood.

***

It will give pleasure to the friends of Mrs. Robert E. Park, of Macon, and Mrs. Lewis Barton, of Louisville, to learn that they are visiting their sister, Mrs. Z. B. Harrison, at her picturesque suburban home, "Fern Bank." Mrs. Park is one of the most successful of southern educators, and Mrs. Burton, who, as Miss Georgia Ball, was a state belle, are both well known here.

***

Miss Evelyn King, one of Macon's most charming and accomplished young ladies, is visiting Miss Alice Mae Massengale, on Capitol avenue.

***

Miss Nannie McAllister left the city yesterday for LaGrange, Ga., to spend two weeks with her relatives there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Moye and Miss Edna Powell, of Cuthbert, Ga., passed through the city Monday on their way to New York, to spend several weeks. Miss Powell is one of Cuthbert's loveliest young ladies.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spalding have issued cards to their friends announcing the arrival of their small kinswoman, Miss Van Hilliard Spalding, on the 4th of August. She enters the world under the brightest auspices, and if she inherits the good looks, cleverness and agreeable manners of her parents, she will be charming indeed.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Glenn and family will return from their country place to their town house this month. Miss Virginia Arnold has been with Miss Glenn all summer. The return of both young ladies will give a hopeful air to Atlanta society, which has shoved along in a dull, uninteresting fashion during the warm months.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Calloway have issued announcement cards to their friends, marking the arrival of Howard Calloway, Jr., the first son and heir in a family of little girls. The occasion, therefore, is one of great importance and the parents of the young master of the house are being warmly congratulated by their many friends, while gifts are daily showered upon him.

He certainly has to guide him through life a noble father and a mother whose lovely looks are an outward and visible sign of a nature that fulfills the truest ideal of womanhood.

***

Miss Ella and Miss Mamie Weaver have left the city for a vacation and during their absence will visit some of the leading watering places and summer resorts of the north.

***

Miss Elizabeth Lovejoy left this morning for Lookout.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mills and son, of Griffin, are now the guests of Mrs. J. H. Lovejoy for the next few days.

***

Mrs. L. H. McLauchlin and her charming little girl, Alice, have returned from a visit to Indian Spring.

***

Mrs. T. B. Aughtry and her accomplished and popular sister, Miss Blanche Jones, of Columbia, S. C., are spending a few weeks in the city, guests of Mrs. John C. Evans, 42 Houston street.

***

Miss Carrie Clark is spending a few days at Ingleside visiting Miss Myrtle Powers.

***

Miss Telle Daniel, after an absence of several months visiting friends and relatives north, has returned, much to the pleasure of her many friends.

***

Miss Sixcias, a new Orleans beauty, is summering at Tallulah. She is an ideal southern girl, bright, tender, graceful, an aristocrat to her finger tips. She is shaperoned by her aunt, Mrs. S. D. Sixcias, an elegant and cultured lady.

***

Dr. A. J. Bell, who has been very ill and confined to his bed for the last four months, is slowly improving, which is gratifying to his many friends.

***

Miss Daisy Talmadge, of Athens, Ga., is the guest of Miss Edna Pope, in West End.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Roberts, who have been spending some time at Tallulah Falls, are now at Mount Airy.

***

Mrs. David Mayer has returned from New York, where she has been spending several delightful months with her daughter, Mrs. Al Denzer.

***

Mrs. Williams, of Charleston, is the guest of her father, Mr. Samuel Goode, on Peachtree.

***

Mrs. Howard and her pretty young daughter, Miss Annie Howard, are at Tallulah. Miss Howard is not only an attractive girl, but she is blessed with a beautiful, well cultured contralto voice, sympathetic and profound.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Delkin are at Tallulah.

***

Miss Mamie Corrigan, after a pleasant trip to Cumberland, is visiting Miss Leake, in Marietta.

***

Mrs. M. R. Logan is visiting her son, Mr. H. R. Logan, at Gainesville, Ga.

***

Mrs. Paul Franklin, of Macon, accompanied by her daughter, Vera, are in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Franklin, No. 213 Forsyth street.

***

Miss Evelyn Jackson left Friday afternoon for Cartersville, where she will spend a few weeks in rest and recreation among her relatives and friends. She will return in the early fall so that no time will be lost to her music class.

***

Miss Mattie Henderson has returned to the city after a five weeks' stay with friends and relatives in Talbot county.

***

There will be a meeting of the chautauqua chorus tomorrow night in the lecture room at the Young Men's Christian Association building at 8 o'clock. Every member who took part in the chorus is urgently requested to be present, as this will be a meeting of importance.

***

Miss Amanda Moore will leave Tallulah for Warm Springs, Va., the latter part of this month. A number of Atlanta men have been guests at Arcadia this summer.

***

Judge Tompkins is in New York.

***

Mrs. Livingston Mims has returned from Boston, where she spent July.

***

Mrs. Bewick, of Savannah, is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fitten, on Linden avenue. Mrs. Bewick, as usual, is radiantly handsome. Her home in Savannah is said to be one of the most elegant in the south. The furniture of the drawing room and dining room is all of the most massive and richly carved mahogany, and the mansion throughout is elegant and artistic.

Real faith never grows weak by having to wait. Sufferers taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for chronic complaints should be patient and the result will be all that can be asked.

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the stomach and liver, and when children need a liver medicine the Worm Oil will always give satisfaction and at same time expel any worms that might exist.

A lunch is not complete without the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed by the American Brewing Co. No dyspepsia with it. Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

I certify that on the 13th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

J. E. SIMPSON.

Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

PERSONAL.

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames. Samples sent. Atlanta.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

China Matting from 10 to 50 cents per yard, at R. S. Crucher & Co.'s, 53 Peachtree St.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

GREAT ARE THE AUGUST BARGAINS AT M. RICH & BROS'.

WASH GOODS.

Anything you want in Wash Goods, Satines, Ducks, Jaconetts, Irish Lawns, Batistes, etc., that cost 20 to 30c per yard,

At 10c per yard this week.

Bleach Domestic reduced from 8c a yard to

6c per yard

Fine white Dimities, check and stripes, reduced from 20c to

10c per yard

Real imported Zephyr Ginghams, worth 60c a yard,

At 18¼c a yard

Our Silk Stock At Half Price.

Moires, all colors and black, reduced from $1.25 to

75c per yard

Fine black Moires reduced from $1.50 to 92c per yard.

See the great values in Dress Silks of all kinds to reduce stock.

BLACK.... GRENADINES.

We are closing out this stock at 50c on the dollar.

Stripe and figured Grenadines, worth $1.50, at

75c per yard

DRESS GOODS.

We are closing out our stock of fine Novelty Suit patterns, worth from $12 to $20 per pattern, at

$5 each

NEW FURNITURE.

The sale of new Furniture is begun. A vast and brilliant display of new goods at prices marked away down.

Nothing stale or shopworn in the whole immense assortment.

All goods new and modern.

Very Little Money

Will furnish—

THE PARLOR,
THE LIBRARY,
THE DINING ROOM,
THE BEDROOM.

Attractive offerings in elegant Furnishings are here by the CARLOAD.

Don't place an order until you see the new lines. Our styles are sold us exclusively for the Southern trade, and it costs you nothing to see them.

CARPETS

The line we have just received excels any line in the South.

The very latest designs and new weaves in existence are here in abundance at prices never before known to be so low.

Portieres and Curtains.

The newest designs, best assortment and the most artistic Draperies in the South.

Stock of Art Goods

Imported direct. The only complete line of Art Goods and Bric-a-Brac goods in Georgia. We have just received a new line rarely ever seen in this country.

Anniversary and wedding presents unequaled in the South.

M. RICH & BROS., 54 and 56 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga.

ASTOUNDING SOAP SALE.

The Eight Wonders of the World now on Exhibition in

M. RICH & BROS.'

SHOW WINDOW.

A facsimile of the great United States Administration Building of the Columbian Exposition, to be re-erected by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, is built out of 44,166 cakes of Fine Toilet Castile Soap, making the greatest display of soap ever attempted in America and is the greatest soap bargain ever offered in Atlanta.

2 CAKES FOR 5 CENTS.

Everybody welcome to all they want at this price for 10 days. This soap is made especially for us by the Cincinnati Soap Co., whose soaps have been the standard for over a quarter of a century.

This soap is an excellent toilet soap, having the same ingredients as the finest 15c and 25c soaps.

We have made arrangements with the manufacturer for thousands of boxes of this soap and have placed it at a price that all may try it.

2 Cakes for 5 Cents at

M. RICH & BROS.,

Sole Agents for Atlanta.

WIDE THE GATE TO BARGAINS

THE GREATEST STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Etc., of The Ladies' Bazaar Co.

CAPTURED BY US AT 19½C ON THE DOLLAR!

Nothing Like It Ever Before Recorded in the Annals of Southern Business Achievements!

SALE BEGINS MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH,

And the Goods Will Be Sold Cheaper Than Such Were Ever Offered in Atlanta.

What You May Expect:

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Trimmings, Wash Goods, Lawns, Piques, Ducks, Dimities, Linings, Findings, Linen Damask, Towels, Napkins, Ginghams, Domestics, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Stamped Goods, Embroidery Silks, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Satteen, Mohair and Silk Skirts, Shirts, Shirt Waists, Chemisettes, Gossimers, Umbrellas, Parasols, Cotton, Lisle, Silk and Wool Underwear, Notions, Soaps, Extracts, Spool Silks, Thread, Millinery, Etc.

The Straight of It.

Received of E. M. Bass & Co. as per order of the Hon. John J. Hunt, judge of the superior court of the Flint circuit, of date August 7th; 1894, the sum of seventy-five hundred ($7,500) dollars in full payment for the entire stock, fixtures and assets, including money, of The Ladies' Bazaar Company in my hands as receiver of said Ladies' Bazaar Company, and I hereby transfer, assign and deliver to the said E. M. Bass & Co. all of the property above mentioned, including the open accounts which are contained in their books of account.

Atlanta, Ga., August 8th, 1894. M. RICH, Receiver.

Observe that our purchase dates back to the time the receiver was appointed when the stock invoiced $39 092.89, making it cost us less than 19½ cents on the dollar. All the profits since the appointment of the receiver come to us, making the remaining 30-odd thousand dollars worth cost us less than 15 cents on the dollar. It breaks the record—all records. And now for the Gifts that we shall give. Come! Just come.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS MONDAY,

And You Will Land at The Ladies' Bazaar, 77 Whitehall Street.

HOW THIS GREAT SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED:

FIRST—Everything will be sold for the money down.

SECOND—All customers will enter at the Whitehall street entrance and leave the store through the Broad street doors.

THIRD—Only 60 customers will be allowed in the store at the time, thereby allowing those in ample time to be properly waited upon.

FOURTH—Those who fail to gain entrance on Monday will please return later, as there are plenty of these

BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY.

PRICES---WELL, WE BOUGHT THE STOCK AT LESS THAN 19½C ON THE DOLLAR, AND WE INTEND TO GIVE THE PUBLIC THE BENEFIT OF THIS SCOOP.

We don't intend to give you all the bargains in one day, but we will give you something new each day until this immense stock is sold out, so it will pay you to come in every day. Nearly all of The Ladies' Bazaar's old force has been retained and new ones added to serve the crowds.

Remember, the stock will be closed out at The Bazaar's old stand, 77 Whitehall street.

The second floor will be devoted to Millinery, Winter Underwear and Winter Hosiery. Everybody must visit the second floor. It means money to you.

This will be the greatest and grandest sale ever inaugurated in Atlanta.

Remember, it cost us less than 19 1-2 cents on New York cost. MONEY DID IT. We can almost give you goods and then make money by our great scoop, and just think of the class of goods. As you know, no house in the city could excel The Ladies' Bazaar in QUALITIES and STYLES, and now as we own the stock for a mere pittance the public will reap a grand harvest. Come and see us handle the crowds and make people happy.

BEAR IN MIND that this magnificent stock of The Ladies' Bazaar was purchased by us at less than 19 1-2 cents on the dollar, and we are going to divide the profits with you. This grand sale, which begins Monday, August 13th, and lasts until the entire stock is closed out, means money, big money, in your pockets. 77 Whitehall street is the number, The Ladies' Bazaar's old stand. Come Monday, come every day this week, come every day this month, for you will see new bargains every time you come.

E. M. BASS & CO. | E. M. BASS & CO.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Atlanta Talent Will Hold Forth at the Northeastern Chautauqua This Week.

GENERAL EVANS TO DELIVER A LECTURE.

He Will Be Given a Grand Reception at Demorest Next Saturday—Colonel Hills and Rev. Mr. Williamson Lectures.

Atlanta talent will hold sway at the Northeastern chautauqua next week.

This assembly is to be held at the little town of Demorest, eight-two miles from Atlanta, away up in the mountains. The chautauqua idea found its way up to this little city, and resulted in the organization of quite a lively assembly.

The first session of the Northeastern chautauqua was held last year and, strange as it may appear, was in every way successful. The financial end of the affair came out above water and the promoters were pleased. This year they have added a larger list of attractions.

Rev. William Shaw, of this city, is president and superintendent of the institution. The other officers reside at Demorest, Ga Several Atlanta men are on the board of directors, among them Rev. C. P. Williamson, who, in addition to conducting the Bible normal class, will hold about the same position as at the Atlanta chautauqua.

Among those engaged to appear are: Rev. P. L. Stanton, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. S. R. Belk, Gainesville, Ga.; Rev. R. V. Atkinson, Quincy, Ill.; Hon. S. D. Bradwell, state school commissioner, department of education; R. T. Nesbitt, state agricultural commissioner, department of agriculture; Rev. T. D. Carter, D.D., Greenville, Tenn.; Rev. A. F. Ellington, Rev. C. P. Williamson, Rev. William Shaw, Rev. Dr. William H. Young, of Athens, Ga.; G. N. Hortel, city editor of Atlanta Journal; General Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Dr. J. B. Mack, Fort Mill, S. C.; Mr. William Jennings, Demorest, N. Y.; Miss Marguerite Wuertz, Cleveland, O., violinist; Mr. Lucius P. Hills, Atlanta, Ga.; Professor Theodore Wood, New York, musical director; Miss Minnie Quinn, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. C. W. Stambaugh, pianist; the Lariosa Male quartet, Atlanta, Ga.; Assembly orchestra, Demorest brass band.

Mr. Lucius Perry Hills, the Atlanta humorist, will lecture on Wednesday night, on "Queer People." This is a new lecture, recently prepared by Mr. Hills, but if it partakes of the merit of his past work, it will make a great hit. Mr. Hills is one of the coming stars of the amusement platform.

The chautauqua will be in session ten days, but next Saturday promises to be the red-letter day of the assembly. On that day several excursions will be run to Demorest, among them an excursion by the Atlanta Artillery, which will celebrate its anniversary at the chautauqua grounds.

In the afternoon a grand reception will be tendered to General Clement A. Evans, who is to deliver a lecture on "Real Men and Real Battles and Sham Men and Sham Battles."

An Opening for You.

On Wednesday, August 15th, there will be an opening for you and everybody else. It will be the occasion of the opening of Blue, the people's jeweler, at the new store, 29 Whitehall street. On this date the drawing for the gold watch and water set will take place. Holders of tickets are requested to be present. A handsome souvenir to all lady callers, who are cordially invited to be present. BLUE.

The People's Jeweler, 29 Whitehall St.

P. S.—Don't forget the date—Wednesday, August 15th. aug 12-su mo tu.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

SOCIETY OUT OF TOWN.

At Warm Springs.

Warm Springs, Ga., August 11.—Special.)—The past week has been a notable one in the history of this delightful resort. The congressional convention of the fourth district brought prominent men, not only from all the counties of the district, but from over the state. It was a great crowd but Manager Davis handled it excellently, and in such a way as to give no inconvenience to the guests with whom the hotel and cottages have been practically filled. The season has been a most delightful one and right now may be said to be at its height. Among the interesting social events of the week was a progressive heart party, given by Mrs. Dr. Osborne, of Columbus, who is one of the most prominent factors in the social life here. Mrs. Osborne is one of the most beautiful women in Georgia, and is a delightful entertainer. Many people are here, not only from Columbus, but from Savannah, Americus, Albany, Montgomery and New Orleans. This resort has probably never known a more successful season.

At Indian Spring.

Indian Spring, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—Not only the Wigwam, but all the other hotels are filled these days and life here is certainly in pleasant lines. The past week has been notable in the arrival of the most prominent people, especially from south Georgia, who have come to partake of the healing waters and to enjoy the delights of the Wigwam. There is certainly no more home-like place in Georgia than that which is presided over by Manager Collier. A number of Atlanta people have been here during the past week and the Saturday night hops are delightful events to all who are so fortunate to participate.

At St. Simon's.

St. Simon's Island, August 10.—(Special.)—Despite the counter attractions on the coast and in the mountains, St. Simon's continues popular and gay. There are a large number of prominent people here now, the hotel having nearly a hundred guests. Next week a large number of Montgomery and Thomasville people will be here, and the roads will run excursions from South Carolina and different parts of Georgia. The coast was never pleasanter at this time of year, and this place is certainly delightful in every respect.

At Porter Springs.

Porter Springs, Ga., August 11.—(Special.) There are now about one hundred guests at this popular resort, and it is the gayest season the place has had for several summers. Professor McCarter, of Atlanta, is here with his orchestra, composed of professional musicians, and they render superb music for the dancing every night to the delight of the dancers, and also of the lookers-on.

The table fare is not excelled anywhere, and is equaled at but few places. When once a person gets here they are loath to leave. Among those now here are the following: Mrs. B. G. Williams and daughter, Mr. Clarence Angier and family, Mr. W. Cosgrove and family, Mr. John Cooper and family, Captain Edward S. Gay and family, Mr. C. L. L'Engle and family, Mr. John A. Whitner and family, Mr. M. J. McCord, of Atlanta; Mrs. F. M. Kennedy, Miss Emma Wise, Miss May Kennedy, Mr. G. Hillsman and family, Dr. J. H. Shorter, Mrs. W. W. Ford and daughter, Mr. Walker Freeman, Colonel Isaac Hardeman and family, of Macon; Mrs. Henry P. Richmond, Miss Mamie Richmond, of Savannah; Miss Mamie Burroughs, Miss Ella Burroughs, of Brunswick; Mrs. K. R. Tift, Miss Cassie Tift, of Tifton; Mrs. E. L. Wells, Miss Wells, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Joseph, of Columbus; Mrs. J. H. Beck, Miss Ada Beck, of Kingston; Dr. Mark Johnston and wife, Milledgeville; Rev. Dr. W. R. Branham, Oxford; Rev. Dr. Henry Quigg, Conyers; Mr. W. W. Myers, Cassville; Miss Mattie Clayton, Greenesboro; Mrs. J. W. Stafford, Mr. Frank M. Stafford, Barnesville; Mrs. M. E. Williamson, Miss F. H. Palmer Miss J. M. Palmer, Athens; Mrs. Robert Shields, Mrs. E. S. Ethridge, Mrs. T. S. Johnson, Jeffrson; Mr. C. E. Chase, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. Zoa Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. J. C. Wise, Wilmington, N. C.; Mr. J. C. Gonzales, Mr. F. S. Thompson, Galveston, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. Christian Wall, Miss Wall, Mr. L. W. Nichman, Mrs. Arther Weld, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bell, England.

There are quite a number of persons who have engaged rooms for the coming week, which will fill the hotel to about its capacity.

LAWSHE'S VERSION.

Says Enright Carried the Mold to His House.

HE TELLS A PECULIAR STORY

Which in the Light of the Past, Is Regarded as Purely Imaginative—He Is Cheerful as a Sprite.

Jim Lawshe, the man who has, probably, been accused of making spurious money and escaped punishment more times than any other man in the country, tells a remarkable story in regard to his arrest a few days ago on the usual charge of counterfeiting.

Lawshe was arrested by Inspector Donnella and Pat Enright, a man well known in the city, was the witness against him.

"It was a put-up job," said Lawshe last night, as he puffed a cigarette and stuck his bare feet between the bars of a cage at the jail.

"This man Enright came to me and said: 'I am trying to make some queer money and I can't get the thing down exactly right.' He then asked me what I would make him a set of molds for, and I said I would do it for $25.

"He then came to my house and left a set of molds that were the very worst I ever saw, and said he would get the $25 and come back. Two nights after that he met me and said he had the money. I went to my house with him and was arrested. This man had set a trap for me and it worked. I had made no money, and the molds found at my place are the property of the man who swore against me."

Says He Saved His Life.

"I saved the life of this man," he said, after a moment's silence, "and if it had not been for me he would have been hung. Years ago I was in jail, just like I am now. Enright was here, too, and on a charge of murder. He had beaten a man named Doc Granger so badly that he died. Granger had a fight with him and was pushed down a flight of stairs. He was sent to the city stockade. While there he died from the effects of the beating Enright gave him. I was at the stockade at the time he died and afterwards was sent to jail. When Enright was arrested I fixed up a story for him about Granger being abused at the stockade, and on the strength of this he was cleared."

Lawshe has been telling this story, but, as he has a very versatile imagination, no one has paid any attention to it. The officers say they have a dead sure case against him, and he seems to realize that he will be convicted.

Good Clothes Troubled Him.

Though a prisoner and forced to live on the prison fare, Lawshe has lost none of his usual spirits, and indulges in jokes at his own expense frequently.

"I have been treated so mean for eighteen years," he said last night, "that I am afraid to wear a decent suit of clothes. Every time I get a new suit I am arrested. Only a few days ago a friend gave me a new suit, and I told him then it would get me in trouble, and sure enough it did. It was the first decent suit I had worn in two years, and I don't think I will ever wear another, if I get out of here, for if I do the inspectors will be sure to take me in."

Lawshe never loses his cheerfulness and is the life of the prison. He is a great wit, and his extensive travels have given him enough experience to furnish no end of amusement for the prisoners. He is good-natured and never causes trouble.

Sideboards from $5 to $100 at R. S. Crutcher & Co.'s, 53 Peachtree street.

A LEGAL ACQUISITION.

Colonel W. B. Willingham, of Macon, Ga., Decides to Live in This City.

Colonel W. B. Willingham, one of the most prominent and popular attorneys in the Central City, has, after duly considering the matter, decided to make his home in this city. He has accordingly moved his residence from Macon to Atlanta and has opened an office in the Gate City bank building. Colonel Willingham has had charge of some important cases of national interest and has demonstrated his ability to look after the interests of his clients.

It is expected that he will, in a very short time, become prominently identified with the legal interests of this city. Colonel Willingham is noted for his practical common sense, conservatism and integrity. He is a Christian gentleman of the highest type and the people of Atlanta are glad that he has cast his lot with them.

"A. B. U."

A Complete Business or Shorthand Course for $35.

Such Is the Liberal Offer Made by the Atlanta Business University, the Advanced Business School of the South.

The Atlanta Business university was incorporated in May, 1893, by well-known Atlanta business men, and came into existence as a protest against the inefficiency of the then business colleges.

The work of the university has been appreciated, as is shown by the fact that a large number of practical bookkeepers and stenographers have resigned their positions to take up our advanced work, as have also two dozen graduates of other business colleges.

Mr. W. S. Witham, president of a dozen banks in the south, said last Thursday, when examining our banking department: "These books are up to date, and are kept similar to those of any commercial bank." The "A. B. U." is the only school in Georgia teaching practical banking and office practice.

Our board of directors wish to bring our superior work more widely before the public, and so for the present they have made the rate $35 for the business or shorthand courses, and $60 for both courses combined. Those who wish to take advantage of this rate should apply at once.

The night school opens Monday at 7:30 o'clock. Professor Shepard will conduct the elocution class at night, as well as during the day.

The public are cordially invited to call and examine our work. Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. R. J. Maclean, secretary.

Oak Bedroom sets for $12.50 at R. S. Crutcher & Co.'s, 53 Peachtree street.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly, J. H. M'KEE & BRO.

Dr. Bernard Wolff has removed from 56½ Whitehall street to the Grand. aug7-7t

The firm of Aaron Haas & Co., has dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. The provision, flour and other merchandise branches of the business will be continued by Aaron Guthman. The mortgage and commercial loan department will be continued by Aaron Haas. Both of the undersigned will occupy the old office in the Kiser building 37 South Pryor street.

AARON HAAS,
AARON GUTHMAN.

Referring to the foregoing I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Aaron Guthman to our correspondents and customers. He has been connected with me as employe and partner for nearly twelve years. He is thoroughly conversant with the brokerage business; he is reliable and trustworty, and I am certain that any business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

AARON HAAS.

THE TEETH MAKERS.

Atlanta Dentists Return from the Convention at Old Point.

ATLANTA GETS THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Hundreds of Dentists Will Be in Atlanta. Dr. W. G. Browne Talks About the Work Done.

The Southern Dental Association is coming to Atlanta and the Cotton States and International exposition.

This was decided at the regular annual meeting held this week at Old Point Comfort. There was no opposition to Atlanta and the convention decided to come by a rising vote, which was unanimous.

The Southern Dental Association is the largest dental organization in the world and one of the strongest associations in the country.

It is composed of dentists from every city and state in the south and fully three hundred members are expected to attend the next session here, many of them with their families.

The recent convention adjourned on the 7th, after having been in session for four days. The motion to make Atlanta the next place of meeting was made by Dr. Freeman, a very prominent dentist of Nashville.

In making the motion Dr. Freeman spoke in the most complimentary manner of Atlanta and the people who have made it the most enterprising city in the country. The motion of Dr. Freeman was seconded by Dr. W. G. Browne, of this city. He endorsed all that had been said by Dr. Freeman and made an excellent argument in favor of Atlanta as the next place of meeting. After these two speeches it was decided not to oppose Atlanta and the choice was made at once.

Dr. Crenshaw, Dr. Hinman, Dr. Ketchen, Dr. Rosser and Dr. Frank Holland and Dr. Browne, who represented Atlanta in the convention, have just returned to the city. Dr. Browne and Dr. Hinman read papers on dentistry before the convention. Dr. Browne gave a clinic showing his method of making gold fillings, before the entire association.

Steps were taken during the meeting to prevent the entrance into the profession of men deemed incompetent to become skilled dentists.

The dental colleges are now required to give students a three years' course before they are allowed to graduate.

"The aim of our association," says Dr. Browne, "is first to save the natural teeth of our patients, second to perform all work with as little pain as possible and last to elevate the profession to a standard that will be as high as any profession can reach. We are rapidly doing this, too."

MILKMEN TO MEET.

They Will Gather in Convention at Griffin Next Week.

A convention of dairymen—dairymen high enough in their line to be above the suspicion of watering milk—is an affair of more than ordinary interest.

Such a convention is to be held in Griffin next week, August 22d, and a number of Atlanta's milk providers are going down to attend it. The movement has been worked up by Colonel R. J. Redding, director of the state experimental farm, which is located near Griffin.

Mr. Redding has been devoting his entire attention to the improvement of every branch of the farm, and as this is a very important branch he has been working up interest in it. He has corresponded with prominent dairymen and stock breeders all over the state and has aroused an appreciation for the necessity of organizing a permanent association. He expects quite a large attendance. Special rates have been granted by the railroads and the convention will be in session two days. The sessions will be held at the experimental farm and there the delegates will be able to get some practical ideas from the conduct of that place.

AN ESSAY BY DR. SCOTT.

An Interesting Sketch of the Recluse of Lebanon.

Dr. W. J. Scott has written a delightfully interesting sketch for The Quarterly Review entitled "The Recluse of Lebanon and the Needle Woman of Joppa." The style of the article is rhythmic and flowing, and its subject matter full of interest to all who delight in wandering among the scenes and associations of the Holy Land.

A reference to the peaks of Lebanon and the pure transparency of the atmosphere, which lingers about their summits, introduces the following description: "On one of these peaks Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, of noble English birth, built her residence which blended the style of a palace and the equipment of a military fortress. For nearly a hundred years this historical site has been associated with the name and memory of its mistress, whose strangely checkered life was at times as gorgeous as an eastern romance, and at other times as gruesome as the 'fifth act of a tragedy.'

"This remarkable woman, with all her accomplishments, had a vein of eccentricity which seemed to border on lunacy of a mild type. She was a favorite niece of the elder Pitt, better known as the 'Great Commoner,' and for years she was his confidential secretary. She was the toast of the clubs, and her coach, as it swept hurriedly through Hyde park, was the cynosure of hundreds of eyes. She was in favor with the leading contemporaneous statesmen, intrusted with important state secrets, and, it is possible, was better posted in regard to the authorship of the 'Junius Letters' than even Sir Philip Francis. If so, the secret perished with her in her distant grave and why she abandoned her native land and became, as we have chosen to style her, 'The Recluse of Lebanon,' is one of the curiosities of literature. The less matter of fact people are inclined to think that the death of Sir John Moore, in the battle of Coruna in the peninsular war, gave a shock to her nervous system from which she never fully rallied. This gallant Briton, whose memory has been so beautifully embalmed in the charming verses of Wolfe, had won her heart and was soon to lead her to the altar. Faithful in her plighted troth Lady Hester expatriated herself; and in lieu of taking a veil and entering a cloister, she resolved to retire beyond the seas to the solitudes of Mount Lebanon. It would be cruel to spoil this bit of romance; and yet, after all, there is but little basis for the truth beyond the conjecture of a class who cling to the theory that her seclusion was the outcome of disappointed love.

"She built her house in the east with more reference to security against attack by marauders than for elegance. And yet, if it was not a palatial residence, its architecture would have been no discredit to Belgravia square. She expended thousands of pounds sterling in the decoration of her grounds, and when they were thickly set with plants and flowers, native and exotic, they were as beautiful and fragrant as 'the gardens of Gul in their bloom.'".

An Opening for You.

On Wednesday, August 15th, there will be an opening for you, and everybody else. It will be the occasion of the opening of Blue, the people's jeweler, at the new store, 29 Whitehall street. On this date the drawing for the gold watch and water set will take place. Holders of tickets are requested to be present. A handsome souvenir to all lady callers, who are cordially invited to be present. BLUE.

The People's Jeweler, 29 Whitehall St.

P. S.—Don't forget the date—Wednesday, August 15th. aug 12 su mo tu.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The People Whom We Are to Cultivate Next Year.

THE RIVAL RACES OF AMERICA.

The Wonderful Colonizing Powers of Spain.

HER SONS NUMBER MILLIONS HERE.

The Nations Which Have Grown Out of Her Loins—A Review of the Spanish Race in America.

The greatest result of the Cotton States and International exposition will be the bringing together of the two elements which have opened up the twin continent of the west to settlement.

It will develop the fact that but two tongues dominate the county from Cape Horn to Behring sea—the English and the Spanish.

Rivals of four hundred years, the two races have fought continuously for the ownership of the new-found territory. Other contestants were thrust aside, and the Spanish-speaking frontiersmen from the south met the English-speaking adventurers from the north, finally meeting on the shores of south Georgia, where further advance by either was checked. Georgia was England's southernmost colony, and Florida marks the northern limits of Spanish conquest.

Neither section now acknowledges the original flag, but the banners of the new republics which have sprung up both north and south mark a new era in the battle for human rights.

It is fitting that this new exposition, showing the possibilities of the two continents, should be held so near the battle ground where Saxon and Spaniard had their final battle. Their sons may now show forth their triumph in the arts of peace, and clasping hands in fraternity, march toward the future the inhabitants of a common county.

About the Mother Country.

An expression used by Dr. I S. Hopkins president of the Georgia State School of Technology, in a banquet speech, referred to Spain as "the corpse of nations," illustrates how deeply English policy has ground into the minds of the people the likes and dislikes which her interests demanded. In dealing with Spain as with India, with the original inhabitants of the thirteen colonies as with the Maories later, the first effort of English rule was to damn them in public opinion preparatory to her usual policy of plunder and robbery. In speaking of this the distinction between the English people and the English government must be kept in mind. The people of England are, and always have been, lovers of fair play. It was in order to prevent an outburst of this spirit that the government, through its publicists, first slandered peoples whom it wished to destroy in order that the bloody work which followed might not be interfered with. Spain was one of the nations which stood in England's way—hence most of the literature which she has bequeathed to the United States. When Dr. Hopkins referred to her as "the corpse of nations" he only spoke in the commonly accepted sense, without any malice whatever.

It is only a little over 400 years since the eyes of Columbus first rested upon the western continent. He did so as the admiral of the great Spanish kingdom, then recognized as one of the most powerful on earth. Later England entered upon the work of discovery and colonization, with France following. The latter nation, however, seemed to be satisfied with exploration and trade, leaving behind only one successful colony, now known as the province of Quebec. Between Spain and England, therefore, was continued the rivalry for possession of the newly-discovered lands by the actual settlement of people upon them. The entire continent of South America, as a result, is Spanish today, including Portuguese efforts as collateral, together with Cuba, Central America, Mexico, and even large sections of territory now embraced within the United States. It is probable that there are in the Americas today nearly sixty millions of people who are either of Spanish descent, or have become the creation of Spanish tradition or thought. The best blood of Spain has been transplanted from the old to the new. An empire of territory, equaling in resources all the possibilities of the old world combined, has been secured to the Spanish race, and the history which they will make in the future is beyond present imagination.

Concurrently English colonization was carried on north of the Spanish possessions. Pushing France out of her way, she took possession of the northern half of the continent, with but thinly inhabited colonies on the seaboard. Before the population of her entire possessions had exceeded four million people, she was herself driven home by the revolutionists of 1776, since which time no particle of the credit of building up the country can be ascribed to England. Beyond the legacy which she has left us of the English tongue, England has played no part in making up this great nation. To Irishman, Scotchman, German and Scandinavian, all combined, who sought our shores as individuals for the betterment of their condition, is due the credit, in a large measure, for developing this great country. The legacy of the English tongue carried with it English literature, and that was freighted with hatred of Spain and Spaniards.

Spain is a weak nation today, it is true, but is it not the weakness of labor out of which the new Spain has been born? Can a nation, which alone out of all the nations of earth has depleted her own population four times over in order to claim a continent of territory, be called "the corpse of nations"? This is a view which I am confident Dr. Hopkins did not take of the matter, else he would have changed his designation to "Spain—the mother of nations."

In both Spain and England there were selfish influences at work. There were jobbers in the Spanish government as in the English. Hence, the robbery of the Indians, resulting in a train of crimes which should make the white face forever hide itself in blushes. But even here Spain has nothing to fear by comparison. The Spanish people who emigrated to the colonies soon threw off the yokes of those whose only purpose was robbery, whilst the English can hardly be said to have yet awakened to the misleads of those who represented them. There were Indians on both continents. Those on the northern continent have been driven from reservation to reservation, and robbed as they fled. With but few inconsiderable tribes, they may be said to have been wiped from off the face of the earth. As the Indian paunch grew lean the English fattened. Under Spanish rule there were robberies and cruelties practiced upon the Indians, it is true, but millions of them still live, assimilated into the body of the people, and playing leading parts in governmental affairs. The Spaniard has recognized the right of the Indian to live—the Englishman has only given him the choice between starvation and death.

A recent writer, speaking of the people of Uruguay, which will stand as a type of the rest, says that in the blending of races that accompanied the conquest of the country, the pure native element has almost disappeared, and even the "Gaucho," who represented the cross of the European and the aboriginal, has begun to adopt the civilized customs and garb, and to lose himself in the growth of the modern and distinctive national type, formed by the infusion of European blood through immigration into the population of mixed Spanish and native origin. They are hospitable to excess, liberal and tolerant, gay in disposition and fond of festivities, eager for instruction and appreciative of excellence in the arts and literature. They possess all the special characteristics of the races of their origin, and are, in the main, honest and courteous, hospitable and enterprising.

Having said this much, by way of introduction and comparison, it may be well to look at the present condition of Spain and her former colonies. Spain has fairly composed all her internal troubles, which were largely fomented by English influences and is now undergoing recuperation which will soon be felt. Her people are patriotic and united; her men of letters are equal to those of any other nation. The legacy of debt created by her era of discovery and colonization will be handled judiciously. The new republics of South America and southern North America are energetic, liberty-loving and bound to be the nurseries of great peoples. "It is a great mistake," said Hon. W. L. Scruggs the other day, "to underrate these people. In all that goes to build up and bind together cohesive and virtuous communities, they stand the equals of any people on earth." Spain is not "the corpse of nations," but the mighty mother of peoples born to rule.

A Look at Spanish America.

In view of what has been said, it may be well to review the extent and importance of the countries now dominated by the Spanish tongue. The ability to do this is due largely to the zeal of the late secretary of state, James G. Blaine, whose great desire was to bring the peoples of the Americas closer together. The international American conference, which held its session in Washington from October 2, 1889, to April 19, 1890, was the first effectual step in this direction. It resulted in the establishment of an association known as "The International Union of American Republics, for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information," to be subject to appointment by the secretary of state. The work of that association during the past three years has been wonderful in the clearing away of the mists which have hitherto enshrouded the nations of America from each other. The names and populations of the Spanish portions of these countries are as follows.

Brazil	14,002,335
Mexico	11,632,924
Argentine	4,066,492
Colombia	4,000,000
Peru	2,980,000
Bolivia	2,335,350
Venezuela	2,323,527
Cuba	1,631,687
Ecuador	1,272,065
Chile	2,817,552
Guatemala	1,224,602
Costa Rica	243,205
Salvador	777,895
Uruguay	706,524
Santo Domingo	610,000
Nicarauga	312,845
Honduras	331,917
Cost Rico	243,205
Total	52,674,626

Selecting Uruguay as a fair example of the South American republic a glance at her history and commercial importance is not out of place. This country, known officially as "La Republica del Uruguay," is situated between 30 and 35 degrees, south latitude, and 53 degrees and 58 degrees 30 minutes, longitude west of Greenwich. The area of the country is 72,172 English square miles. Montevideo, its capital, is one of the most noted cities in the world. Nowhere does the land exceed a height of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The story of the settlement of Uruguay is thus told in the publications of the American bureau of republics:

"On the 8th of October, 1515, Juan Diaz de Solis sailed with three caravels from Lepe, in Spain, and early in the following year reached the coast of Brazil. Continuing down the coast, he reached Cape Santa Maria, within the limits of the present republic of Uruguay, and doubling its extremity, entered the large bay which lay beyond. From this place he continued his voyage along the coast to the west until he reached an island, supposed to be that which is now called San Gabriel, not far from the present port of Colonia. Leaving two vessels anchored at this island, he set sail with his smallest ship, and arrived at the island in the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, to which he gave the name of his pilot, Martin Garcia, which it retains. Determining to take possession of the country in the name of the crown of Castile, he disembarked with nine companions. A band of natives from a place of concealment had watched their landing, and attacking them unexpectedly, killed Solis and eight of his men, and capturing the remaining one, Francisco del Puerto, who had been badly wounded.

"The natives of Uruguay at that time were divided into two powerful tribes—the Charruas and the Yaros. It was to a band of the former that Solis fell a victim. One account of the landing of Solis represents him and his band as captured and devoured by the natives; but there is no other evidence that cannibalism was practiced by them.

"The Charruas belonged to the great family of the Guaranies, and their character and disposition are indicated by their name, which, in the Guarany language, meant fierce and quarrelsome. Their weapons were the rude arms common to all primitive races, and their utensils, such as are found buried all over the continent—stone hatchets, rough clay pottery, etc.

"Three years later, Hernando de Magallanes set sail from San Lucas, and, following the same course as Solis, entered the Rio de la Plata, whose stream he ascended, and explored the waters of the Uruguay, Guazu and Parana rivers in an attempt to penetrate westward in his search of a route to the East Indies, which was the constant object of the explorers of that time. Abandoning the attempt, he left the river and continued his voyage down the coast of Patagonia, until driven back by the cold storms.

"On the 1st of April, 1526, Sebastian Cabot left Seville for the Moluecas, but, deciding to follow in the route of Solis, reached the Rio de lat Plata. He sent an expedition under his lieutenant, Juan Alvarez Ramon, to explore the country along the Uruguay, but the band was attacked by the Charruas, and its leader killed, with many of his followers. Cabot himself ascended the Plata, exploring the west shore, and entering Parana, pushed his expedition as far as the great falls, called Salto de Agua. Returning, he entered the Paraguay, which he ascended as far as Bermejo.

"After these explorations and against the fierce and determined opposition of the savages, who resisted desperately every advance of the strangers, the first attempts at occupation of the region were made by the establishment of military posts and settlements along the explored streams. In 1527, Cabot directed the erection of the first fort constructed in the belt of country east of the Uruguay. It was situated on the river of San Salvador as a protection against the attacks of the natives, and was held until 1850, when it was abandoned by its garrison.

"In 1550, Captain Juan Romero was sent from Asuncion to make the first settlement within the present limits of Uruguay, and established himself on the San Juan, giving to the settlement the name of San Juan Bautista. Two years later, the place was abandoned by the colonists, who had become disheartened and unable to resist the continuous attacks of the savages. A settlement was begun in 1574 at the place where Cabot had established his fort, on the San Salvador, and was called by the name of that river. This colony had also been sent from Paraguay, and, like the last named, was abandoned by the settlers, who returned to Paraguay, worn out by the unrelenting warfare waged upon them by the natives.

"In the meanwhile, the Spanish conquerors had established themselves firmly in Paraguay and were pushing their settlements into the country now known as the Argentine Republic, renewing, from time to time, their attempts to gain a solid foothold in the region east of the Uruguay, whose rich pastures attracted the raisers of cattle. The opposition of the natives was however, so successful that little progress towards occupation was made for a long time. In 1603, a veteran Spanish force under Saavedra was routed in a pitched battle by the Charruas.

"It was not until 1624 that the first of the centers of population that now exist was founded. This settlement was made on the Rio Negro, two leagues from its mouth, by a monk named Bernardo de Guzman, and was called Santo Domingo de Soriano.

"The Banda Oriental belonged nominally to the government of Buenos Ayres, but being in a territory whose jurisdiction was disputed by Spain and Portugal, and being almost entirely unoccupied by the Spaniards, the Portuguese, who had already established themselves firmly in Brazil, attempted the occupation of the country by the establishment, in 1680, of the colony of Sacramento (Colonia), on the Rio de la Plata, almost in face of Buenos Ayres. A lively trade sprang up between the two places, and the inhabitants of the latter were enabled to obtain at a much lower price articles which they had been compelled to obtain from Peru under an exorbitant tax. Extending their possessions in 1723, the Portuguese seized and fortified the heights surrounding the bay of Montevideo.

"The Spaniards, menaced in their possessions and revenues, dispatched an expedition in 1724 against the Portuguese at Montevideo, who surrenderd to the attacking force without resistance; and in January, 1726, Montevideo was founded by a settlement of six families under Marshal Bruno Mauricio de Zabula. These families came from Buenos Ayres, and were joined during the same year by twelve more brought from the Canaries.

"In 1735, Colonia was beseiged by the Spaniards, and the investment of the place lasted till September, 1737, when the attacking force was compelled to withdraw. The attack was resumed in 1761, and this time the town was forced to capitulate, but was restored to the Portuguese in 1763 by the treaty of Paris. In 1762, the town of San Carlos was founded, and in the following year, Maldonado was settled by some families coming from Rio Grande, under the lead of Pedro Ceballos.

Attacked by the English.

In 1806, the English fleet, under Commodore Popham, appeared before Montevideo, but, finding the place prepared for attack, proceeded to Buenos Aires, which was captured without much resistance on the 27th of June. The whole English force consisted of five vessels and only 1,500 men, and the slight resistance offered by the viceroy has been imputed to cowardice. The indignation excited by the surrender made it easy for Captain Santiago de Liniers to collect a body of about 3,000 men for the recapture of the place. He attacked the English in Buenos Ayres, who were under the command of General Beresford, and after a fierce struggle, forced them to surrender on August 12, 1806. The news of the capture of Buenos Ayres by Popham having reached England, it was determined to complete the conquest of the country, and a fleet with a force of 5,300 men was dispatched under Rear Admiral Sterling for the Plata. On their arrival, however, affairs were completely changed by the recapture of the city. Sterling made no attempt to carry out the object of the expedition.

Another fleet was sent out by the British government with 11,180 men under General Whitelocke, and, in the meanwhile, Popham, who had remained in the river threatening the eastern shore, attempted to capture Montevideo, but was repulsed and retired to Maldonado. In January, 1807, a re-enforcement having arrived, a second attack was made on Montevideo, with 4,600 men, and on the night of February 2d, after a vigorous assault by land and by sea, the city was taken by the English forces. Soon after this, the combined English forces in the river, under command of General Whitelocke, made an attack on Buenos Ayres, but were disastrous ly defeated, and, withdrawing from Montevideo, abandoned the Rio de la Plata.

Having successfully defended their soil from invasion, the people of the country had learned their own strength and were prepared to take their government into their own hands. On the 25th of May, 1810, the people of Buenos Ayres repudiating the authority of the viceroy, chose a council to which they intrusted the conduct of public affairs; and this step was the beginning of the struggle that was to end with the extinction of Spanish dominion in South America.

A revolution party arose in Uruguay, at whose head was Jose G. Artigas. He left for Buenos Ayres for the purpose of organizing a movement for the liberation of the Banda Oriental, and in April, 1811, appeared with an armed force, to which rallied many of the inhabitants. On the 26th of April, Artigas routed a Spanish force of 600 men in San Jose, and on the 28th of the following month, gained a great victory over the Spanish army at Las Piedras. After varying fortunes and a succession of victories and defeats, the Uruguayans succeeded in expelling the Spaniards from their country, and a confederation of the provinces of the Uruguay were formed under Artigas, who was styled the protector.

The country was not, however, long to enjoy its hard-earned independence. The Portuguese had never renounced their claim to the country up to the Plata, and at the invitation of certain malcontents, a force was sent from Brazil to overthrow Artigas. After a campaign of hard fighting it succeeded in capturing Montevideo. Maldonado was taken by a Portuguese fleet, but the country, for the greater part, still remained true to Artigas.

"The Portuguese held possession of the places they had taken, and when, in 1822, Brazil became independent of Portugal and the empire was proclaimed by Dom Pedro I, Uraguay was formed into the Cisplatine province of Brazil. Artigas continued the struggle against the invaders and revolting chiefs in his own party until, overcome by the superior force of his adversaries, he was forced to take refuge in Paraguay, where he remained until his death in 1850.

The political condition of Uruguay was not yet settled. In April, 1825, a band of thirty-three Uruguayan refugees left Buenos Ayres and entered Uruguay with the hope of provoking a revolt against its rulers. Many of the inhabitants joined them and soon they were able to successfully engage a Brazilian force at San Salvador. The movement gaining strength, the insurgents proceeded to elect a constituent assembly, which met at Florida, August 23d, and issued a declaration of independence. The revolution gained strength. On September 24th, the Brazilian cavalry was cut to pieces at Rincon, and on October 12th, again defeated at Sarandi. The Brazilians were reduced to the garrisons of Montevideo and Colonia. The Argentine government intervened, declaring that the latter province belonged to Buenos Ayres, and the Brazilians declared war on that republic, and sent a fleet which blockaded Buenos Ayres. Admiral Brown, who commanded the Argentine flotilla, was repulsed in an attack on the Brazilian fleet on the 9th of February, 1826, and sustained heavy losses in an attempt on Colonia shortly after. On the 30th of July, the Brazilian Admiral Lobo gained an important victory over Brown, but an expedition sent by the former into the Uruguay river was annihilated by the latter early in February, 1827.

The Brazilian general, the marquis of Barbacena, lost the battle of Ituzaingo on the 20th of February, and the bad conduct of the campaign by the Brazilian officers rendered the war unpopular in the empire, and on the 27th of August, 1828, by a convention concluded by the mediation of England, both Brazil and the Argentine renounced their claims to Uruguay, and created the oriental republic of Uruguay. A constituent assembly was held, and on the 18th of July, 1830, it proclaimed the autonomy of the nation. The independence of the republic was guaranteed by Brazil and the Argentine; but the long period of intestine strife could not end at once, and the struggle for ascendency between the 'Colorados' and the 'Blancos' kept the country in turmoil and stained it with bloodshed in the strife of ambitious military and political chiefs.

A period of comparative quiet and peace continued up to 1862, when Flores, an ex-president of the republic, invaded the country and began a civil war, supported, as chief of the 'Colorado' party, by Brazil. A Brazilian force joined with the army of Flores, captured Paysandu and laid siege to Montevideo, which was at the same time blockaded by an imperial fleet. The allied forces entered the capital, February 25, 1865, and Flores was established provisional ruler of the country. The republic of Uruguay now became allied with Brazil in the war declared by the latter country against Francisco Solano Lopez, dictator of Paraguay. In the war, which lasted until March, 1870, the Uruguayan forces numbered about 2,000 men, and General Flores distinguished himself by the complete victory gained by him over a division of the Paraguayans at Yatay on the 17th of August, 1865.

In 1866, Vidal was elected president of the republic, and in February, 1868, General Flores was assassinated during an insurrection at Montevideo, and ex-President Berro, who, though not one of the assassins, was arrested in the street with arms in his hands, was executed along with others who had taken part in this insurrection of the Blancos. In the same year General Lorenzo Battle assumed the presidency, and in 1870 another revolution broke out, whose issue was not decided until 1873, when, by the triumph of the Colorados, Jose Ellaure was elevated to the presidency. He was, however, subsequently deposed by his own party, and in 1875 Pedro Varela was chosen, who continued in office until March of the following year, when he was forced to resign and was succeeded by General Latorre, who proclaimed a dictatorship.

Since that time the country has enjoyed comparative quiet. The political agitations have lost much of their bitterness and the people seem less inclined to sacrifice themselves and their welfare to the ambitions of military leaders. The republic appears to have entered upon the path of constitutional progress and the regime of law and order. The presidents of later years have exhibited wisdom in government under difficult circumstances, and a patriotic ambition to advance their country's welfare rather than their personal interests, and as the nation emerges from the cloud which a great financial storm had gathered over it, it can look to a future bright with prosperity and find in its promise the courage that is equal to the demands of modern civilization, and the energy that shall not falter in the work of building up a great republic on the banks of the Uruguay.

The Condition of the People.

A visit to Montevideo would be a revelation to those who are accustomed to look at South America through English eyes. There will be found a population as cultured and as proud as any to be found on the face of the globe. Public schools flourish, not only there, but throughout the republic. Primary education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. In 1890 there were 470 public schools, an increase of fifty-eight over 1889, for primary instruction, with 831 instructors and 38,747 pupils. The private schools, numbering 407, had an attendance of 21,409. Besides the university and other colleges and academical institutions, there are a number of religious seminaries, with a corps of 383 teachers and 4,261 pupils. In the military college there are sixteen professors and seventy-nine pupils. The normal school for girls has nineteen professors and seventy pupils, and the university fifty-nine professors and 695 students. The government also maintains a technological school for Uruaguayan orphan boys, called La Escuela de Artes y Oficios, which, in 1890, had enrolled 293 students. It is conducted upon a military plan, and each pupil is bound to the institution for six years and must not be over fourteen at the time of admission. The principal aim of the institution is to educate poor boys in trades and professions. The range is wide—from simple carpentry to the most delicate carving and working in woods and fine metals; from the fashioning of tools and instruments to the building of vessels. The fine arts are not neglected; painting, drawing, music, etc., are taught in the school. The Rivera, a gunboat said to be powerfully built, was entirely constructed and launched by the workmen of the school. To the delight of the boys it did good service against the revolutionists. The shops and workrooms are well equipped, and the following list will give some idea of the great variety of employment: Carpentry, boiler-making, clocks, watches, etc., printing, wood-carving, photography, plaster modeling, work in silver, painting, tailoring, engraving, saddle making, lithography, bookbinding, smith craft, shoemaking, iron casting and founding, mechanism, cartridge making, firearms, furniture making and polishing, shipbuilding, instrument making, carving, weaving, etc. The national library contains over 20,000 volumes and more than 2,300 manuscripts. There is also a national museum with 20,536 specimens, 115 newspapers and magazines are printed in the republic.

Commercial Development.

According to the documents under review, the raising of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of Uruguay. Its mild climate and vast pasture lands show annually such an increase of stock that the great problem in Uruguay is: "What shall be done with the surplus beef and mutton?" In 1889, the animal wealth of the republic was estimated as follows: Number of sheep, 13,757,143; cows and oxen, 5,281,522; horses, 357,725; other animals, 20,259, or a total of 19,416,649.

For some time large quantities of frozen meat have been exported. Wool is the chief product, and the clip is estimated at about 70,000,000 pounds per annum, worth about $10,000,000. In 1889, 708,923 head of cattle were slaughtered for their hides, tallow, etc., and the meat used in the manufacture of beef extracts and in other modes of preserving. The soil is capable of great agricultural development. Maize wheat, tobacco, olives and grapes are grown to some extent. There are some mines of gold and silver, copper, lead, etc., and valuable marble quarries. There are over sixty varieties of fine marble.

In 1891 there were open to public traffic or ready for operation 991 miles of railways, 190 miles were under construction and 576 miles in project. The principal telegraph lines in operation, at the end of June, 1891, were 3,356 miles, of which 649 belonged to the railways. There were sixty-nine offices. The telephone service is 1891 consisted of 4,500 miles of wire.

In 1890 the postoffice carried 6,770,804 letters and packages, 68,025 postal cards and 14,683,377 pieces of printed matter, samples, etc.

There are many banking houses in Uruguay and a number of credit societies. The National bank of Uruguay has a capital of $12,000,000, the National Company of Credit and Public Works, $20,000,000. There are twenty-four other banks, with a nominal capital of 133,000,000 pesos. The note circulation of the six principal banks of the capital was, in June, 1891, 6,157,668 pesos and their capital 20,050,000 pesos.

Trade with Foreign Countries.

Here is a country, rich in territory, populated by a high-minded and intelligent people, a magnificent field for the merchant and manufacturer. Yet the fact remains that Europe has a monopoly of her trade, even importing articles from the United States to export them in turn to customers in Montevideo. Numerous lines of goods can be introduced if they are properly handled, and if patience and indulgence, as well as attention to the wants of this country are given by our merchants and manufacturers. The greatest trouble the American trade meets here is that the American merchant and manufacturer do not seem to care to capture and hold a trade that would prove most valuable to them and to the entire country. Apparently, they prefer to make all they can the moment they conclude to enter the market, and for this reason they do not cater to the wants of the country, but expect the merchants here to buy the goods as they make them or such as they have on hand. In other words, the American merchant wants to reap immediately, without sowing and waiting for the crop to grow and ripen, where the European markets have for generations past planted seeds, the fruits of which they are reaping now. As showing the disadvantage to which the United States is put by the absence of suitable commercial relations with Montevideo, United States Consul Schramm recently wrote:

"Montevideo is the headquarters for the south Atlantic naval squadron of the United States. At the present time there are four men-of-war lying here—the Charleston, Newark, Alliance and Yantic—each of them using large quantities of coal. Coal costs, delivered alongside in lighters, $9.50 per ton. All the coal used in South America by our men-of-war, as I am informed, is sold to them from England. England has a monopoly in the sale of coal all over South America, it seems, and our entire fleet is, therefore, more or less, dependent on England for fuel. The coal depots are in the hands of English merchants. They ask what they please, and whenever any one from another country tries to go into the same line of business they commence cutting prices until competitors are driven off. Some years ago, a French syndicate tried to establish a coal depot here. They furnished coal from the beginning at a lower rate, saying that they were making money at it; but the combination, it is claimed, ran coal down to $4 per ton, so that it was impossible for the French company to continue, and they were forced to sell out. I do not know at what price coal could be delivered here from the United States, but am informed at a much lower price than $9.50 per ton alongside the ships needing it. It, therefore, suggests itself to me, that if the United States government would establish a fixed price for coal at the various ports in South America, and oblige its navy to buy only American coal from American firms it would give an impetus to the American coal trade."

The figures showing the imports into Uruguay from Great Britain and the United States respectively for the year 1891 tell the story of American neglect but too well:

	G. B.	U. S.
Wood and manufactures of		$ 165,330
Breadstuffs		2,368
Mineral oils		332,366
Iron and steel and manufactures of	$ 823,470	98,402
Agricultural implements		97,704
Cotton, manufactures of	1,926,755	53,399
Chemicals, drugs, dyes etc		30,641
Provisions, meat and dairy		35,782
Coal, cinders, fuel	802,948	
Woolens	434,104	
Machinery and mill work	357,697	
Apparel and haberdashery	53,517	
Hardware and cutlery	46,670	
Other articles	1,224,758	211,385
	$ 5,669,726	$ 1,032,937

The fact that the United States should have exported of cotton goods only $53,399, against almost $2,000,000 from Great Britain, does not require any elucidation. Here is a staple of which we have practically the monopoly of growth, and should have the monopoly of manufacture, yet England plays the part of merchant, whilst our people stand idly in the fields and complain about hard times. There is no reason in the world why the United States should not secure three-fourths of the $30,000,000 of goods annually imported into Uruguay. Now multiply this $30,000,000 twenty times, and you can have some idea of the trade to be supplied in the Spanish-American country.

The Work of the Exposition.

These figures from the one republic of Uruguay cover imports almost all of which could be obtained in abundance from the trading points of the southern states. Through the south Atlantic and gulf ports the coal hills of Alabama, north Georgia and Tennessee could be emptied into the South American harbors, where ready sales could be met with. When the South American representatives come to our fair they will find that right here in Atlanta may be found furniture the equal of any to be found elsewhere. Our numerous cotton factories can furnish fabric enough to satisfy the millions of the world. Our agricultural workshops can turn out all implements and machinery required either in shop or in field. In fact, there is hardly an article mentioned in the entire list of imports into Uruguay that men right here in Atlanta might not engage to furnish.

But the Cotton States and International exposition will not be local to Atlanta. We simply furnish the accommodations, where the people of the south—of the United States—may display their industries and productions. Hitherto the Mexican, the Brazilian, the Chilenos and all the people of Spanish America, have been invited to come.

On this common plane the one may become acquainted with the other, and the mutual relations thus established will be of interest to both, leading us nearer to the era when the brotherhood of nations will remove all fears of war or rumors thereof.

P. J. MORAN.

HE WAS FROM LONG ISLAND.



Tom—Are you living on the sound now, George?

George—Yes; I still play the bass drum.

MALARIA STAYS.

It Never Leaves the System Until Expurgated.

Should a person with any chronic ailment present himself for examination to a careful physician, the first thing the physician would ask is: "Have you ever had malaria?" Should the patient answer yes, the physician would proceed at once to cleanse the system of the malarial poison. The after effects of malaria are so different in different cases as to mislead both doctor and patient as to the nature of the malaria. Any one who has ever had malaria and has only used the ordinary means of getting rid of it, will very likely be troubled with it, more or less, during the rest of life. It may resemble almost any chronic disease. Sometimes the victim thinks he has consumption; sometimes dyspepsia; other times, liver complaint, and often nervous prostration, etc.

The only certain thing to do for one who has malaria, or has ever had malaria, is to take a thorough course of Pe-ru-na. The remedy will rid the system of all the malarial poison and fortify it against other attacks of this pernicious disease. Pe-ru-na is especially prompt and lasting in its effects on malarial subjects who have taken quinine without permanent results. Pe-ru-na cures after everything else fails.

An illustrated medical treatise on chronic and acute malaria will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY

When Only 3 Weeks Old. Head and Body Covered. Doctors No Effect. Tries Cuticura.

Wonderful Change in 3 days. Cured in 5 Weeks. Now 15 Months Old With Perfect Skin.



The first I noticed that my baby had anything the matter with her was that whenever the nurse would change her she would cry. After the nurse left I noticed how very red she was. I spoke of it to the doctor, and he told me to use zinc ointment, but it did not do her any good. In a short time Eczema broke out on her head, spread to her eyebrows, breast and back, but the doctor's remedies did not seem to have any effect. I thought I would try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, as I had lost one child with the Eczema before I had heard of them. I am glad to say your CUTICURA REMEDIES worked wonders with my baby. Three days after I commenced using them I saw a change. The doctor was surprised. I then told him what I was using. She was only three weeks old when Eczema broke out, and when she was eight weeks old she was entirely cured by CUTICURA. She is now fifteen months old, and has a perfect skin, portrait inclosed. Every one asks what makes her skin so fair, and I tell them CUTICURA.

MRS. G. C. SHERICK,
624 Conway St., Baltimore, Md.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

These wonderful skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS



Find in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster instant and grateful relief. It is the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster.



Clear Complexions Guaranteed

If you are annoyed with freckles, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, blackheads, moth, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be removed by Madame A. Ruppert's world renowned Face Bleach and nothing will so quickly remove them as this remedy. A single application will refreshen and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing bona fide guarantee is given to every purchaser. It sells at $2 per single bottle, which in some very severe cases is sufficient to cure, or three bottles for $5. Madame A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the only remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photograph of Madame A. Ruppert, New York city, and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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I noticed that my baby had anything with her was that whenever the nurse ange her she would cry. After the nurse left I noticed how very red she was. I spoke of it to the doctor, and he told me to use zino ointment, but it did not do her any good. In a short time Eczema broke out on her head, spread to her eyebrows, breast and back, but the doctor's remedies did not seem to have any effect. I thought I would try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, as I had lost one h the Eczema before I had heard of am glad to say your CUTICURA REMrked wonders with my baby. Three r I commenced using them I saw a The doctor was surprised. I then told I was using. She was only three weeks Eczema broke out, and when she was eks old, she was entirely cured by . She is now fifteen months old, and ect skin, portrait inclosed. Every one t makes her skin so fair, and I tell ICURA. MRS. G. C. SHERICK, 624 Conway St., Baltimore, Md.

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Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS

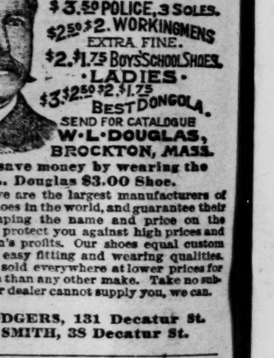
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THE TURNING POINT.

The Summer Season Winds Up and "Ye Players" Leave.

ALL INTEREST IS IN THE FUTURE

And What It Will Bring In a Theatrical Sense.

SOME OF THE NEW ENTERPRISES

And Some Others That Are Not so New. Sidney Drew and Marie Tempest. Rosa Reed Has a New Play.

Just now it is a case of "ring out the old; ring in the new" in theatrical circles. The summer season, which has served to while away the hours for those whose business has made it necessary for them to remain at home and which has, at the same time served to put a few hard-earned dollars in the pockets of actors and actresses, to whom they have been more than welcome, the summer season is at an end and all is now moving toward the completion of preparations for the season of 1894-95, which the autumn months will usher in. The boys who do black-face are always the first to go to work, and within a few weeks at most all of the minstrel troops will be out on the road. Other road companies, theatrical and operatic, will come on a little later, and then, in October and November, the New York season, which can properly be called the season of America, will be formally inaugurated, bringing on its new productions and its revivals of old favorites.

The adage "as scarce as hen-teeth" will probably be revised in the future—at least in the stage circles—to "as scarce as new productions in '94." There is very little ahead in this line, and yet the outlook for the season is, all in all, quite favorable. A good many of the fly-by-night schemes, with which we are afflicted season after season, will have to give way, but the more substantial ones in all lines of theatrical endeavor will live, and, with any sort of revival in business, will perhaps not feel the effect of the hard times.

All this is, however, guess work so far, and only the future knows what it has in store for us. Mr. DeGive, who is back from New York, has a good deal to say about the hard times, as evidenced on what the modern Thespian is wont to call "Gondola Row," but he believes that the outlook for the south is very favorable, indeed. The best attractions want to come this way, and his bookings show that Atlanta is going to get everything good that comes out of the big cities.

Speaking on this subject of bookings brings me to speak of a rather gigantic plan which has been suggested by the shrewdest and ablest of all the booking agents, and that is that the bookings for the south be hereafter placed in the hands of one agency. The suggestion comes from Mr. Erlanger, of the well-known firm of Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger, who are themselves very deeply interested in theatrical affairs south of Mason and Dixon's line. This firm owns theaters in Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans, and controls the bookings of a number of others. It is the idea of Mr. Erlanger that much better results can be obtained for all concerned if the booking for all the houses in the principal cities of the south is done through one agency, and, of course, he means through that one in which he is interested. It is very natural that this should be his idea, for his firm is undoubtedly more deeply interested in the success of the theaters of the south and in the development of this territory than is any other firm or set of men.

I notice that some of the representatives of other agencies are endeavoring to make it appear as if this is an effort to monopolize and control the south. Now, this matter of booking is one in which the managers of the theaters principally, and the public secondarily, are interested. In fact, the public is equally interested with the managers, but it is natural to put them first, because the whole financial interest of their houses depends upon the bookings. For a number of years the leading theaters of the south have maintained an organization known, I believe, as the Southern Circuit. It has been the plan of the managers composing this circuit to have one of their number go to New York each season and book the seasons for each of the theaters. I cannot see that the plan suggested by Mr. Erlanger is any more of a monopoly than the method which has been in vogue in the past. Knowing the men as I do, I do not hesitate to say that I believe the interests, not only of the managers, but of the traveling companies, and of the public would be, perhaps, better cared for through this firm than in any other way. As I have said, they are vitally interested in the success and the development in the south, and everything that could possibly be done to further this and to give us the very best attractions they would do. They are recognized as the foremost people in their line of business in the country. Mr. Jefferson is the eldest son of Joe Jefferson, and is a very wealthy man. He has the genius for stage mechanics and a number of the big productions of the last few years have been built up and engineered into being by him. Mr. Klaw is a student, a scholar, a man with the ripest intelligence and knowledge of everything pertaining to the stage. Mr. Erlanger is recognized as one of the strongest men who have ever been interested in theatrical affairs in this country. He is a magnificent business man, a thorough hustler, one who knows every phase of theatrical business, and one who can clearly be said to stand right at the front in his line of work. It is he who has conceived this plan, and I would not be at all surprised to see him put it into effect. What Mr. Al Hayman was and is to California, Erlanger and his associates are to the south, and I believe that under their direction we would be given a better class of attractions than we have ever had before, and that everything would boom theatrically down this way.

The winding up of the summer season takes from Atlanta a lot of people who have given us much genuine pleasure. The season has not only been a success from an artistic standpoint, but I am glad to say the financial balance is on the right side of the ledger, and the exodus toward New York will not be made by the crosstie route. Salaries have been paid, and though they may not have been munificent, they have certainly been large enough and have come regularly enough to give the recipients cause for genuine self-congratulation.

Every member of the company who has taken any prominent part in the production—and those who have had the lesser parts, too—leave Atlanta with the best wishes of everybody who has patronized the little theater this summer. That their lines may fall in easy places is the wish of all of us, and if it falls to our lot to see or hear them some time in the future we shall, I am sure, be glad.

In this, which is a sort of valedictory notice, I cannot refrain from saying a word or two about the principals. Miss Randall has, I am sure, won the admiration of everybody. Her uniformly excellent work, given at times under great stress of frequent rehearsal, has demonstrated the splendid ability of this little lady, and she can always be sure of a hearty welcome here. As for Miss Dressler—well, she is just Marie, and she can own Atlanta any time she desires to foreclose the mortgage. She is decidedly sui generis. There is none other like her, and she counts her friends and admirers here in Atlanta almost without number. Another member of the company who made a decidedly pleasant impression was Miss Beaudet, who is certainly a very clever artist. Little Miss Sanford has made a pleasant impression, though opera is not her forte. Leone has shown himself an actor of ability and his voice is excellent. And then, of course, there is Girard. Few people realize the difficulties he has had to overcome this summer, with almost constant bad health, but in spite of all that he has really made the hit of the season. He is a young man, but, combining as he does earnest endeavor, thoroughness and unction with an ever-ready wit and with the experience that is gained from starting in at the bottom, he has shown himself one who is going to be heard from in the future.

About 35,000 of the 40,000 members of the profession in this country have as yet made no definite engagements for next season. Some of the little Atlanta colony have caught on, while others are on the anxious seat. Miss Randall will be with "Rush City," a farce comedy which promises to be one of the successful new things of the year. Her role will be that of a Chicago widow. Miss Dressler has not, I believe, closed with anybody as yet, though she has a number of offers from leading managers, several of whom desire to star her at the head of her own company. Her success with the Lillian Russell company was so marked that she is in great demand. Miss Beaudet will be one of the leading members of Fannie Rice's company. Mr. Girard is negotiating with several managers, but has not closed. Mr. Brown goes out as musical director for Frohman's "The Girl I Left Behind Me" company. Miss Moreland will disport herself in one of Rice's spectacular productions, probably in "Morocco Bound."

Sidney Drew has been figuring in the papers again—a little failing which Sidney has. This time Mrs. Sidney aired her family troubles to the extent of a column and a half in The New York Herald, the gist of the story being that Sidney had strayed off and, inadvertently perhaps, had wandered into the room occupied by another lady at the hotel. The result was a big row. But the papers which came yesterday say that they have kissed and made up and all is peace in the Drew household. Miss Eloise Willis and Miss Nellie Guyon were in the room in question and they say that Sid simply stepped in for a chat, as the door was open. It is the guess on the row that young Lionel Barrymore got the whole thing in the papers simply to get even with his amiable Uncle Sid. And he did.

There is a singer coming to one of the music halls in the early autumn whose particular attraction is her great beauty. It is a fact recognized by managers that good looks rarely bring a performer any degree of popularity in this country if they are not supplemented by talent of some kind. The expected beauty cannot dance, and her voice is so slender that it will probably not be audible beyond the first three rows. She is a Viennese, and, like many women of that city, claims to have been born in Hungary. She is rarely beautiful, dresses with consummate taste, and her display of jewels is dazzling. No woman in Vienna since Rosa Martens has attracted so much attention on account of her looks. Three years ago she was at the height of her fame there, and her pictures stared from every shop window. She sang every night at a second-class music hall, but spent the early part of the evening preceding her "turn" in a box at the opera, and during the afternoon her equipage was one of the most conspicuous in the Prater. Every one knew her by sight, and she was rarely seen without the young man who, at that time, was her particular admirer. She was brown-haired and slender then, with deep violet eyes and a refinement of manner that was completely lost on the middle-class audiences who heard her sing while they ate supper at the "Tingle-tangle," where she appeared.

Once she came near being the heroine of an international episode. Her devoted admirer was a young Roumanian prince, the son of the ambassador to Austria at that time, and it was current rumor that this young man, in a moment of impecuniosity, had borrowed the singer's jewels and pawned them. The German ambassador to Austria was then Prince Reuss, and to one of his diplomatic balls was invited the Roumanian ambassador. The ambassador's son received no invitation. Public comment on his relation with the singer had reached such a stage that the young man could not afford to be absent from the entertainment, so he went without the invitation, and told his host and hostess that he supposed his failure to receive one was due to an oversight. This misconception of the situation on his part was very frankly cleared away by Prince Reuss. Father and son promptly left the embassy, and there followed a challenge and the usual talk of a duel, but the matter was arranged by friends of the two men, even if the principals did not themselves conclude that for political reasons a duel was out of the question. Throughout all these events the singer rode calmly in her victoria in the park every afternoon, continued to go to the opera, and was then whisked away in a cab to the humble part of the town, which was the scene of her appearance and perfunctory singing of two or three songs her repertoire contained. Since that time her fame has spread. Last year she sang in Berlin and Paris. Although her talents as a performer may have improved, she is no longer as beautiful as she was. The young woman calls herself Marietta Di Dio, and where she got the name nobody has ever found out. It is an affectation of Viennese vaudeville performers to assume Italian names.

The success of "The Woman Hater," the late David D. Lloyd's brilliant comedy, has led Roland Reed to go to the same source for his new play, which he will produce next season. The comedian has made arrangements with Mrs. Lloyd by which he has secured the rights to a comedy left by Mr. Lloyd. Sidney Rosenfeld, who assisted in the work on "The Senator," has revised and brought the piece up to date and Mr. Reed believes he has a splendid piece. The title selected for the play is "The politician," and Mr. Reed will assume the role of General Josiah Limber.

Marie Tempest does not intend evidently to be outdone by Lillian Russell. Lillian, you know, broke her contract with Canary & Lederer and intends to sing in London this year, and now comes the announcement that Marie has done the same thing. She has broken her contract with Fred Witney and has signed for a season with George Edwards in London.

"Pickaninny" bands and "living pictures" will be the features of many traveling companies the coming season, and all because they were striking features of the two big successes in New York last season. "In Old Kentucky" introduced a band of clever little negroes in a strong scene representing southern life, and they pleased the jaded playgoers of Gotham mightily, and "1854" is responsible for the "living picture" craze. Fourteen companies have thus far announced pickaninny bands and a determination to trade upon the success achieved by "In Old Kentucky."

Sandy Hook is the name of the character tramp in Joe Ott's new farce comedy, "The Star Gazer." It is to be presumed that all schooners will pass his way.

Joe had better go a little shy on that part; you know his record.

I hear, by the way, that all of the members of the Edgewood company do not expect to leave us at least not now.

And it's not for lack of funds, either. Can you guess? A MAN IN FRONT.

Its Effect in Texas.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep).

The result of the Alabama election simply means that the republicans can hardly expect to carry Texas this year.

ATLANTA'S FAVORITE.

Patti Rosa Was a Member of the Atlanta Rifles.

SHE WAS POPULAR IN THIS CITY.

Her Picture in the Rifles' Armory Draped in Mourning—Her Histrionic Career Was Brilliant.

When the tidings flashed over the wires last week announcing the death of the peerless Patti Rosa, many thousands of hearts throughout the length and breadth of the land were saddened.

Especially sorrowful were the people of Atlanta when they heard of her death, as the little actress was one of the greatest favorites that ever visited the city. She was well acquainted here and belonged to one or two of the military companies as an honorary member.

Patti Rosa was so well liked by the people of Atlanta that a short biography of her may not be amiss here.

Of English parentage, Patti Rosa came to this country at a very tender age, and was thoroughly an American, in spirit, at least. Her mother was a famous dancer, known



PATTI ROSA.

as Cerito, who came to this country probably twenty-five years ago, bringing her child with her. The mother appeared in a number of cities under the management of John Stetson. About eight years ago Patti Rosa began her career as a star under the management of John Hickey, a well-known Louisville manager, who did not keep her under his control very long.

The company was playing an engagement in Savannah soon after she began starring and had played one night and one matinee performance, when the young woman had a disagreement with Hickey, who was her manager. She refused to appear the second night under his management, so the theater was not opened and it was announced that the star was sick.

Then it was that John W. Dunne, an actor belonging to the company, took up the cares of management. Soon after this occurrence he married Patti Rosa, and until the time of her death they lived happily together, Dunne retaining his position as his wife's manager.

The plays in which the little actress first made successes were "Zip" and "Bob," both of which were written by Fred Marsden, and both of which had been made famous by Lotta. It was by Lotta's permission that Patti Rosa was able to play these pieces.

These plays, with "Dolly Varden," "Imp," "Marjory Daw" and "Miss Dixie," complete the repertoire in which she appeared.

Just before her death she was rehearsing a new play written by Blanche Marsden, he daughter of the dramatist who wrote the pieces in which she first won success.

Patti Rosa endeared herself to the hearts of the soldier boys in Atlanta in 1887. In that year the Atlanta Rifles, then in their infancy, gave a great fair to raise funds to equip the company, and the actress, hearing of it, telegraphed $25 to the company with her compliments.

This graceful gift was duly appreciated by the members of the Rifles, who immediately elected her an honorary member of the company, which membership she retained until the time of her death.

A few years later the Rifles tendered her a magnificent banquet on the occasion of her visit to this city. They also presented her with a handsome gold medal studded with diamonds. The actress reciprocated the gift by sending the company a beautiful silk flag, which they still have.

Every time Patti Rosa has visited the city since she was made an honorary member of the Rifles that company has attended her performances in full dress uniform.

Immediately upon hearing of her death the Rifles sent by wire a message of sympathy to her husband, Mr. Dunne. The company has since passed suitable resolutions of condolence, and a copy of them has been sent to Mr. Dunne. In the armory of the company hangs a large picture of their lamented comrade, which is heavily draped in mourning.

Patti Rosa held a place in the hearts of the people that was peculiarly her own. She came nearer filling the vacancy made by the retirement of Lotta than any other actress. Since the death of sweet Annie Pixley Patti Rosa has been the greatest favorite in the south of all the soubrettes who visited us. It will be hard, indeed, to say who can succeed her in the hearts of the southern people.

The death of Patti Rosa completes a quartet of deaths of America's most popular soubrettes, the others being Rosina Vokes, Kate Castleton and Annie Pixley. These deaths have all occurred within tre last two years, and, taken together with the retirement of Lotta and Maggie Mitchell, they leave the American stage almost without a soubrette worthy to be classed with them, with the possible exception of Katie Putnam, who is still acting. Two lesser lights in the soubrette class have also died within the last two years—Myra Goodwin and Sadie Scanlan.

AN IRISH LINNET.

When Carroll asked Kate for her heart and a hand
That controlled just a hundred good acres of land,
Her lovely brown eyes
Went wild with surprise,
And her lips they shot scorn at his saucy demand;
"Young Carroll Maginn,
Put the beard on your chin
And the change in your purse, if a wife you would win."

Then Carroll made Kate his most illigant bow,
And off to the Diggins lampooned from the plow;
Till the beard finely grown
And the pockets full blown.
Says he, "Maybe Kate might be kind to me now?"
So home my lad came,
Colonel Carty by name,
To try a fresh fling at his cruel ould flame.

But when Colonel Carty in splendor steps in,
For all his grand airs and great beard to his chin,
"Och lave me alone!"
Cried Kate, with a groan,
"For my heart's in the grave wid poor Carroll Maginn."
"Hush sobbin' this minute,
'Tis Carroll that's in it!
I've caged you at last, thin, my wild little linnet."

Appointed Assistant District Attorney.

Washington, August 11.—Frank Clark has been appointed assistant United States attorney for the southern district of Florida.

THE OUTLOOK FINE.

Mr. W. L. Peel Talks in an Optimistic View of the Cotton Crop

AND THE MERCHANTS ARE HAPPY.

If the Signs Are Not Deceitful There Will Soon Be a Plenty of Money in Circulation in the South.

If the present indications hold good the cotton crop for 1894 will eclipse, by several hundred bales in Georgia alone, the productive supply of last year.

This will be gratifying news to the merchants of the city and throughout the state who have racked their brain over the situation for several weeks past, and have vainly sought to unravel the knotty question.

"The outlook is good," said Mr. W. L. Peel, of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, yesterday afternoon. "In spite of the severe rains, which have wrought considerable damage in certain localities, the crops have been steadily improving and the general returns are not only favorable but very encouraging. The prospect for a good crop is better, I believe, than it was at this time last year and a much larger acreage has been planted. Aside from the acreage, however, the quality of the plant is much finer and the yield will be much larger on this account."

Depends on the Weather.

Much depends on the weather during the present month. If the weather is favorable the cotton will mature rapidly and the staple will be as fine as silk. The returns which have come in from the various parts of the state indicate that a fair crop is in the making, and that many of the losses growing out of last year's crop, will be redeemed.

The fall trade will begin to open about the 1st of September and money at that time will begin to circulate in plentiful measures. Notes and accounts contracted during the year on long purchases usually fall due from the 1st to the 15th of September. If the indications for a good crop are realized the farmers will soon be in possession of enough ready cash to pay the country merchants and the country merchants, in turn, will be ready to meet their obligations with the jobbing houses of the country.

In view of the healthy condition of the crop up to the present time and the indications for fair weather which are now visible the outlook could not be better than it is at present.

Advices from New York are to the effect that the bankers of that city are already making arrangements to send a great volume of money south to handle the cotton crop, which in some places has already begun to be harvested.

MY MUSICAL MAID.

"She made a swan-like end, fading in music."

In the hush of the stars she was singing,
With a voice that was drifting above;
And my heart with the chorus was ringing,
Sweet attuned to the lay of her love.
And I stole to the lattice with lightness
Of a zephyr 'mid leaves of the glade;
And, beneath me—an angel in whiteness!—
Beamed the face of my Musical Maid.

Ah! she sang of a ship, and a lover—
Of a beautiful, vanishing face—
Ne'er returning the dark billows over,
To a sweetheart's delicious embrace.
And the music was touched with such meter,
That a tear from my eye would exhale;
For the notes quivered sweeter and sweeter
From the throat of my sad nightingale.

And she trilled, and she crooned, and she warbled,
Like a lark that, imprisoned, will long
For an ether, untrod and unmarbled,
Where her mate flies to God with a song.
And she chirped, and she piped, and she fluttered
All her dimples and laces to love;
Till my hand on my bosom, I uttered:
"Hither fly to thy home, little dove!"

Oh, she heard, and she smiled and awakened
All her dark, dreamful tresses for me;
And I called her my own, unforsaken,
Little darling of sweet minstrelsy.
Lo! she saw, and her eyes were uplifted
With a gray, solemn splendor to mine,
As her soul-light in silver was sifted
Thro' their long, dreamy lashes divine.

Still she sang, and she hummed and she whistled,
Till the voice of the lyre was mute;
For the rhythm, thro' her spirit that mistled,
More sweet than the dream of the flute.
Still a-blushing, cadencing and chanting,
Till her lips of red rose were aglow
From the warmth of a soul that was panting
For a chord which the seraphim know.

Ah, that voice! not the coo of the lisper
Half so soft as its purl and its stream;
It was sweet as the drift of a whisper
Down the vale of violet dream.
It was blithesome, elastic, capricious—
In its depths was the home of a prayer!—
It was rich, it was fragrant, delicious
As the beamy blue braid in her hair.

It was mellow, melodious, magnetic,
Like the song of the swan when it dies;
It was pretty, poetic, pathetic,
Like the light and the love in her eyes.
And I called her my charmful canary—
Little bird that had stolen a tune
From the lips of a musical fairy,
In the beautiful mist of the moon.

And I sighed—yea, I smiled and I sorrowed
At the close of the suave symphony;
And her heart from her bosom I borrowed
To repeat still its sweetness to me;
For, in hush of the star-silence, had her
Soul touched mine in that sweet serenade;
And I twirled a red kiss thro' the shadow
As a rose for my Musical Maid.

—Joseph Lee May.

Carrollton, Ga., August 8th.

A NIGHT SONG.

A song blown down the dusky aisles of night,
Swift as a golden arrow cleaves its way,
And bursts upon my soul like sudden day,
Burning, effulgent, tremulous, light on light.
Airily, dreaming like a sylvan sprite
Afloat upon a lily's topmost spray
Dreams, and so sleeps his sun-steeped life away,
Enrapt, I steal down dreamlands of delight.
Thou singer whose soft voice throbs upward still,
Haply thy love lies, languid, at thy feet,
And hope stands ever with thee, sooth and strong;
But my heart answers thee with kindred thrill,
And here where God's sweet winds beat cool and fleet,
I thank Him for thy gift of gracious song.

—ROBERT C. WRIGHT.

Eleven Bodies Identified.

Lincoln, Neb., August 11.—The remains of eleven bodies of persons who perished in the terrible wreck on the Rock Island road, were identified today and there is little reason to believe that any more can be identified.

The report that A. K. Edde and M. Beaver were among the victims has proven to be false. They were safe in their homes at Pawnee City.

The colored ex-convict, George Washington Davis, who was arrested last evening on suspicion of having caused the wreck, neither denies nor confirms the charge. He holds a bad record around these parts and suspicion points very strongly towards him. At the coroner's inquest this afternoon the investigation was, if anything, favorable to the negro. The investigation will last several days yet.

Johannis.

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aug12 19 26 sep2

THE MONEY IN SIGHT.

Red Men Rapidly Getting Up the Funds to Build the Orphanage.

MR. AUSTELL'S PRINCELY GIFT.

The Plans for the Home Have Been Drawn Up and Are Elegant—History of the Home.

The Red Men of Georgia are preparing to erect an orphan's home for the orphan children of the members of the order.

The great council of Georgia, Improved Order of Red Men, while in session at Macon, some two years ago, decided to build an orphanage and the members of the order immediately began to consider what steps would be taken towards building it.

Soon after this Mr. Will Austell joined the Red Men and hearing of the plan to build an orphanage he decided to assit the order in its erection.

Mr. Austell donated five acres of land in the corporate limits of the city of Austell, on which to build the home. He also donated 10,000 brick to go into the building and $2,500 in money. Of this sum $500 was to be paid upon the starting of work on the home, and the remaining $2,000 was to



THE RED MEN'S ORPHAN HOME.

be paid upon its completion. The only condition attached to these donations was that the home was to cost no less than $15,000.

These splendid donations of Mr. Austell, of course, greatly encouraged the members of the order and they set to work with a vim to raise the required sum of money.

The Atlanta lodges have been especially active in their efforts in this direction and have raised a considerable sum. At the benefit performance given for them at the Edgewood Avenue theater a few weeks ago over $200 was raised.

The Red Men throughout the whole state are working on the matter and considerably more than $6,000 has already been raised by the various lodges.

Entertainments for the benefit of the building fund will be given in nearly all of the cities of the state and by this means, together with the private subscriptions, it is thought that the necessary amount to start the building will soon be raised.

The Red Men of Georgia are all expected to help this noble charity and none of them should fail to make a donation, be it large or small.

The Red Men are very strong in this state and are constantly growing in strength. There are more than 2,800 members in Georgia now, comprising forty-six lodges.

The eight lodges in Atlanta have a membership of over 1,000, and among them are some of the most prominent and best citizens in this city.

Mr. J. K. Harris, of Columbus, Ga., is the grand sachem of Georgia; Mr. Jake Emmel, of this city, is the great chief of records, and Mr. George E. Johnson, of Atlanta, is the great keeper of wampum.

The orphans' home that is to be built at Austell is for the purpose of taking care of and educating the orphans of Red Men. Provision will be made to accommodate children of both sexes.

The plans for the building have been drawn by Messrs. Bruce & Morgan, of this city. The building, as shown in the plans, will be a magnificent one, and the Red Men will have great cause to be proud of it once it is built.

CYCLING NEWS.

A Big Road Race Will Soon Be Run. Atlanta Wheelmen's Meet On.

Interest in cycling is reviving somewhat in Atlanta, and, in consequence, the racing men are beginning to talk races again. Track racing, however, seems to have about died out in this city.

The Atlanta wheelmen were preparing to give a meet on September 8th, but, for some reason, have abandoned the idea. The experiences of the promoters of the meets in the spring of the year justify the belief that the boys acted wisely in giving up the idea, at least for the present. It has been proven to the entire satisfaction of some of the best known wheelmen in the city that races won't pay here without having some of the big guns in the racing world present, and it is entirely too expensive to bring them here.

A Big Road Race.

The Chalfant-Pigott road race is already attracting attention, although it will not be run until the latter part of September.

Preparations for the event indicate that it will be the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in the south. It is not at all unlikely that as many as 100 riders will compete for the handsome list of prizes that will be offered.

There will be at least fifteen prizes and some of them will be exceedingly costly. The first prize will probably be a high grade bicycle, worth not less than $150.

The race will be run over a course that is entirely new as far as a race is concerned. The start and finish will be made on Peachtree street. This is easily the best and most desirable place in the city for such a purpose on account of the great amount of room afforded for the crowd that will wish to witness the event.

Starting at the above mentioned point, the men will run out the Buckhead road for a distance of five miles, making the race ten miles long. This will enable the crowd to see the start and finish without getting tired out waiting, as the race will be run in about thirty minutes.

Caperton's Suspension.

The true cause for the suspension of Hugh Caperton, the racing man, who resided in Atlanta up to a short time ago, has just come to light.

When Caperton went to Louisville recently he entered a number of races in that city and its vicinity and easily proved himself to be a faster man than any of the Louisville riders.

This made the other racing men jealous and they proceeded to try and give Caperton all the trouble they possibly could. When Caperton entered a race the other men would pocket him and do everything else they could to beat him. He stood this treatment as long as he could, but, finally, one day his temper got the best of him and he told the crowd his opinion of them, using perhaps not the choicest language.

This break of his was reported to the racing board of the League of American Wheelmen and Caperton was suspended from the track until January 1st. This does not, however, debar him from riding in road races, and he is likely to make it warm for some of those Kentucky men in the road races this fall. It is expected that he will come down here to compete in the Chalfant-Pigott race. If he does, he is almost sure of a place at least.

A Relay Ride.

A scheme is now on foot to have a big relay ride from Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala. The scheme has not as yet taken any definite shape, but it is proposed to send a message from the mayor of Atlanta to the mayor of Birmingham by means of couriers mounted on bicycles.

It is proposed thus to show how useful the wheel could be made if any emergency should at any time arise for communication and the mail trains were not running and the telegraph wires were down.

The ride will be made in relays. Each man, or each team, will probably ride twenty-five miles and handsome prizes will be offered for the best time made on the ride.

THE FRIGATE OF ETERNITY.

(Inscribed to Frank L. Stanton, of The Atlanta Constitution.)

The earth is a huge frigate riding
Along the shoreless sea of time,
A man-of-war, her Helmsman guiding.
She surges with a sweep sublime.
Cosmopolite, her crew will muster,
The mutineers lie in the hold,
The steerage has the men that cluster,
The black sheep of the fleecy fold!

The ship is stanch, and stanch the seamen
In every age a dauntless crew
Has manned the craft, and sons of freemen
Are still on deck to see her through!
Let faint hearts prate and cowards palter,
Let tongueasters shriek and shriek in vain,
Let crafty cowards cringe and falter,
She holds her course in fierce disdain.

Tro' wind, thro' rain, she minds the Master,
And plunges thro' the aerial foam,
No Noah's Ark to meet disaster,
No Flying Dutchman faint for home!
No reef she fears or hidden treason,
The stars her beacons of the night;
Serene she rides thro' stormy season,
The wind and wave are her delight.

What harbor will she make, I wonder?
What port will greet her as a guest?
Celestial cannonades will thunder
When she drops anchor, ends her quest.
Dear, vanished friends will greet the stranger,
And lovely faces flown before,
And soft-eyed sleep will soothe the ranger
His peril and his voyage o'er!

—James E. Kinsella, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Morgan's Official Vote.

Hartselle, Ala., August 11.—(Special.)—The official count of Morgan county took place at Decatur today. Oates received 1,651; Kolb, 1,549. The democratic candidates for the legislature, Mahan and Kyle, are elected by majorities between 150 and 250. The Birmingham amendment received 914, against 452. The school amendment received 706 votes, against 341.

Florida's First.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 11.—The first bale of this season's cotton crop in Florida was sold at Tallahassee, Leon county, today. It was classed middling, weighed 530 pounds and was bought by Levy Bros. at 11¾ cents per pound. It was raised by Mr. Osborn Pride.

Agony is annoyance concentrated.

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea a Box.)

(Tasteless)

are concentrated remedies for the annoyance of Indigestion or the Agony of Dyspepsia.

25 cents a box. 26

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J.M. CUTLER, G.S.A., Atlanta, Ga. J.B. CAVANAUGH, G.P.A., Evansville, Ind.

sun-tues-wed-fri

The Art of Purchasing,

A recent writer says:

"Cost prices tend to cheapen quality. A $10 suit of clothes is liable to shrink into your hat during the first rainstorm. There is no money in that cheap suit.

"Don't get into the habit of paying as little as possible and thinking of nothing else. There is a craze on us all to buy cheap. The very first question in all trading now is 'How low?' and after getting the very lowest possible prices, the attempt is made to reconcile the quality to our wants.

"The better way is to select an article that you want or need, and make yourself acquainted with its merits—and you can rest easy in any good market about the price, for they are all low enough."

For instance, if you are buying watches you can take the word of users, or of dealers, as to quality, the reputation of a dealer is involved in the sale, and an old established house with a good reputation cannot afford to jeopardize it by selling "trashy" goods. J. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 Whitehall street, have for many years made a specialty of watches, should you buy from them satisfaction is guaranteed in price as well as quality.



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Dollar a quart
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During the past two months 2,156 visited the doctors and 718 were rejected as incurable.

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Dr. A Soper,



Dr. A. MacKenzie.

44 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

ARP IS ONE OF THEM

He Has Just Been Reading Miss Rutherford's "American Authors."

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL JOHNSTON.

From Literature the Major Falls Into a Meditation on What the English Think o, This Country.

Coincidences are sometimes very surprising, mysterious, and bordering on the supernatural. I suppose that almost every one has at times been confronted with some reality that had long before appeared in a dream or a vision, or in some perplexing way. On yesterday Miss Rutherford's last book, "American Authors," was before me. I had just finished reading her pleasant sketch of my old friend, Richard Malcolm Johnston, and was looking at his picture—the genial, kindly face that neither age nor wrinkles nor crows' feet can deprive of its charm—when it occurred to me that it had been more than a year since we had exchanged letters. While I gazed and pondered on the picture the morning's mail was laid upon my table and the topmost letter was from Dick. It seemed to come as a matter of course. It was the right thing to happen and it happened. Dear old Dick! How much pleasure he has given us all! How many southern boys has he taught, beginning at the university and then at Rockby and for twenty years past at Pen Lucy, near Baltimore. How many characters has he molded? How many sincere friends he has made who love him in life and will mourn him when dead. If anybody deserves a monument, it is the successful, conscientious teacher who has made it his life work. And this reminds me that Dick is a Roman Catholic and so is my good friend Randall, who wrote "My Maryland," that thrilling war lyric that Oliver Wendell Holmes said was the best poem produced on either side during the late war. But the American Protective Association will retire them to poverty if they can. And Father Ryan, who wrote the "Conquered Banner," was a Roman Catholic priest. Miss Rutherford says of him: "He was honored by Protestants—loved by native Americans and outside of race and creed was respected by all for his true manhood." The American Protective Association cannot harm him now. When the chaplain of the state prison fled from the pestilence in 1864, Father Ryan took his place and ministered day and night to the suffering.

This book of Miss Rutherford's is a treasure in the house. It deals kindly and truthfully with the living and the dead. Not even George W. Cable nor Mrs. Stowe can justly complain of her gentle criticisms. Her galaxy of southern writers cannot be found so extensive and so starry in any other book. She says truthfully that prior to the late war there were as many gifted writers at the south as at the north, but there were no publishing houses for books and but few literary magazines to encourage talent. But the south has always excelled in scholarship, in statesmanship, in oratory. Her dead poets did not live long enough to write many books, but the quality of their poems was unsurpassed save by three or four northern writers. Lord Byron declared that "My Life Is Like a Summer Rose" was the finest poem of the century. We owe it to John Forsythe that this poem was ever published. Victor Hugo said that Poe was the prince of American literature. What Hayne and Timrod and Lanier and Ryan would have written had they lived to the allotted age, we can only surmise from their youthful efforts. Poor, timid, womanly Timrod. I knew him well in college. He was like a startled fawn. Many a time have I seen him in the early morn

"Brushing the dew from off the upland lawn,"

or skirting the glades around Athens in search of flowers. What a struggling life he lived and how pitifully poor he died. Miss Rutherford's book is instructive, entertaining and refining. It should be in every family as a ready book of reference. Most of our people are too poor to afford encyclopedias, and if we were not, we would not find any work from the north that is faithful to southern writers. The publishers may be ever so kindly disposed, but they do not know us. Some of them I know who would put you in if you will pay for your picture—say $50—and in some of these ponderous volumes scores are omitted who could not pay and hundreds inserted who could and did and whose names will go own to posterity

"Unwept, unhonored and unknown."

The south has not many friends anywhere, and it becomes us to treasure those we have. It is amazing how we survive the slanders of our foes and prosper under oppression.

I have a son and a son-in-law in England, who were called there on business, and now they are kept hot in defending the south from the Ida Wells slanders. They feel like they are held responsible and are under the ban of public opinion. The English people are shamefully ignorant of our manners and customs and are as full of prejudices as our northern frineds were before the war. At a dining one evening a lad of ten years asked my son if he had any boys in America. "Yes," said he, "I have four. "Are they black?" said the boy. A negro is a rare sight in London, and hence there is no colored line neither in cars nor hotels nor churches and the English people cannot understand why there should be any distinction here. Negro men intermarry with white servant girls over there and nothing is said or thought about it, but white men do not marry negro girls. But it is impossible for any of the Anglo-Saxon people to understand the social situation until they are brought face to face with it. Take a quiet, unpretending village of 3,000 inhabitants up north and suddenly pour into it 1,000 or 1,500 negroes and see how soon they would draw the color line. They wont even stand a small percentage of Chinese—a people who commit no outrages and are industrious and cleanly in their habits. It looks like our English neighbors are hunting for excuses to belittle and abuse our nation and our government. My son encloses me a chapter from a late issue of The London Echo, and it reads as bad as some of the utterances of Herr Most and other anarchists.

"The signs of the times indicate that before the sun rises on the 1st of January, 1900, the great American nation will groan and writhe in an agony of revolution and the streets of all her great cities will be slippery with blood—a hundred drops of blood for each gem that flashes on the necks of rich and parpered women and ten drops of blood for each tear that has washed the faces of the poor. In the north every election is carried by boodle; in the south every election is carried by buckshot. (Who said that?) Politics is so rotten that it stinks. Everybody knows it and nobody cares. America is no longer a republic. It is a plutocracy. The president is merely the creation of bank directors, railroad kings and coal barons, and it is the same with the governors of the states. The poor whine about their poverty and gnaw their crusts of bread, but can always be counted on to vote for the rich, and nine-tenths of them would shoulder their muskets and lay down their lives in defense of the right of the rich to rob them. A nation such as this, in which one million plutocrats tyrannize over sixty millions slaves will be either overthrown by a foreign foe or drowned in its own blood or die of gangrene. The various labor organizations neither think together, vote together nor work together, and they have no money to buy votes, law makers and judges. Soldiers and police shoot down laboring people and are cheered on in their bloody work by monopolists and editors and the clergy. But the day will soon come when there will be a horrible dance of death lighted up by burning houses and to the music of cries and groans and dynamite bombs. Rich idlers amuse themselves at Newport and Tuxedo; poor workers toil ceaselessly in the darkness of the mine and the din of the mill. Young men and woman dawdle over iced champagne and oyster patties; old men and women pick rotten food out of garbage cans. Lap dogs are driven through Central park to take the air; children die of overwork in filthy garrets. Piety in the white house enjoying the fruits of bribery—infidelity in the tenement house enduring the punishment of uprightness. These are the signs of the times in America today—signs that point to calamities too dreadful to imagine, but which nothing can avert."

No, and the accursed fiend who wrote all that does not want it averted. He is feeding his readers on venom and malice and hate because it pays. May the good Lord deliver us from all such citizens. Such stuff as that ought not to be allowed to be printed in a civilized country that we are at peace with. But maybe it will scare their paupers and vagrants so bad they will quit coming. Maybe so.

BILL ARP.

PRICES WILL TELL.

I am Selling Everything at Cut Prices, and the Public are Availing Themselves of the Opportunityand being Benefited in Making their Purchases.

Mirrors in frame, 10x12 inches.. .. .. ..19c
12x15 inches, 23c; 14x20 inches.. .. .. ..43c
Glass lamps, complete, ...18c
Hand-painted Globe and base lamp, 18 inches high, complete.. .. ..67c
Parlor vase lamp, hand painted shades and base, complete.. ....97c
Nickel stand lamp, 10 inches, shade and chimney, 65-candle power.. .. .. ..$1 73
Parlor hanging lamp, 14-inch shade, length, 5 feet.. .. ..$1 73
Hall hanging lamp, engraved or decorated globe, four and a half feet..$1 35
Lamp chimneys, any size.. .... 8c
Glass covered butter and sugar.. .. .. 9c
Glass goblets 4c, tumblers.. .... 3c
Glass syrup cans, patent top.... .. .. 9c
Glass bowls, 7-inch.. .. .. 10c
Blown glass water and milk pitchers.. 10c
Patent revolving tin sifter.... .. .. .. 10c
Painted foot tub and chamber pails.. ..38c
Cedar buckets.. .. ..25c
Decorated china cups and saucers, worth 17c, at.. .. .. 9c
Solid wood spoons and forks.. ....10c
Meerschaum pipes.... .. .. .50c
Meerschaum cigar holders 25c
Rodgers's plated teaspoons.. .. .. ..$1 10
Table spoons.. .. ..$2.15 set
Extra plated teaspoons.. .. .. 65c
Table spoons.. .. .. $1.25 set
Silver steel teaspoons.. .... 35c
Tablespoons .. .. 65c set
Plated teaspoons.... .. .. 20c
Tablespoons .. .. 40c set
Plated knives and forks, per dozen..$1.25
Georgia waiver notes, 100 pages.. .. ..15c
Letter copying book, 500 leaves.. . .. 95c
Counter blank books, 152 pages.. .. .. . 5c
Memorandum books, 160 pages.. .. .. ..4c
Day book, ledger or journal, 8½x12½ inches, cloth cover, 400 pages.. .. .. . 85c
Box paper, 24 sheets, and envelopes.. .7c
Toilet paper, package or rolls.. . .. .5c
Large assortment pocketbooks.. .. .. 4c
Coffeepots, 1qt 8c, 2 qt 10c, 3 qt 12c, 4 qt 15c
Covered buckets, 1 qt 5c, 2 qt 8c, 3 qt 10c, 4 qt 12c.
Pie plates, 8-inch 2c, 9-inch 3c, 10-inch 4c.
Milk pans, 2 qt. 3c, 3 qt. 4c, 4 qt. 5c, 6 qt. 8c
Dish pans, 10 qt. 15c, 14 qt. 20c, 17 qt. 25c.
Dippers, 1 qt. 5c, black handle, 7c.
Washpans, 10-inch 4c, 12-inch 5c.

Last, but not least, if you want anything in the jewelry line, diamonds, watches and optical goods, now is the time, and this is the place.

Spectacles that others sell at 50c, my price 25c; others' price $1, my price 50c; others' price $2.50, my price $1.50.

Gold spectacles, $3.

Gold-filled spectacles, guaranteed ten years, $1.75.

Out-of-town customers will find it to their interest to get one of my books as to the selecting of spectacles and information as to the treatment of the eyes; mailed free on notification.

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The "Alaska" keeps the air in contact with the ice longer than any other Refrigerator, condenses all the moisture before the air returns to the provision chamber, and, in utilizing all the cold air, PRODUCES BETTER RESULTS WITH LESS ICE than any other make.

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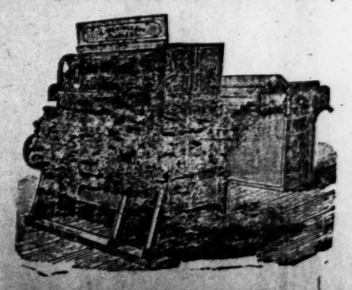
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HINERY CO.,
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A VOYAGE IN 1834.

Judge Richard H. Clark Tells of a Trip Sixty Years Ago.

BEFORE THE DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

It Took Two Weeks to Go From Savannah to Boston On a Sailing Vessel—Some Interesting Reminiscenses.

When I was a boy only ten years of age my mother sent me from Savannah to Boston under the care of the captain of the ship. The name of the ship was The Pangus, and the name of the captain was Jacob Moody. The Pangus was propelled only by the wind and her sails. We encountered much head winds with very rough weather and were fifteen days in making the voyage. Now it can be made from New York to Liverpool and return in less time.

At that time (May, 1834,) there was no steam navigation on the ocean. It was three years thereafter before it was attempted, which resulted in failure and disaster. Another attempt was made the following year with a like result.

It must astonish those who are not acquainted with the history of steam navigation and know its present perfection, that it is only fifty-seven years since the first ocean steam navigation. We read that a steamship crossed the Atlantic from Savannah to Liverpool some twenty years before, but that was steam navigation only in name. The ship was mainly propelled by her sails with steam in connection and at intervals. The experiment must have been far from satisfactory, or even hopeful, because it was not soon followed by other attempts. We wonder that Europe, with its learning and civilization, was, for so many centuries without steam navigation, but we need not be thus astonished when we reflect how long the world stood without printing, gun powder and the mariner's compass.

All the inventions which now add so much to the comfort, convenience and substantial interest of man, such as steamships, railroads, telegraphy, telephones, stenography, typewriting and many others too numerous to mention do not extend back beyond an average of fifty years. The one which antedates all is the match and I can remember when the first match was invented. How could men with genius and learning live through so many centuries, even years by the thousand, without thinking of the simple principle which practically applied produces ignition. They used flint and steel in connection with tinder boxes or the flash of powder in the pan of the gun, to make fire, and every cook was careful to cover up the coals in the kitchen before retiring at night that fire might be there the next morning. Some times the live coals became dead ones by morning and then the resort was to the tinder box or the shot gun, or musket, or by going to a neighbor, and if this was in the country it involved traveling one or more miles to go for and bring fire. I remember when there were no percussion caps, nor metal pens, nor ruled paper, nor blotting paper. A much younger man than I am can remember when there were no envelopes, no postage stamps and no cooking stoves.

Recurring again to steam navigation on the ocean, the first attempt was in 1837, by a steam ship called The Home, and which was to ply between Charleston and New York. On her second voyage, in October of that year, on her way to Charleston, she was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina and of ninety passengers only twenty were saved. Among the lost were Oliver H. Prince, of Georgia, and his wife. They had gone north by the slow and weary process of the stage. Mr. Prince went to supervise the publication of his digest of 1837. He was a distinguished citizen of Georgia for thirty-one years, but a native of Connecticut. He had compiled the digest of 1820 and served the remainder of the term of Thomas W. Cobb, upon his resignation, in the United States senate. He was the author of the "Militia Drill" In the "Georgia Scenes," which Hardy transferred almost literally to his novel called "The Trumpet Major," published in 1850. His wife was Miss Norman, of Wilkes county, Georgia, and the sister of Mrs. Washington Poe, who yet survives. He left a son of the same name, but now deceased, who was a very bright man, with literary taste, and the close friend of John B. Lamar and Howell Cobb. There are yet many who remember him.

One of Colonel Prince's daughters married Dr. James Mercer Greene, of Macon, and she yet survives. His other daughter married James Roswell King, now of Atlanta, but has joined her father, mother and brother in the "spirit land." Although the remains of Colonel Prince and wife were not rescued from their "watery grave," there is a monument to them in Rose Hill cemetery, at Macon. One who does not know might suppose their bodies reposed beneath the monument, but the monument is a cenotaph—"a tomb without a body." It is a sad witness to the disaster attending our first attempt at ocean steam navigation. The inscription is "Oliver Hillhouse Prince and Mary R. Prince, who perished in the wreck of the steamship 'Home,' Monday October 9, 1837. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death not divided. This tablet is erected to perpetuate the beloved memory of our parents by their bereaved and sorrowing children."

Another attempt at steamship navigation was made the very next year, 1838. The name of the steamer was "The Pulaski." She was to ply between Savannah and Baltimore, touching at Charleston, and had the voyage so arranged there was to be only one night at sea. The advertisements were headed "Only One Night at Sea." On her return trip north, as I remember, having many passengers, about the middle of June, she was wrecked by the explosion of her boiler. The ship, of course, sank and the passengers had to get in boats or improvised rafts. Those who survived heat and hunger for many days and reached the shore were saved. Some were drowned in landing. Conspicuous among those who were saved and helped to save others were James Hamilton Couper, of Glynn county, and G. B. Lamar, of Savannah. Mr. Lamar had with him his entire family, consisting of his wife and five or six children, and two single sisters. Of his immediate family he and his oldest son, Charles, were saved. His sisters, thought to be lost, after many days of suffering, reached the shore and survived. Mr. Lamar and his son were taken care of by a Mr. De Rosset, near Wilmington, N. C. This contact was the foundation of a life long friendship between these gentlemen and each named a son in honor of the other. Derric Lamar, lately of Augusta, was one, and the father of the wife of J. W. Harris, Jr., of Cartersville, is the other.

Among Mr. Lamar's children on the Pulaski and lost was his oldest child and daughter, Martha, a beautiful young lady of sixteen. On my voyage to Boston I referred to, and as made three years before, she was one of the passengers on her way to school at Charlestown, Mass. I will again refer to that in the progress of this article.

Apropos of my voyage we left Savannah at 5 o'clock on a beautiful afternoon in May. Before the setting of the sun the tea table was prepared and was provided with all the usual cold dishes. There were preserves, jellies, cakes and cheese and the like, all beautifully distributed over the table. I got a sight and at once felt I had a good appetite. I anxiously awaited the time when I should be allowed to partake. The time did arrive and I made the best of my opportunity, as only a hungry boy can. Tea was over before we crossed the bar. The ship soon began to rock from the swell in the sea and I began to feel curiously about the head and stomach. I had not anticipated sea sickness, but soon the feeling developed into nausea, and I ran to the captain, stating my distress. He took me to the side of the ship, holding my head over, and right there I lost all the nice and fine things I had had for supper. If I had been taken with sea sickness at some other time it would not have gone so hard with me. I had to take to my berth and keep it for three days. I was not sea sick any more. My appetite increased and I soon made up for the loss of my supper. A similar occurrence prevented me from learning to smoke cigars, and which prevented me from learning to smoke cigarettes, when they made their appearance. Three or four gentlemen from Savannah were the guests of my mother, at Springfield, Ga. After a supper, which I had enjoyed, a gentleman pulled out his cigars and passed them around. I took one. I had often tried to smoke, but invariably it would make me sick. However, as I was in such good company, who were smoking such good cigars, I determined to make another trial. When about half through, I had feelings similar to that on shipboard, which so developed that my good supper was lost in the same way. I was then about fifteen, and I determined that should be my last attempt and I have been able to keep my resolve. I am glad of it, if only for one thing, it has saved me from annoying ladies and gentlemen by smoking mean cigars—even "two for a nick." When I ceased to be sea sick, I passed the most of my time with the sailors in the fore part of the ship. There was no other boy to play with. The sailors made a pet of me, and I was surprised to find what good-hearted men rough-looking sailors could be.

As I said, we had hard winds and rough weather. These made heavy seas.

I will try and describe a sailing ship under such circumstances, for I do not suppose those who have only made a voyage in large and splendid steamships, can have a proper idea of it, unless they have happened to encounter a very severe storm. The ship would frequently stand almost straight up, and it seemed there were only a few feet from her bow to the sky. It seemed that she would fall back as horses have done in rearing. The very next moment the stern would be where the bow was, and it seemed as if the ship would plunge headforemost into the ocean. Then rising from that upon another wave, the ship would careen first to one side, then to the other, with the edge so near the water you wonder she don't capsize. While in this position a sea would break across the deck. We also encountered a thunderstorm. It was about midnight. The lightning flashed and the thunder rolled almost constantly. In the panic the captain's commands could be heard, which increased the feeling of fear. There is scarcely anything more terrible to hear and see than a thunderstorm at sea and in the night. This experience of my early youth gave me an aversion to the sea and all the praises of it I have since read, whether in prose or verse, is only poetry to me. There are some fine nautical songs which, taking in the music, I like, but "none of the reality in mine." There is one by Allan Cunningham called "A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea," in which he says:

"Oh, for a soft and gentle wind,
I heard a fair one cry;
But give to me the snoring breeze
And white waves heaving high, my boys."

And again:

"There's tempest in yon horned moon,
And lightning in yon cloud;
Hark, the music, mariners,
The wind is piping loud."

Then Barry Cornwall has tried himself on "The Sea," and begins thus:

"I love, oh how I love to ride
On the fierce, foaming, bursting tide,
Where every mad wave drowns the moon,
Or whistles aloft its tempest tune;
And tells how goeth the world below,
And why the sou'west blasts do blow."

I prefer one of this style:

Some love to roam
Where the dark seas foam,
And the shrill winds whistle free;
But a mountain land
With a chosen band
And a life in the woods for me.

It would be natural for any one to inquire, why was a boy only ten years of age sent on such a long and perilous voyage. It was thought to be necessary to save me fom destruction. My mother, through what she knew herself and was informed, was alarmed for my safety, and the only sure remedy was to get me away from Savannah. She had a niece but near her own age, who had married a northern gentleman, Mr. Otis Johnson, and after amassing a fortune in merchandise, he retired to his native town of Lynn, Mass., to pass the remainder of his life. That was my destination. My home was to be with them while I went to school. Lynn was then nine miles from Boston and I suppose it is the same distance yet.

A Savannah boy at that time was nothing if not a good swimmer. In the canal he learned to swim, which might be called his primary. In the river he received a higher education, because of its greater depth and scope, and it might be called his academy, or high school. That prepared him to ride the waves of the ocean, where he was graduated, and which might be called his college or university. When a boy had learned enough to be promoted to the river he had three aspirations in the line of swimming. One was to dive from a springing board, and if he could, in plunging, to turn a somersault; another, when a river steamer came along to make for it, and as it passed to swim upon the waves it made in the rear as far as possible; another was to be distinguished by swimming across the wide river. I was an expert swimmer for my age, but not near as much so as I was reported to my mother. The boys finding out she was alarmed about me would (boy-like) tell her all sorts of stories about the risks of my life I took. Her lady friends hearing of my reputation, would go to her and say, "Sister Clark, if you do not get Richard away he will certainly be drowned, or in some manufactured by that firm. It was then in general use and considered the best. Mr. Noyes was my uncle by marriage. He soon took me in a gig (no buggies then) to show me something of Boston before I should leave by stage for Lynn. Of course, he showed me the statehouse, Faneuil hall, Boston commons, the frog pond, etc. As we rode along he pointed me to a large dwelling house, saying that was the home of Mr. Webster. "Oh, yes," says I, "the man that made the spelling book." I remember that I was surprised that my uncle made no reply. I suppose he thought an explanation useless to a boy so ignorant as not to know the difference between Noah and Daniel Webster, especially as it was some time after the great debate in the United States senate between Hayne and Webster.

Within a day or two I reached Lynn, and the next week became a pupil of the Lynn academy. Mr. Johnson had two sons who went to the same school, one about my age and one some years younger. The latter yet survives, and is one of the prominent citizens and business men of that city, whose name is Enoch S. Johnson.

The principal of the academy was a very kind and thoughtful gentleman named Adams. There were about sixty boys, all from Lynn or vicinity except myself and two others. These were John Gibbes Barnwell, now of Floyd county, Georgia, and William Henry Habersham, both from Beaufort, S. C. Both of these were nearly young men and they made a pet of me. Habersham is dead.

After a very short while I got home sick and could not throw it off. Because of that I could not learn my lessons. One afflicted with a real bad case of home sickness is to be pitied. The technical name the doctors give it is nostalgia. In the war between the states many died of it, and of nothing else. It was almost entirely confined to those soldiers who had resided all their lives in the country. The city men generally escaped. Despairing of getting any better I applied to my uncle at Boston to send me home. I told him if he did not I would run away and secrete myself in the hole of some vessel. I told Mr. Johnson and wife of my feelings and purpose, and there was a general consent that I should return.

Fortunately at that time there was a Savannah lady in Boston accompanied by a son and daughter, who was a special friend of my mother—a friendship formed in their schoolgirl days. She readily consented to take charge of me, and in the latter days of October we set sail in the brig Rome, Captain Atwood. The lady was Mrs. Davenport and the daughter alluded to became the wife of General Henry R. Jackson. The son was Archie, so long an official of the Central Railroad bank. The voyage back was smooth and made in eight days, the usual time.

As we neared the bar and was needing a pilot the captain discoursed of a tragedy I had heard of. It came from the capsizing in a squall at sea of a pilot boat. Thereby two brothers, named White, who were pilots, were drowned. Not long after the tragedy I saw the two little daughters of one of them dressed in the deepest mourning, which, connected with the cause for wearing it, made a sad and pathetic sight. I wonder what has been the fate of the two little mourners? The captain said the morning of the day of the catastrophe he hailed the pilot boat to get a pilot to take him over the bar and up the river to the city; that he and one of the Whites had a misunderstanding which resulted in a quarrel, and the last words spoken was by himself, and that he told White "to go to h—l." He said when he heard of their death it smote his conscience, and had been a sorrow to him ever since. Soon after my absence my mother, with the three other and younger children, moved to Springfield, twenty-seven miles by dirt road from Savannah, where there was a first-class academy and where tuition and living were much cheaper than in Savannah. Effingham was her native county. I proceeded thither as soon as I could, and of course there was quite a rejoicing. I remember that the meeting—the realization that my life had not been lost at sea, that I was at home again and in the "bosom of my mother's family" caused me to cry as I never had before. Not merely this, a crying fit would come over me at any time—so often that I got ashamed of it and would hide myself to cry. It should be borne in mind that I was then a little boy of ten and that the contrast between the conditions of ten and seventy are too great to grasp. It was very lately I saw at the Markham a little boy. Noticing him, I wondered if I could have been as small as he was when I made my voyage alone of fifteen days. Certainly not.

"I am eleven, sir."

"Good heavens," I said to myself, "is it possible I was as small as that boy."

In reference to the happiness of getting home again after a long absence, my feelings were exactly described by a touching incident of our late war. It is related of Guyton McLendon, who was the uncle of the present Guyt, of Thomasville, that he said to his comrades: "Boys, I tell you if I do live to get home, I will be a yard dog or a house cat for the balance of my life." In the very next battle the dear fellow was killed, and when he was, as kind and noble a heart as ever throbbed in the heart of man was stilled forever.

After the lapse of seventeen years and I had become a lawyer and had been a member of the Georgia senate, I made a visit to Lynn. Of course, I was entertained by Mr. Johnson and my cousin, his wife. Mr. Johnson remarked as I had not been drowned in the Savannah river, it developed that to let me return to Georgia was the best. I inquired after the academy boys of that time. There was but one remaining in the town. They had gone to the south, to the far west, as far as the Pacific, to South America, and even to Europe.

The importance of Lynn is increased because of its adjacency to the Island of Nahant. At low water there is a beach connecting the two. Nahant has been the summer resort for the wealthy of Boston from time immemorial and notwithstanding the multiplication of such resorts it is yet so. Senator Lodge is now one of Nahant's summer citizens. Dr. Holmes once said that Nahant was "the cold roast of Boston."

While in Boston I passed a week at the "Revere house," I liked the accommodations and the courtesies better than I did those of the New York hotels at that time, 1851. About ten years ago I was talking in Atlanta with a southerner, who after the war lived for many years in New York city, and expressed to him my unfeigned surprise at the hotel comforts and hospitalities of Boston. "Yes," he said, "in that as in every thing else there is nothing so good this side of Boston." Boston has been the hot-bed of the anti-slavery agitation. Boston has done the south great injustice, but we must not forget to give her the credit she deserves, for there were many there then and now who took no part in the tirade against the south, and condemned it. In a conversation with General Toombs on a visit he once made to Boston and where he made one of his ablest speeches he said he was surprised to find gentlemen there who would not socially recognize Charles Sumner, and he had met many who never saw Anson Burlingame. He also said there were quite a number of Bostonians who were so disgusted with the politics of the city and state that they had made their domicile in different parts of Europe. I will conclude this article by relating an incident or two appertaining to my school days at Lynn. A year or two, or perhaps more before the war, a gentleman sat opposite me at the table of the Milledgeville hotel. I was sure I once knew him, but could not place him, time had made such a change in his hair and features. On inquiry I was more than surprised to hear he was Mr. Adams, who was the principal of the Lynn academy when I was there, and I was yet more than surprised to hear he was the brother of the second wife of Richard M. Orme, the veteran editor of The Southern Recorder. He, Mr. Adams, was a brother or some near relation to Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, who so endeared himself to the southern people by his able defense of them at Boston, surrounded as he was by their numerous and aggressive enemies.

While at Lynn I was aroused one night by a commotion in the house. It was caused by a large fire visible at Boston or vicinity. Then, from Lynn to Boston, was a plain bereft of forest. The fire was seen distinctly. We ascertained the next day it was the conflagration of the Catholic convent at Charlestown, burned by a mob because some well known Protestant lady had become a convert to Catholicism and had followed it by entering the convent as a nun. Attached to the convent was a school for young ladies that had acquired a national reputation. Miss Lamar, to whom I have referred as one of the passengers to Boston, had, on arriving, became a pupil of that institution. It was with difficulty the girls were rescued from the fire. Thus, she who had escaped death by fire in the summer of 1834, met it by water in the summer of 1838. She was two years my senior. She, as I said, at her death was a beautiful young lady of sixteen. It is hard to realize that if now living, she would be an old lady. Her brother, Charles, who was saved from drowning in 1834, was killed in an engagement with General Wilson's command at Columbus, Ga., in 1865, and it is said to have been the last man killed in battle on the confederate side. It is sad and strange how fatalities follow families.

Richard H. Clark

THE PRESS AND THE PLATFORM.

Madison Advertiser: The platform adopted by the state democratic convention in Atlanta last Thursday is all that could be desired. It is a clear, concise and forcible document. It touches both national and state issues in a manner that leaves no room for doubt on these questions. With such a platform and such a ticket the democratic hosts of grand old Georgia will march on to victory this fall by about 75,000 majority.

Jackson Argus: The man who lives in Georgia and cannot stand on the platform, as adopted by the people, should send in his application to the republicans at once, among whom he will find many more congenial fellows for his centralization ideas.

Hawkinsville Dispatch: Mr. Atkinson is pleased with the platform. It represents his individual views, or nearly as they could be expressed by any other person than himself. Its declarations are plain and simple, just such a foothold as he wanted in his tussel with the populists.

Houston Home-Journal: The Georgia democratic platform is good enough and broad enough for all who desire good government and dislike class legislation. It is in perfect accord with the national democratic platform of 1892.

Tifton Gazette: The platform adopted is one upon which every democrat in the state who is true to the traditions and principles of his party can stand. Every business interest of the country is fully protected.

THREE STRIKES AND OUT.

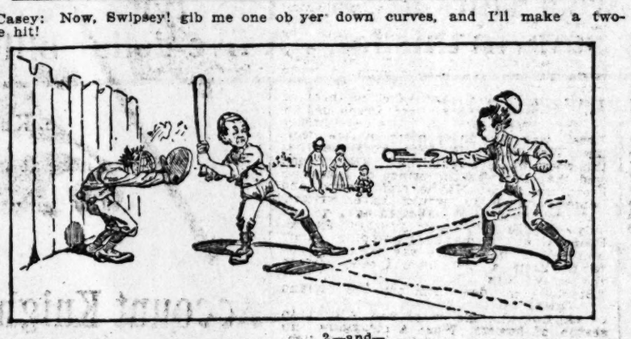


President of Union—How did you come to get out of employment?
Tom Striker—I went on three strikes, and the man I worked for said three strikes put me out.

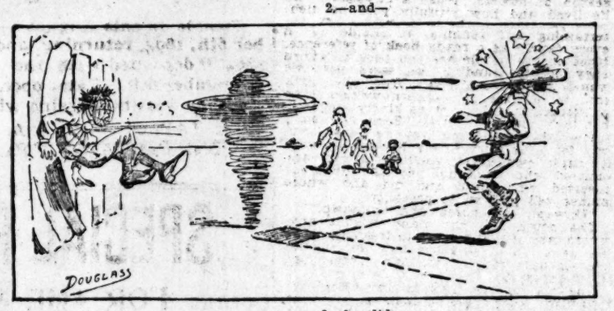
A TWO BASE HIT.



1.—Casey: Now, Swipsey! gib me one ob yer down curves, and I'll make a two-base hit!



2.—and—



3.—he did.

OUT OF SEASON.



Jack Frost—Say, old gentleman, gimme 5 cents. I would work at my trade if I could find it.
Old Gentleman—What is your trade?
Jack Frost—I shovel Snow!

HE KEPT HIS WORD.



Mrs. Patrick—I thought ye's said ye would put th' money away for a rainy day?
Mr. Patrick—So oi did! "and the' next day it rained."

HE-NO

Look at it this way. We offer to send you a free sample of He-No Tea. This must cost something. If you do not like the tea we are that much out, plus the cost of this advertisement. We can get nothing back without your approval. We positively assert that this is the purest tea we can get.

MARTIN GILLET & CO.,
(Established 1811.) Baltimore, Md.

A COMPETITOR'S WORDS.

"I saw a suit a darkey bought from you last week at $6.50 that surprised me. I couldn't believe that he paid only $6,50 for it. It was a splendid piece of all-wool goods; well made, too, and fitted perfectly." This is what a competitor said to one of our firm.

The darkey had told the truth—$6.50 was the price paid.

We surprise competition and customers with our "LOW PRICES" for honest, well made Clothing.

We need room, and have the biggest surprises of the season in Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.

Just opened 10 cases of fine Derbies and Alpines, latest shapes and colors. Our prices $1.00 and $1.50, worth $2.00 and $2.50.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times men and women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some delicate or private disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper treatment given and directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., who make a true and genuine specialty of delicate and private diseases peculiar to men and women explain their remarkable success to this fact. They study each case thoroughly and direct their treatment to the cause, remove that and make permanent cures. This enables them to cure where others have failed. They are the acknowledged leaders in their specialty.

Consultation free and confidential.



SPECIALTIES: SYPHILIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURES, HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES, PIMPLES, ULCERS, PILES, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES OF WOMEN.

YOUNG MEN suffering from indiscretions permanently cured.
DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN cured by the most improved methods.
All correspondence answered promptly; business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.
Call on or address

Dr. Hathaway & Co.

22½ Broad st., Atlanta, Ga. Office hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.
Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.
If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write: Lock Box 69, Atlanta, Ga.

Fidelity Mutual Life Association,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Incorporated 1878.)

Insurance in force	$50,000,000
Death losses paid	3,000,000
Assets over	2,000,000
Surplus over	1,000,000

New business, more than $2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age.	10-Year Term.	15-Year Term.	20-Year Term.
21	$10.90	$11.15	$11.31
22	11.01	11.26	11.34
23	11.14	11.37	11.49
24	11.25	11.49	11.67
25	11.40	11.61	11.73
26	11.53	11.75	11.98
27	11.67	11.89	12.13
28	11.23	12.04	12.31
29	11.97	12.21	12.51
30	12.13	12.38	12.71
31	12.29	12.57	12.93
32	12.48	12.77	13.16
33	12.63	12.98	13.40
34	12.83	13.22	13.67
35	13.01	13.47	13.96
36	13.23	13.76	14.29
37	13.47	14.06	14.66
38	13.73	14.39	15.07
39	14.06	14.74	15.53
40	14.36	15.13	15.94
41	14.73	15.56	16.41
42	15.14	16.04	16.97
43	15.60	16.57	17.73
44	16.10	17.15	18.48
45	16.67	17.80	19.36
46	17.31	18.53	
47	18.02	19.34	
48	18.81	20.22	
49	19.70	21.22	
50	20.69	22.34	
51	21.79		
52	22.98		
53	24.20		
54	25.72		
55	27.28		

A few more good agents can secure profitable contracts. For further information, write or call on

Charles G. Beck,
Manager.
209 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GLOBE'S PRICE LIST!

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You Can Be Guided by These Figures. Bring This List With You.



OUR FASHION PLATE.

Select the style. Come to us for the patterns. Here are the prices: Rich, rare and marvelous are the patterns we offer in Men's all-wool Suits at $5. The styles are correct, the goods of elegant material and the fit faultless. Plenty of $12 and $15 Suits in this lot. A five-dollar bill takes choice. On with the Bargains, let the joy be realized.

$17 and $18 values are what we give for Scotches, Tweeds, Worsteds. **$7.89** Cheviots, Homespuns, Cassimeres. ... Without an equal are our $7.89 Suits ... For Business. For Church. For Dress. **$8.50** For Society.

A few occasions that our Black Clay Worsted Suits answer for $20 ann $22.50 values in our Clay Suits. $8.50 takes choice Sack or Cutaway. Samples of above goods sent to any address,

Men's Pants.

$2 and $2.25 Pants, neat looking and well made; great values.
Special Sale Price $1.25.

$3 and $3.50 Pants, stylish patterns in light, dark and medium shades; an extraordinary bargain.
Special Sale Price $1.98.

$4 and $4.50 Pants, hundreds of handsome styles to select from; well made, perfect fit.
Special Sale Price $2.75.

$5 and $6 Pants in fine Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, tailor made, sewed throughout with silk; without exception the greatest values ever offered in Men's Pants.
Special Sale Price $3.75.

$7 and $8 Men s Pants, strictly fine Imported and Domestic Goods; equal to the finest custom work; every pair a bargain.
Special Sale Price $4.75.

293 pairs Men's Pants at.....49 Cents.
426 pairs Men's Pants at.....79 Cents.

Youths' Suits--14 to 18.

All our $8.50 Suits now $3.98.
All our $10.00 Suits now $4.50.
All our $12.50 Suits now $5.00.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits.

Suits at 50c, worth $1.00.
Suits at 98c, worth $1.50.
Suits at $1.48, worth $.300.
Suits at $2.25, worth $4.00.
Suits at $2.98, worth $5.00.



Those Knee Pants for Boys are here at last, and, on account of the delay we shall sell them at 25c, 38c and 48c. Splendid values. Plenty here for everybody and all sizes, 4 to 14.



EXTRA VALUES AND PATTERNS IN 10c KNEE PANTS.

Special.



Gans Bros., of Baltimore, Umbrella Manufacturers, made us an offer to close a lot of SILK and GLORIA UMBRELLAS. There were 2,641 in the lot. We place them on sale, beginning to-day, thus:

One lot hook and straight handle, entirely new, worth $1.00,
The Globe's Price 59c.

One lot Gloria Umbrellas, any style handle, worth $1.50,
The Globe's Price 79c.

One lot Umbrellas, worth $1.75,
The Globe's Price 98c.

One lot Umbrellas, fine Silk, worth $2.50,
The Globe's Price $1.38.

One lot Umbrellas, imported handles, crooks and natural wood, worth $3.00,
The Globe's Price $1.73.

One lot Umbrellas, the finest of Silk, guarantee fast colors, all style handles, worth $4.00,
The Globe's Price $1.98.



THE GLOBE
DERBY HAT
Brown or Black, new fall shapes, worth $2,
OUR PRICE 98c.

THE GLOBE
ALPINE HAT
Black or Brown, worth $2,
OUR PRICE 98c.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers reduced from 35c to .....25 cents
Men's Balbriggan Drawers, all colors, reduced from 50c to .....25 cents
Men's Jeans Drawers, good quality, reduced from 50c to .....38 cents
Men's Fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, all colors, reduced from $1.25 to..75c suit
Choice from 75 dozen Laundered Negligee Shirts, worth 75c, reduced to ....48 and 50c
Choice of our $1 and $1.25 Laundered Negligee Shirts .....89 cents
About 10 dozen Gents' Puff Bosom Shirts, worth $1 and $1.25, go for .....48 cents
50 dozen Gents' Laundered Shirts, Colored Pique Bosom, worth $1, go for .....48 cents

Neckwear.

Men's fancy lawn bows and four-in-hands reduced from 15 c to.. 10c
Men's fancy washable four-in-hands, also bows, reduced from 35c to..... 19c
Choice of 250 dozen silk tecks and four-in-hands, regular 35c and 50c goods, your choice..... 19c
Choice Auerbach and Waterhouse neckwear, four-in-hands and tecks, worth 50c and 75c, all at... 25c

Working Shirts.

Men's good, strong working shirts, worth 50c reduced to .. 25c
Men's working shirts, good quality, worth 75c, reduced to ... 48c
Globe nightrobes, worth 75c, reduced to.. 48c
Men's fine gauge bal. hose in tan and black,, reduced from 25c to ... 12½c
Men's white shirts, laundered, worth 75c and $1, reduced to... 48c
Men's unlaundered shirts, worth 75c, reduced to ... 48c
Imitation Guyot suspenders, regular 25c and 35c kind, about 200 dozen, to go at... 15c

Our Remarkably Low Prices are a Blessing These Hard Times to People Who Have No Money to Fool Away!

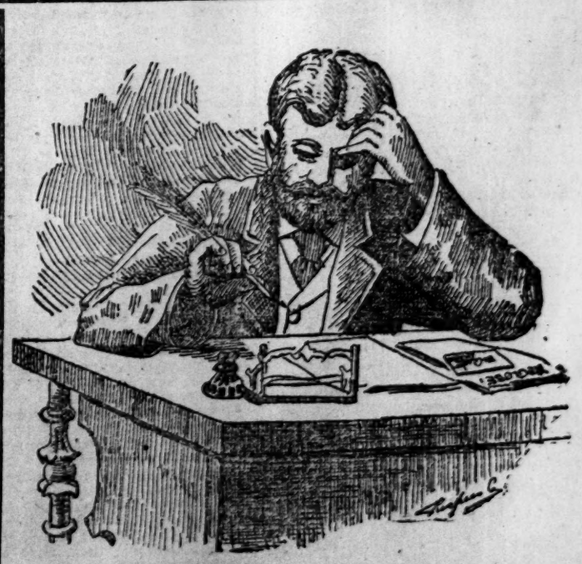


Write for what you want and we will make it our business to see that you get it promptly. One important branch of our establishment is devoted entirely to filling orders received by mail. It is an easy way to shop. Every letter answered the day received. Send for samples.

This Week's Prices in all Departments will be the Lowest Named by Us Since the Beginning of the Globe.

The Globe
SHOE & CLOTHING CO

89. Whitehall. 74-76. S. Broad.



Write for what you want and we will make it our business to see that you get it promptly. One important branch of our establishment is devoted entirely to filling orders received by mail. It is an easy way to shop. Every letter answered the day received. Send for samples.

24 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** Pages 13 to 24.

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS

KEELY COMPANY

Prices !

They talk for us today. Clearing out sales are in vogue. Monday morning we begin the greatest one on record. Don't fail to see the marvelous offerings—the grand values that are on display. In every case the merchandise is worthy but we want to be rid of it just the same.- - - - - - -

? Clearing Out Sale ! Low Prices ? Clearing Out Sale ! Low Prices ? Clearing Out Sale ! Low Prices ? Clearing Out Sale !

Here are two items that show the spirit that controls this great riddance sale. Printed All-wool French Challis and Printed French Organdies—all the finest effects that have ever been produced, worth 50c and 60c..**Now 25c**

Colored and Black Wool Dress Goods must go. Broad and Narrow Wale Diagonals, Crepe Cloths, Fancy Matelasses, Chevron Novelties and Tailor Suiting, in light medium and dark colors, worth 35c................**Now 15c**

Illuminated Henriettas, Cashmere Serges, Jacquard, Pointelle and Glace Effects, Natte and Lombardy Suitings and a rich range of Fancy Weaves, including many handsome patterns and colorings, worth up to 50c .....**Now 22c**

Immense assortment of Silk-and-Wool mixed Checks, Plaids and Stripes and All-Wool 42 and 46-inch Henriettas and Serges, including 23 color combinations and 10 solid shades, worth 75c ....**Now 49c**

One hundred and five Novelty Pattern Suits, representing all the swell styles that were current early in the season. Exquisitely beautiful effects that were sold up to $15.00......................**Now $4.95**

Black Dress Goods were never before sold so cheap. We want to part company with these. Hence the low prices. Black Bedford Cords and Black Henriettas, wool filling, worth 40c......................**Now 19c**

The second series is just as interesting. 40-inch French Batiste, 40-inch Henrietta, 48-inch French Serge. Every piece warranted perfect black, and every fibre all wool, worth 85c........................**Now 49c**

China and Wash Silks, light grounds, with all widths of stripes, in myriad dainty tints, just right for shirt waists, worth up to 65c ....**Now 35c**

Printed India and Novelty Taffeta Silks in light and dark grounds, with extra attractive designs in all the new colors, worth 75c........................**Now 49c**

Imported Taffeta Dress Silks, popular color combinations, forming stripes, checks and pretty plaids, very rich, worth $1.00 ....**Now 67c**

Fine Striped Ginghams and Seersuckers, worth 15c. Embroidered Organdies, black and gray grounds with plaids and polka dots, worth 15c. Fresh remnants of Wool Challis, Printed Duck, Figured Organdies, Percales and Sateens, worth up to 20c,............**Now 5c**

Printed Irish Lawns, 40 inches wide, white grounds with small colored figures. Convenient lengths of Fancy Dimities, Creponettes, French Ginghams, Figured Ceylon Lawns, Fancy Corea Muslins and Morovia Cloths, worth and sold in all markets up to 25c,....**Now 7c**

French Percales, Printed Jaconats, Glace Dimities, Striped Batiste, 40 inches wide, Dimities, buttercup patterns, beautiful Duchesse Jaconat silky French Sateens, Helvetia, Lawns, light grounds with neat stripes and Pasquin Lawns that have been selling up to 30c,.................. **Now 10c**

Imported Percales in stripes of all sizes and colors, so stylish for shirt waists, exquisite Dimities, Novelty Printed Ducks, Parisian Jaconats, Valentia Fancies. Eugenia Lawns. Beatrice Cloth, Croise de Raye and Fancy Mouselines, worth regularly at retail up to 20c, ...**Now 12½c**

Women's Tuxedo Duck Suits, light, medium and dark grounds, with stripes, figures and polka dots, worth up to $4.50........**Now $2**

Women's fine Tuxedo Duck Suits, light and dark grounds, cut by single and cluster stripes, worth up to $6..........**Now $2.98**

Women's Linen and Denim Tuxedo Suits, ecru and tan grounds, with narrow and wide black stripes, worth up to $7.50**Now $4.50**

Women's all-wool black and blue Serge Suits, just right for traveling or knock-about wear, worth up to $8.50............**Now $5**

Women's all-wool Storm Serge Tuxedo Suits, in blue and black, carefully made by men tailors, worth up to $10 ....**Now $6**

One hundred rolls—about five thousand yards—all-flax, red-bordered, eighteeni-nch Toweling Crash, worth 15c..........**Now 9c**

Hemmed Scotch Huck-a-back Towels, 24x36 inches, assorted borders, and plain white Hemstitched Huck-a-back Towels, 22x44 inches, worth 30c ....**Now 19c**

Irish Linen Satin finished Table Damask, full 70 inches wide, including many very pretty and striking patterns that are exclusively our own, worth $1.25.............**Now 83c**

Wm. Liddell's genuine Belfast Linen Damask, full 72 inches wide, twelve lovely new designs that can't be seen elsewhere, matchless goods, worth $1.50............**Now 98c**

Women's Kid Strap Sandals, made with neat steel buckle, satin bow, kid lined, opera last, and warranted hand-sewed, worth $1.50 ....**Now 75c**

The Keely Leader Shoes for women. A new lot just in, representing all that is seasonable, serviceable and desirable in women's Footwear, worth $3.00.........**Now $2.00**

KEELY CO.

THE FAIR

OUR NEW BASEMENT

Is not quite ready. The builders ask another week. We must continue our

COST SALE

During this entire week before opening Basement. 20 per cent off all Crockery, Blueware, Tinware.

THIS WEEK WILL BE THE BANNER BARGAIN WEEK.

Specials :

Yard wide **Lonsdale Bleachings** 6½c.
Beautiful Dress Ginghams 5c.
7-8 fine Silkaline 10c.
Silk Vests in light shades 32c.
10 yards good Challie for 25c.
9-4 unbleached Sheeting 12½c.
Best Dress Linings 4c.
Extra strong Corsets 25c.
Boys' dark oil Calico Waists 15c.
Embroidered Corset Covers 25c.
Embroidered $1.25 Gowns 77c.
All Percales and fine Irish Lawns, were 12½c, now 8c.
Mosquito Nets, bolt, 39c.
All 25c dotted Mull is 19c.
7-8 yard-wide Drapery Silks 49c.
A lot of fine Shirt Waists, worth 50c and 75c, going at 35c.
Baby Caps, were 25c, 19c.
All 50c Baby Caps at 35c.

See our Mull Hats and Baby Caps since the reduction.

Ribbed Vests 4c.
All 10c and 12c ribbed Vests 8c.
Boys' Fauntleroy Blouses, were $1, now 75c.
Lace trimmed Aprons 15c.
Nurses' Caps, were 25c, now 18c.
Thin Worsted traveling Ulsters $2.
Large Silk Pillows $1.25.
Ladies' hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs 10c.
Ladies' black Silk Hose, were $1.25, 75c.

Millinery.

White trimmed Sailors now 25c.
Untrimmed Sailors 15c.
New high crowned black trimed Sailors at 50c.
New black Sailors, very pretty, at 25c.
Wide Silk Ribbon at 5c yard.
All Silk Roses at 25c.
Leghorn Flats at 25c.
New black Princess Tips, the $1 kind, at 69c.
New black Parrots, worth 75c, at 39c.
Boys' Sailors and Tam O'Shanters, were 50c, at 25c.

Small Ware.

Best Whalebone, per dozen, 8c.
Heavy Tooth Brushes 10c.
Silk Garter Elastic 21c.
Heavy Rubber Fine Combs 10c.
All 50c Pocketbooks at 25c.
Kerr's Tread, per spool, 3c.
Sapolio 5c.
12 bars Laundry Soap for 25c.
Arm and Hammer Soda 5c.

The Fair Ammonia 10c.
Roberts Needle Book 19c.
Best Alarm Clocks 98c.
Best Toilet Papers, 6 for 25c.
Tissue Paper 10c dozen.
Large hand Mirrors 21c.
Napkin Rings 4c.
New Altemus Edition Books, beautiful, 21c.
Large Writing Tablets 3c.
New Call Bells at 25c.
Fine Note Paper, per box, 10c.
Ladies' Richelieu ribbed black pure Lisle Hose, worth 50c, at 25c.
Our best Hermsdorf dye black 25c Hose.

Laces and Gloves.

All 10c linen Lace at 5c.
Extra wide (6 inch) Embroideries at 15c.
All silk Windsor Ties at 10c.
Hemstitched silk Handkerchiefs at 10c.
New black silk Lace at 15c.
White illusion veiling, new, 25c.
Valenciennes Lace 25c per dozen yards.
Child's Mitts, 15c.
Fans, were 69c, at 50c.
Fans, were 39c, at 25c.
All our best 50c silk Mitts at 35c.
Tetlow's Gossamer Face Powder 10c.
Stockinet Dress Shields at 10c.
Inks and Mucilage 4c.
100 engraved Cards, with plate, $1.50.

China Prices.

Large white Bowls and Pitchers 75c.
Large Dinner Plates 5c.
Teapots at 10c.
Decorated Tea Sets, complete, at $4.44.
Complete decorated Toilet Set, 10 pieces, at $2.50.
Beautiful 25c Japanese Cups and Saucers at 15c.
Cut glass Salt Cellars at 5c.
New Finger Bowls at 10c.

Kitchen Goods Prices.

Fly Traps at 15c.
Flour Pots 3c.
Jelly Tumblers 2c.
Fruit Jars 5c.
Beautiful Bisque and Brass Lamps at $1.00.
Three-claw Knives (carvers)f or 50c.
Roger's silver Knives and Forks at $3.48.
Cuspidors at 10c up.
Knives and Forks, set, worth $1.50, at 50c.
Foot Baths, 25c.

.....THE FAIR.....

"A Corner on Fine Builders' Hardware."

Norcross Corner Building. Contract for all the hardware for this magnificent building awarded to the

FITTEN-THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,

Corner Broad and Marietta Sts.

Superior quality of goods and low prices will tell. Builders look to your interest and get our prices if you care to save money. Our goods are all new. We also carry everything in housefurnishing line.

The Globe SHOE & CLOTHING CO

89 Whitehall. 74-76 S. Broad.

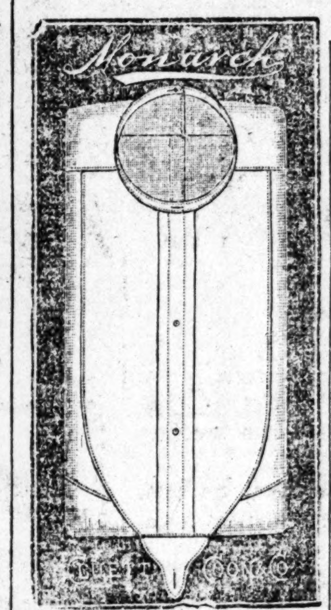
THE GLOBE ANNEX.

On account of insufficient room in our page "ad." today, we quote the following here:

If you want something light, comfortable and easy on both the foot and the pocketbook, look at our line of

Shoes.

Gents' Calf hand-sewed, Bal. or Congress, regular price $5; The Globe's price.. ..$3.98
Gents' Calf hand-sewed, Bal. or Congress, plain or cap toe, regular price $3.50 and $4; The Globe's price.. .. ..$2.98
All our $3 line of Gents' Shoes, Bal. or Congress, cap toe, only.. .. ..$2.73
Any of our $2.50 line of Gents' Shoes, Bal. or Congress, plain or cap toe, at.. ....$1.98
Gents' Satin Calf, Bal. or Congress, cap or plain, any style toe, regular price $1.75 and $2; The Globe's price.. .. ..$1.48
Gents' solid leather Working Shoes, in cap or plain Bal., regular price $1.50 and $1.75; The Globe's price.. .. ..$1.24
261 pairs Gents' Working Shoes, worth $1.25, we will close at 98c
Boys' Calf Bals., cap or plain toe, regular price $2.50; The Globe's price.. .. ..$1.98
Boys' Calf Bal., plain toe, regular price $2.25; The Globe's price.. .. ..$1.74
Boys' Satin Calf Bal., cap or plain toe, regular price $2; The Globe's price.. .. ..$1.48
Boys' Satin Calf Bal., cap toe, regular price $1.25; The Globe's price 98c
Ladies' Vici Kid Oxford, cloth or kid top, opera toe, patent leather tip, regular price $3 and $3.50; The Globe's price.. .. ..$2.48
Ladies' Vici Kid Oxford, opera toe, patent leather tip, regular price $2.50; The Globe's price.. .. ..$1.98
Ladies' Dongola Kid Blucherette Oxford, patent leather tip, opera toe, regular price $2; The Globe's price.. .. ..$1.48
486 Ladies' Cloth-Top Oxfords, patent leather tip, opera toe, regular price $1.50; as long as they last 98c
Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxfords, patent leather tip, opera toe, regular price $1.25; The Globe's price 98c
Misses' Black Oxfords, patent leather tip, opera toe, regular price $1.75; The Globe's price.. .. ..$1.24
Same Shoes, 8½ to 10½.. .. .. 98c
Misses' Tan Oxfords, opera toe, regular price $1.75; The Globe's price $1.24
Same Shoes, 8½ to 10½.. .. .. 98c
Misses' Black Oxfords, opera toe, patent leather tip, regular price $1.50; The Globe's price 98c
289 pairs of Child's patent leather tip, opera toe, sizes 8 to 11 .. .. 49c



THE MONARCH SHIRT, - - 79c

You know what they are worth.

Marry

YOUR PANTS

TO A PAIR OF OUR IMITATION

GUYOT SUSPENDERS.

Nearly 200 dozen to select from. Never sold less than 25 cents.

OUR PRICE FIFTEEN CENTS PAIR

Hyde & Henry

·Designers· ·Illustrators· ·Engravers·

Atlanta, Ga.



A GREAT BIG OFFER.

Is what we make you on everything in the way of Clothes, Hats and Furnishings for men and boys. Many men want—justnow—light-weight Clothes. You'll find them HERE. Plenty of them. The newest and nobbiest styles. Honestly trimmed, honestly sewed and marked at fairand honest prices. We can better supply you for less money than any one else. Suppose you try here.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO., 38 Whitehall.

AN EASY WINNER.

Ex-Judge Bartlett Has a Good Majority of the Delegates.

HE HAS THE BIG END OF THE DISTRICT.

Judge Hardeman Renders a Decision Sustaining the Police Commissioners. Clever Detective Work.

Macon, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—All the counties in the sixth congressional district have now expressed their choice for the democratic nominee for congress except Baldwin, the home county of Robert Whitfield. Fayette acted today and unanimously voted for Bartlett. Jones acted yesterday and went for Bartlett. Bartlett now has eighteen of the twenty-six votes of the district. It requires only fourteen votes to nominate. Except the home counties of Cabaniss and Whitfield, Bartlett has carried every county in the district except Butts, and in a primary he lost that by only one vote.

The Commission Sustained.

Judge Hardeman decided today a question in which the public has been greatly interested for sometime, to-wit: Whereby the mayor and council or the police commission has the right to appoint detectives with police power. Some time ago the commission appointed Messrs. J. W. Patterson and Tally Jenkins as city detectives. Recently the city council took the position that the commission had no right to make the appointments but that they should have been made by the council and the council, therefore, elected Messrs. J. W. Patterson and Tony Vannucci. The mayor did not participate in the election. Differences arose between the commission and the council adn the commission decided to make a test case of the matter, and the question was carried before Judge Hardeman, the two sides agreeing to abide the decision of Judge Hardeman. Judge Clifford Anderson and son represented the commission and City Attorney Minter Wimberly and Messrs. Dessau & Hodges represented the council. The hearing before Judge Hardeman consumed several days. This morning he rendered his decision sustaining the police commission.

Sixteenth Anniversary.

Tomorrow is the sixteenth anniversary of the election of Hon. J. L. Hardeman as captain of the Floyd Rifles. On Tuesday he will celebrate the event with a barbecue tendered complimentary to the Rifles at Crump's park. Captain Hardeman's father, the late Hon. Thomas Hardeman, was formerly commander of this same company, and took them to the war. The Rifles is one of the finest military organizations in the south, and has an illustrious record. Captain Hardeman is exceedingly popular with his command, and under his captaincy the company has always flourished. The barbecue next Tuesday will be a highly delightful affair.

Clever Detective Work.

Detective J. W. Ford has just had another clever piece of detective work added to his credit. A short time ago two negroes, Lewis Williams and Bloomer Peppers, robbed several mail bags at the Macon postoffice. Government officials tried to locate the thieves but were unable to do so. Detective Ford got to work on the matter and he traced them from Macon to Jacksonville, then to Savannah, Augusta, Charleston and finally located them in Philadelphia, where they were arrested yesterday and put in jail. Detective Ford will leave tomorrow for Philadelphia and bring the prisoners to Macon for trial.

THE BLOW PROVED FATAL.

Murray, the Murderer, Is in Jail—A Speedy Trial Is Desired.

Americus, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—Young William Sims, who was knocked on the head by Winam Murray, a negro, last Tuesday, died this morning from the effects of the blow, never having regained consciousness. His slayer, Murray, was captured by a negro detective in a swamp near Vienna on Thursday evening and lodged in jail there. He was brought to Americus today by a Sumter county officer and placel in jail here. Much feeling is stirred up by Sims's friends, as the case is regarded as an unprovoked murder.

A large number of citizens circulated a petition this afternoon addressed to Judge Fish, asking that a session of Sumter superior court be called at once to try Murray for murder. Everybody signed it, and it is thought that Judge Fish will grant the petition and hold a special session this month to try the case.

The several homicides that have occurred in the county lately have stirred up the public and quick justice is desired to put a stop to these killings.

VOTE BUYING CHARGED.

A Defeated Candidate for Magistrate Takes It Hard.

Brunswick, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—The election for justice of the peace recently won by Radford T. Hatch was declared void and was held again today. The race was between Hatch and A. W. Corker. Hatch today beat Corker 8 votes in a poll of 796. Corker openly charged vote buying against the Hatch faction. A well-known attorney is authority for the statement that on Monday warrants will be sworn out against several prominent citizens and county officials. If warrants are issued as threatened a political sehsation will be sprung that will intensify the bitterness already showing itself among the two factions of the democracy in Glynn.

FOR KILLING HIS COUSIN.

Jasper Hopper, of Rabun County, Sent to Jail.

Clayton, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—Jasper Hopper, charged with the murder of his cousin, Jack Hopper, in Persimmon district, this county, stood his commitment trial at the courthouse, in Clayton, Wednesday, before Justices Beavert and Powell.

The defendant was required to give bond in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next superior court.

Jack Hopper died at 9 o'clock last Sunday night from the effects of a stab inflicted in his right breast a few hours previous.

FEW POPULISTS IN SUMTER.

They Decide Not to Nominate a County Ticket.

Americus, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—The populists of Sumter county held their much advertised convention here this morning to nominate candidates for the legislature. The body consisted of forty-eight men and probably represented most of the party strength in this county. John N. Feagin and James E. Bass were nominated. Feagin was one of the populist nominees two years ago, while Bass ran in the democratic primary and was defeated and has since turned populist. The convention made no nominations for county officers and tabled a resolution to endorse the democratic ticket nominated by Thursday's primary.

Neisler Carries Taylor.

Butler, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—In the democratic nomination in Taylor for senator and representative, Neisler defeated Hall and Fickling overwhelmingly for the house. Three precincts to hear from will not change the result. Sanford had no opposition for senator. Neisler will defeat the third party nominee, D. T. Montfort in the election.

Negro Women Fight.

Ivey, Ga., August 10.—(Special.)—There was a fight here between a couple of negro women Thursday evening in which one was badly cut. Fannie Woolfolk was arrested for doing the cutting.

J. A. Longley Chosen in Whitfield.

Dalton, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—The primary election held in Whitfield county today, for the purpose of nominating legislative and senatorial candidates resulted in the nomination of J. A. Longley by seventy-five majority for the legislature. A good democratic vote was polled over the county. Trammell Starr was nominated for the senate by a good vote. He had no opposition. John W. Maddox for congress led the ticket.

GAS IN A WELL.

One Man Is Dead and Another Seriously Ill from It.

Rome, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—Some men were digging a well near Plainville yesterday afternoon and towards night a charge of dynamite failing to explode, it was left in the well until today. This morning George Payne, a white man of about thirty years, went down to investigate. He was overcome by the gas and his assistant ran off for help. When he returned Will Gunn was let down, but had hardly reached the bottom when he cried out to pull him up. When he reached the top he was unconscious. After hard work he was revived and went to the mouth of the well. A whiff of the gas caused him to again fall unconscious. He is now in a dangerous condition. Payne was dead when taken out.

Bartow's Primary.

Cartersville, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—In a democratic primary today the indications are that W. H. Lumpkin defeats J. W. Harris for the senatorship by a small majority. Lumpkin is seventeen votes ahead, with four small precincts to hear from and they will not materially change the result. T. C. Milner and H. J. McCormick have safe majorities for the house over B. F. Bibb and R. W. Murphy.

Six New Bales at Albany.

Albany, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—The first of the new cotton crop was received in this city today. There were six new bales from the surrounding country. There was no demonstration in honor of the opening of the fleecy staple's reign.

THEIR YEARLY MEETING.

The Friends of North Carolina in Session—Many Visitors Present.

Greensboro, N. C., August 11.—(Special.)—At 10 a. m., last fourth day, the Society of Friends of North Carolina convened in annual session at High Point, N. C. Hundreds of delegates from this and other state were present. There are about 5,000 Friends in North Carolina, and there are many able men and women in their ranks.

The meeting was opened with the usual devotional exercises, after which came the roll call. It was very gratifying to note the increase in attendance over previous years. George W. White was asked to act as clerk in the absence of Dr. Catland, of Concord, and W. Jasper Thompson and Frank H. Clark were appointed messengers to the woman's meeting.

The credentials of the following Friends were read: Allen Jay, Richmond, Ind.; Rachel W. Marriage, Iowa; Elizabeth R. Evans, New Jersey; Rachel K. Evans, New Jersey; Mary Hammond, Florida; Achsap Kenyon, Indiana, and Judith C. Johnson, Ohio. A number of Friends were present without credentials. Among them was Joseph Walton, editor of The Philadelphia Friend.

The visiting Friends were warmly welcomed and a committee consisting of Albert Peele, Hugh Dixon, Jasper Thompson and Sandus Veetal was appointed to prepare the minutes. At this juncture a cordial greeting from Henry Stanley Nuoman, a distinguished Friend, of London, was read and ordered placed on the minutes. The London general epistle and the epistle from the London yearly meeting to the North Carolina yearly meeting were read and heartily endorsed.

George W. Wood, of North Carolina, was granted the privilege of paying a visit to the meeting of the women Friends. A committee consisting of Albert Peele and others was appointed to look after the religious exercises during the week, and this brought forth the suggestion from Rufus King that all meetings be closed with the old-fashioned hand shake. All Friends seemed in hearty sympathy with this suggestion.

At 2 o'clock the Friends met in joint session for religious worship and a sermon was preached by Allen Jay. Others who took part in the exercises were Rachel Marriage, Achsap Kenyon, Judith Johnson, Joseph Walton and Rufus King.

Guilford college, which is owned by the Friends, recently came into the possession of a bit of real estate in Boston valued at $10,000.

YARD AND SHOPS SECURED.

The Chattanooga Southern Makes a Deal with a Local Line.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 11.—(Special.) A deal was completed today by which the Chattanooga Southern gets possession of the shops of the Union Railway Company, a local road, with five acres of land for yards. The consideration was but $5,000, the shops being in bad repair and located just south of the city. Considerable money will be expended in improvements. Chattanooga becomes headquarters for the Chattanooga Southern. It is thought that the Southern Railway Company will bid this in at the sale on October 31st. Should the Southern also secure control of the Alabama Great Southern at the foreclosure sale August 27th, it would then control all traffic lines from the southwest, as the Chattanooga Southern connects at Gadsden, Ala., with the Louisville and Nashville road, giving a through line from Chattanooga to New Orleans and the southwest.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARIES.

Indications Are That John Gary Evans Will Be the Nominee.

Columbia, S. C., August 11.—Owing to the fact that a large majority of the reform clubs are in the country districts and remote from telegraph offices, returns of the primary election are very meager. The indications are that John Gary Evans will be the nominee. He has carried both Charleston and Columbia, which, with other counties conceded to him, makes his nomination almost certain.

RUSSIAN MINE BURNING.

Several Hundred Men Shut Up in the Mine with No Hope of Being Saved.

Warsaw, August 11.—The extensive coal mines near Dombrowa, government of Grantbradno, have been burning since yesterday afternoon. The fire was started by an explosion of gas when the full force of men was underground. The main shaft was wrecked and comparatively few miners have been rescued. The latest report is that several hundred men are entombed in the mines and that all hope of saving them has been abandoned.

AN ENRAGED FATHER

Shoots Down the Assailant of His Child.

Memphis, Tenn., August 11.—Will Nershbred, the negro arrested at Rossville, charged with criminal assault upon the eight-year-old daughter of S. A. Crook, near Candaville, was yesterday, while in the charge of a deputy sheriff, met by the father of the outraged child, who opened fire with a shotgun, emptying both barrels into the negro, placing him beyond the necessity of lynching, for which preparations were being made near the scene of the crime.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Carnesville, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—Mrs. T. W. Neal, of this place, died at 11 o'clock this morning. She was taken ill Thursday afternoon. She was the wife of the postmaster and did almost the entire business of the office. She was about forty-five years old and was a highly respected Christian lady.

Waynesboro, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—Mr. Warren T. Rogers, one of Waynesboro's most prominent citizens, died today, after a short illness.

Tuscaloosa's Vote.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., August 11.—(Special.)—The official count gives Oates 2,065, Kolb 2,243. Moody was elected for the senate. Mayfield and Patton go to the legislature. One box was thrown out.

A TRIANGULAR RACE.

Hon. Porter King, Hon. G. V. Gress and Hon. J. H. Seals Will Be In It.

GRESS HAS MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT.

He Will Probably Formally Enter the Field This Week—Chairman Ellis Issues a Call.

It's a three-cornered fight Atlantians will see in the coming race for mayor.

Hon. Porter King, as every one who has been keeping tabs on the local political situation knows, is in the race for keeps, while Colonel John H. Seals will show himself a running mate from start to finish.

Mr. G. V. Gress will make his announcement between now and Tuesday, and when the paper bearing his signature is given to the public, the people of the city will have a choice between three men for the position now filled by Hon. John B. Goodwin. That the announcement of Mr. Gress is not made this morning is no fault of his own, but is due to the work of some of the gentlemen who are his advisers in the race, men who have not yet perfected the plan of his campaign.

Early yesterday morning Mr. King was given a formal notification of the fact that the assembly at the council chamber on Wednesday night had endorsed him for mayor. That formal notification was in the shape of a letter bearing the signature of Judge George Hillyer, chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Burgess Smith, the secretary. The letter was pointed, and told the situation, and after reading it Mr. King sent an answer. The letter to Mr. King read:

"Atlanta, Ga., August 10—Hon. Porter King, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: At a meeting held in the council chamber August 8th, of citizens called by a previous meeting, the proceedings of which you have seen in the press, you were suggested unanimously to the voters of the city as a proper person for mayor of Atlanta, for the ensuing two years.

"It was, moreover, the unanimous sense of that body of citizens expressed by resolution:

"1. That the salaries of aldermen and councilmen should be reduced to $300 per annum.

"2. That the city should construct and own an electric plant to supply the needs of the city government.

"3. That the pay of all salaried officials of the city government should be reduced in the same proportion that the general depression has made compulsory in private business; and,

"4. That an urgent effort be made to reduce the rate of taxation.

"Trusting that these views of municipal policy and economy have your endorsement, and that you will lend your name as a candidate, subject to any plan of selecting candidates that may be provided by the city executive committee, we are, very respectfully, etc.

"GEORGE HILLYER, Chairman.
"BURGESS SMITH, Secretary."

As the letter shows Mr. King was informed of the work done at the meeting, except a recapitulation of the gentlemen suggested from the wards for councilmen and the suggestions for the aldermanic board. In his reply Mr. King expressed himself just about as he did in his interview in The Constitution a day or two ago. But here is his answer:

"Atlanta, Ga., August 11.—Messrs. George Hillyer, Chairman, and Burgess Smith, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sirs: Your favor of the 10th instant, advising me that I had been unanimously suggested to the voters of the city as a proper person for mayor of Atlanta, for the ensuing two years, at a meeting held in the council chamber, August 8th, of citizens called by a previous meeting, and further stating the sense of that body as expressed by certain resolutions, is before me.

"The confidence expressed in me by this action, and the compliment paid me by such suggestion of my name, is highly appreciated. As my name has been under consideration of the public in connection with this office, it is very gratifying to me that an approval of my candidacy should be expressed in the manner that it was by the gentlemen composing the meeting of which you were chairman and secretary.

"As you are aware, the one elected mayor will be required to take a very stringent oath as to any promises or pledges which he may have made, and that 'in all things pertaining to the said office he will be governed by what is his conviction for the public good.' With all propriety, I may state that I am in favor of an economical administration and I am particularly impressed with the importance of seeing that our taxes are reduced, as the rate of taxation levied at present, with the assessments so near the actual value of property in the city, and the licenses collected, make the matter of taxes a burdensome one.

"I sincerely hope something can be accomplished in the way of reducing taxes to the home owners, and business people of the city. I shall certainly devote both time and attention, if I am elected, in an earnest endeavor to accomplish something on this line. Conceding the right of any citizen or citizens to become candidates for this and other places on the municipal board that are to be filled, I sincerely trust that none but good men may be elected. I am a candidate, subject to any plan for selecting candidates that may be proposed by the city executive committee. With kind personal regards, believe me, very respectfully yours, PORTER KING."

During the day Mr. King's headquarters were thronged with his friends. They were gentlemen who have always been anxious to see him win the fight, and most of them called to congratulate him upon the endorsement of the assembly at the council chamber and especially to approve the answer he had given the gentlemen tendering their support, the answer being the one he gave in The Constitution the day after the assembly. There were many who called, too, who came to assure Mr. King that they were for him now that Captain English was out of the race. Then there was those who had not been heard of in the campaign up to the present, who came to say that they were anxious to cast a vote for him.

But while Mr. King was being encouraged by friends and acquaintances to keep in the middle of the road, Mr. Gress was not at all lonesome. All through the day his office was a point of concentration for people who have an interest in the coming election, and those who called came for the purpose of assuring him of their support and asserting that they would bring to him the support of many voters. To Mr. Gress the callers showed an earnest and anxious devotion to his cause and his campaign, and those who have been his advisers since he conceived the idea of making the race as well as Mr. Gress himself were greatly encouraged.

"I am not yet prepared to make a formal announcement," said Mr. Gress to a Constitution reporter, "but will more than likely do so Monday or Tuesday. I have yet a few friends from whom I desire to hear before making the announcement if I go in the race."

"But you are going in are you not?" was asked.

Mr. Gress's answer was a pleasant smile that might be interpreted either affirmatively or negatively. It was accompanied by a minute's silence and then he remarked:

"Call to see me Monday or Tuesday and then you will know just what I am going to do."

Beyond this Mr. Gress was rather reticent.

Colonel John H. Seals, who has been dormant in the race for some weeks past, comes to the front again with a renewed energy and says that he will be the next mayor of Atlanta.

Colonel Seals has long been a resident of Atlanta, and has been one of the most progressive of her moving and industrious men. He was once before a candidate for the mayoralty and came very near pulling down the prize for which he is now contending once more. Yesterday he said:

"Since Colonel Jim English has declined to be mayor, which I personally regret, and since a small committee of good citizens friendly to Mr. Porter King have, in a secret caucus placed him in nomination for the place; and since it is the general sentiment of the masses of Atlanta that Mr. King has been most generously and sufficiently honored by this people for his short citizenship in our midst, I hereby reannounce my own candidacy for mayor and respectfully ask the endorsement of all my fellow citizens, without regard to politics, race or religion.

"I recognize most fully the responsibilities which the position carries, and beg to say, without a scintilla of vanity or egotism, that I feel competent to meet every emergency that may arise with or without a great exposition. Otherwise I should neither ask nor accept the place. I am no failure in anything and I know Atlanta. I know her people and her history and for thirty years, since 1858, I have been one of her loyal and working citizens and every day's work has been of some benefit to the city, locally or abroad. I was among the last to leave her in 1864, and among the very first to visit her in her ashes. Since then I have expended right here over $300,000 in cash and my unseen hand in many of her greatest improvements, such as paved streets, paid fire department and Chattahoochee waterworks will be brought to light later on. I now wish the place of mayor for an hundred reasons in behalf of the plucky young city. I want to push it along to its predained position at the head of the column, where it will be saluted by all the world as the metropolis and queen city of the great south.

"Atlanta never goes back on a faithful friend, and I therefore appeal with all confidence to my fellow citizens. I am a native Georgian—came to Atlanta when a boy, and my esteemed young friend and clever opponent, late from Alabama, who has been so liberally honored by this people, should hold up a while and give an old Georgia boy a chance.

"But to push Atlanta along to her great metropolitan destiny we must have the lowest possible rate of taxation and the lowest nominal sum for business license. Low taxes, low license, low rents, and cheap money will carry population, manufactories and capital into any city.

"Not less than 15,000 citizens of Atlanta are today dodging the tax gatherer. Let us capture them by generous treatment and make them feel a reciprocal interest in their home city. Reduce their taxes and rents and give all a chance.

"I am for the lowest taxes, lowest rents, lowest insurance, lowest rates of interest, home labor, home manufactories, home productions, home consumption and home development in every line. I am for keeping Atlanta money at home and building a great city with it. At present most of it goes north and east to buy dry goods, hats, boots, shots, calicoes notions, toys, hardware, drugs, steam engines, insurance, pins, ax handles, toothpicks, etc., and the balance goes west for flour, bacon, mules, horses, machinery, beef, lard, canned goods, etc., etc. Where is any left for Atlanta? I am for keeping this money at home. I am for conventions of all kinds, for they bring money into the city, and we will have a hall to accommodate them and music festivals, too, however large, if I should be mayor. I am heart and soul for our great exposition, and it must be a great success and we must have a great new depot to accommodate the crowds. I realize fully that the exposition will be Atlanta's great opportunity, and no uneasiness need be felt if I am commissioned to represent her interests. Plans and specifications are now in hand for converting my broad and eligible Houston street home into a handsome summer resort by June next, and no royal bloods nor distinguished guests from any quarter of the globe will have cause to sneer at their reception in Atlanta.

"I am unalterably opposed to 'ring rule' and clique control of municipal affairs, and believe the citizens of Atlanta will back me overwhelmingly in this position. It is currently said that even now, many months before the election, rings and cliques are being organized in the different city wards similar to those which recently operated throughout the state against an old patriot and hero, whom the masses were eager to honor for his devotion to his God and his country. If such tactics be necessary to success then defeat is far preferable to success by such methods. The people of Atlanta and of Georgia are heartily sick of such practices and will place the stamp of condemnation upon them in future elections. Let the honest masses act upon their own convictions and not under ring rule in behalf of selfish, pecuniary ends.

Separate Reformatories.

"I am for just and humane laws—bold and aggressive advance on all lines and with a level-headed council, who are not afraid to rip up old mudsills, old customs, narrow prejudices and old burdens, we will set Atlanta forward many links during the next two years.

"We must have an able and fearless council, for they must do the handling and disbursing of the city's money. The mayor does not handle a dollar outside of his own salary and office expenses. He simply approves or disapproves and executes the ordinances of the general council.

"I offer my entire time and diligent service to my fellow-citizens, and will give to the city's interests the same time and care which you give to your private affairs, and not simply an hour or two each day as is now the practice and has been for years under the city charter. I do not think any man, any lawyer or other professional should accept the office of mayor, draw the salary and practice his regular profession at the same time. And I beg to inquire just here if no other people are competent to fill the office but lawyers?

"I submit the case to you, fellow-citizens of Atlanta, and if you endorse me, I can do you good, but if you turn me down, it will be all right, and you will not hear from me again. And no one need look cross-eyed nor skintwise at me as a candidate, for I shall not chase you down for your vote. I am not that sort of a homo."

Captain Ellis, chairman of the city executive committee, yesterday decided to fetch the city executive committee together, and, after a consultation with members of the committee and with the three candidates for mayor, issued a call for a meeting of that committee. The call urges every member of the committee to attend the meeting, which will be held Wednesday night at the county courthouse. In the call Captain Ellis recounts the probable work that will be brought before the committee and shows the necessity for a full attendance. But here is the call:

Chairman Ellis's Call.

"By virtue of authority vested in me, I hereby call a meeting of the city executive committee at the courthouse at 8 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, August 15, 1894.

"A full meeting is desired and every member is requested to be present.

"By the terms of the resolution appointing this committee no member can be represented by proxy. Any member who cannot attend is expected to notify his alternate of such expected absence.

"The business to be submitted to the committee is to provide some manner of selecting candidates for the several offices to be filled at the next municipal election.

"In view of the importance of the next two years in the history of Atlanta, it is specially and peculiarly the duty of our committee to select those methods and plans which will give to the people the very best officials who can be induced to serve them. To that end it is desirable that every member of the committee should give earnest consideration to the subject and be prepared to suggest to his fellow members what his best conclusions are after such deliberation.

"The chairman begs to submit for the consideration of the committee the following subjects:

"1. Shall there be a nomination?

"2. Shall there be a primary or a convention?

"3. If a convention, will it be composed of citizens en masse, or of delegates?

"4. If by delegates, how shall they be selected?

"5. Who shall be entitled to vote in the primary or for selection of delegates?

"6. When shall the primary be held, or when shall delegates be selected?

"7. Shall candidates or nominees for councilmen be selected by each ward or shall the entire city have a voice in their selection?

"8 If a primary is ordered, shall the mayor and aldermen and councilmen and city officers all be voted for on the same day and on the same ballot, or by separate ballots? Shall one or more boxes be opened at each precinct?

"9. What is the best method to prevent the possible formation of rings or combinations, which may result in defeating the will of the people?

"10. How can the people be presented with the castiest and best way to express an unbiased preference?

"The chairman has formulated no plan and is committed to no methods. He submits these questions for consideration and reflection, and between now and the time of meeting will give them the study which he invites from other members. Respectfully, W. P. ELLIS,

"Chairman City Executive Committee.
"August 11, 1894."

Among those who aspire to the positions outside of the mayoralty there was a good deal of life during the day.

The aldermanic race on both sides manifested a new life and in it there was great interest among the friends of those who aspire to the places. Dr. Turner has about made up his mind to make the race as he now stands before the public, and his friends are doing everything they can to make him have a good start. But the doctor will find strong opposition in Mr. Charles Northen, who yesterday made a positive announcement of his candidacy for the place. That announcement by Charley Northen, when it was found to be authentic, put many men to work who had taken no part in the campaign up to that time. In Atlanta there is no more popular or worthy young man than Mr. Northen, and his friends are just that kind of people who get out and go to work when they are needed. That he will make a strong race and keep his opponent guessing as to the result, those who are conversant with the politics of the city know. The race between him and Dr. Turner, if it is kept up, will be one worth watching to the end.

Mr. Hirsch will find that Mr. Reneau is making a most thorough canvass of that section of the city and that he will have many votes when the count is made. Mr. Reneau, like Mr. Hirsch, has done good work for the city in the past, and the two men will start under the wire about even. Mr. Hirsch has been one of the hardest and best workers for the interest of the city that Atlanta ever had and will make a fine showing as to strength. Mr. Reneau is one of the most popular men of that side of the city, and, like Mr. Hirsch, will have a mighty strong following. Then there is yet a chance that both the second and the seventh wards will show candidates for the chair, Mr. Stockdell still being urged from the second and Mr. Forrest Adair from the seventh.

The first ward will show up a mighty strong fight against Mr. Middlebrooks, or rather, there will be more than one man who will warmly contest the right of Mr. Middlebrooks to the chair. Mr. Steve Postell is square in the race and is finding new strength every day, while Dr. Curtis is confident of being the next councilman. Mr. D. W. Green is also in the race and will make a strong fight.

Mr. Tom Day and Mr. T. B. Neal are as yet the only entries from the second. Mr. Neal is in the race because he was put there by the Chamber of Commerce assembly and says that he will not attempt to make the race if it is to be a scramble for the place. He is, however, of the opinion that the meeting of the city executive committee will untangle the present somewhat knotty problem. Mr. D. E. Luther is also spoken of in connection with the chair.

It is more than likely that Colonel Hulsey will not have any opposition in the third, unless that opposition is sprung after the city executive committee acts.

Captain Miller, who was the choice of the fourth in that assembly, and, in all probability, the choice of the ward outside, will be in the race. Than Captain Miller there is no better man in the fourth ward, and for the past day or two the people have been anxious to know whether he would make the race or not. At first the captain was not inclined to enter the field, but yesterday he put the matter at rest by announcing that he would run unless the campaign degenerated into a regular ugly fight.

It is Mr. Sims who yet holds the key to the fifth ward.

Major Warren and Mr. Inman are still the only contestants in the sixth.

Just how the entire matter will pan out cannot be told until the city executive committee meets next Wednesday night.

Mr. Green's Candidacy.

Mr. D. W. Green, the young attorney, well-known throughout the city, who is a candidate for council from the first ward, is making a most energetic canvass among the voters, not only in that ward, but throughout the city. Mr. Green is sanguine of success, and says that when the vote is counted he will be well among the leaders, if not the actual leader of the candidates.

"I am," said Mr. Green, "in the fight to win, and I have no doubt about winning. I have the assurance of the best men in the city, not only in my ward, but in every ward in the city, that I will be given a hearty and strong support. Of course, I am in the race subject to such action as the city executive committee may take. If I am elected I shall work faithfully for the interests of the first ward, and do all in my power for everything that will be of benefit to the city at large. Should I be fortunate enough to receive the people's approval at the polls I shall never forget that I am but their servant, and that a public office is a public trust, and that public money is a trust fund and the people are the wards of the persons entrusted with that fund."

Recommended to Succeed Talley.

Gadsden, Ala., August 11.—(Special.)—Etowah's official vote shows 3,062 votes cast. Kolb's majority is 562. Robinson beat Bilbro in Etowah by 567 votes. The Gadsden bar met today and unanimously recommended Judge John H. Disque, of the city court, for appointment as circuit judge to succeed Judge Taily, who has been impeached. Colonel J. A. Bilbro was recommended to succeed Judge Disque in the event of his appointment as circuit judge.

Negro Miners Strike.

Connellsville, Pa., August 11.—Hundreds of the imported colored workmen in the south end of the Connellsville region did not go to work this morning, in keeping with their promise to the labor leaders to join the ranks of the strikers. The latter are jubilant at the prospect of all the negroes coming out. The colored men say they will not work at the old rate. The negroes have been paid $1.50 per day and their board up until the 1st of this month. Organizers are actively engaged among the colored men today to get them to induce their fellows who are still at work to strike on Monday.

Very Hot in North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., August 11.—(Special.)—Logan Hoover, colored, suffered from sunstroke today and fell heavily to the ground while crossing Independence square at noon. He partially recovered later in the afternoon. The heat has been intense here for several days past, the thermometer registering as high as 96 degrees.

The Blythe Estate.

San Francisco, Cal., August 11.—The Blythe estate has been transferred in its entirety to a public administrator. It inventoried $3,500,000.

ENGINEER TOY DEAD.

The Oldest Engineer in the South Dies Last Night.

HE WAS A VETERAN IN THE SERVICE.

For Nearly Half a Century He Has Been Manning a Locomotive—Something About His Life.

Mr. James M. Toy, one of the oldest, if not the oldest locomotive engineers in the state, died yesterday afternoon at his home on Grant street.

Mr. Toy was one of the first engineers who pulled the lever on an engine in the city of Atlanta.

That was something like fifty years ago and almost constantly since that time Mr. Toy has been handling an engine running into and out of Atlanta. During that time he has been on the Georgia road, the Western and Atlantic road and the Atlanta and West Point road. The greater part of his work, however, was with the Atlanta and West Point road, and from Atlanta to Montgomery he was almost as well known as he was known in Atlanta. Every one at every railroad crossing between Atlanta and West Point knew Mr. Toy, and everyone liked him, because of his uniform politeness and kindness.

He was an engineer before the cab which now protects the engineer and fireman from the rain and sun was known to the locomotive builder. In those days the ra



MR. JAMES M. TOY.

of speed was nothing like it is now, and the work of the engineer was harder than it men find it today. He was, however, of the best men in the service, and as the improvements came along he kept pace with them, and when he was last at was as bright and up in the points as we as the youngest locomotive builder in the country.

His many years hard work on the road endeared him to, not only the officials of the road, but to the stockholders and the directors. Nearly every holder of stock in the Atlanta and West Point and every one of the directors knew Mr. Toy by name and by sight and it was a merry greeting they always gave him. Standing so close to the owners of the road as he did, he feared no change in the management and went along doing his work just as though he owned the road. It was a lifetime position he owned if he did not own the road, and all of the employes of the road knew that Mr. Toy was one of the solid men even time a change came along. He alone was one who did not fear any change and it was his good, faithful work which gave him the standing he had with the management and which prevented him from having any fears of a change.

Years ago he became the favorite with the men along the line, and when there was a popular run to be made he was given the trip. It was Mr. Toy who pulled the train which carried President Hayes over the road after the war. It was he who made the run which brought General Gordon and President Davis to Atlanta to the unveiling of the Ben Hill monument.

Hard work and years began telling on Mr. Toy and some eight years ago he was relieved of long, active runs and given a position in the yards. There he managed the work entrusted to him in the same manner he had discharged every other duty, and the yards he became as great a favorite as he was once with the people along the road.

He was always a man of most remarkable hardiness and many is the storm he has gone through which would have brought death to one less strong. Always in a good humor, laughing, smiling and happy, he made all with whom he came in contact the same way.

He was one of the few engineers who did not join the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at first, but that order had no greater admirer or more devoted lover than he, and when he did associate with it he was more than ever devoted to his calling.

Mr. Toy was over seventy years of age and for more than fifty years of his life he was an active worker and a producer. He was one of those men who always laid away a part of what he earned and now he leaves to those for whom he lived in early life quite a little "something."

He leaves a wife and five children, all of whom are among the best young people of the city. He lived long enough to see those he reared doing the good side of life and when death came he was ready to go.

His sons, like the father, gave their time and attention to the mastery of steam and are as good engineers as there are in the south. One of his daughters married Mr. Mark L. Tolbert, the well-known merchant and real estate dealer of Atlanta.

The arrangements for the funeral will be announced tomorrow.

WILL PASS THROUGH ATLANTA.

A Montgomery Fire Company Is Going East Via Southern Railway Co.

Today at noon, when the Atlanta and West Point railroad train rolls into the depot it will have among its passengers the members of the Lomax Fire Company of Montgomery, Ala.

The company is on its way east to visit Washington, New York, Boston and other points of interest. The company is traveling forty strong and is in charge of Capt. C. L. Ruth, who is president of the organization.

A Good Word for Farnsworth.

Mr. James F. Farnsworth, one of the district passenger agents of the Southern, was located in Louisville, Ky., three years ago, as division passenger agent of the Louisville Southern. He has many friends there, as is evidenced by the many nice things the Louisville papers have been saying about him recently. Here is what The Courier-Journal has to say:

"It will be pleasant news to the many Louisville friends of Mr. James F. Farnsworth to hear of his appointment to the position of district passenger agent of the Southern Railway Company at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Farnsworth was formerly division passenger agent of the Louisville Southern with headquarters in this city, but a promotion to the office of division passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway took him to Atlanta. He is an able young railroad man and well serves the appointment."

This Morning's Fire.

A fire alarm from box 331 called the department out this morning at 2 o'clock. The fire was in the servants' quarters in the rear of the residence of Mr. M. Foote, 61 S. Pryor street. The servants in the house were away from home. Mr. Foote thinks the place was fired.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

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MR. JAMES M. TOY.

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...always a man of most remar... ...ness and many is the storm... through which would ha... ...ath to one less strong. Alwa... ...umor, laughing, smiling and ha... ...e all with whom he came in c... ...me way.

...one of the few engineers w... in the Brotherhood of Loco... ...eers at first, but that order h... admirer or more devoted lo... ...nd when he did associate with... ...re than ever devoted to his ca...

...was over seventy years of a... ...ore than fifty years of his l... active worker and a produc... ...one of those men who alwa... a part of what he earned a... ...aves to those for whom he l... ...e quite a little "something." ...s a wife and five children, ...re among the best young peop... He lived long enough to s... ...eared doing the good side of li... death came he was ready to go... like the father, gave their ti... ...on to the mastery of steam a... ...d engineers as there are in th... ...e of his daughters married M... ...olbert, the well-known mercha... state dealer of Atlanta. ...ngements for the funeral will... tomorrow.

...PASS THROUGH ATLANTA.

...mery Fire Company Is Goi... ...ia Southern Railway Co.

...t noon, when the Atlanta a... ...t railroad train rolls into th... ...ill have among its passenge... ...rs of the Lomax Fire Compan... ...mery, Ala.

...pany is on its way east to vis... ...a, New York, Boston and othe... interest. The company is trav... strong and is in charge of M... ...h, who is president of the o...

...d Word for Farnsworth.

...es F. Farnsworth, one of th... ...ssenger agents of the Souther... ...l in Louisville, Ky., three yea... ...vision passenger agent of th... Southern. He has many frien... ...s evidenced by the many ki... Louisville papers have been fa... ...im recently. Here is what T... ...rnal has to say:

...be pleasant news to the ma... ...riends of Mr. James F. Farn... ...ear of his appointment to th... district passenger agent of th... ...ailway Company at Atlanta, G... ...orth was formerly division p... ...nt of the Louisville Souther... ...uarters in this city, but a pr... the office of division passeng... ...e East Tennessee, Virginia... ...lway took him to Atlanta. H... young railroad man and d... ...appointment."

...his Morning's Fire.

...rm from box 331 called the d... ...out this morning at 2 o'cloc... ...as in the servants' quarters... residence of Mr. M. Foote, ...reet. The servants in the hou... from home. Mr. Foote thin... ...as fired.

...ce's Cream Baking Powde... ...ld's Fair Highest Award.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Again It Is Announced That Tomorrow Will Bring the End.

SENATORS HAVE THE UPPER HAND.

They Have the House in a Hole and It's Deep, Too.

MR. CLEVELAND IS THE ONLY HOPE.

It Is as Hard on Him to Be Run Over by the Senate as It Is on the House. He May Interfere.

Washington, August 11.—(Special.)—The house has had to come to it and will accept the senate bill in full. This is the programme tonight. It may not be adhered to any longer than the other programmes that have been agreed upon, but it is the plan now. Such an action would be a complete surrender on the part of the house and the president to the senate, and it was a distasteful dose for the house conferees to swallow, but they talked the matter over during the morning and came to the conclusion that there was nothing else they could do. The plan is to concur in all amendments of the senate and afterwards to make war on the trusts and monopolies in single bills.

A thunderbolt may come from the white house on Monday and upset all plans and programmes, but the fight the house is making has been futile, so futile that Chairman Wilson will no longer continue it. The senate has made proposition after proposition only to withdraw them and to make more to be withdrawn in the same way.

The house conferees have asked for a caucus, signed the call themselves and it has the sanction of Speaker Crisp. The caucus will meet at 10 o'clock Monday, and some sensational tales will be told. The members of the house are, of course, wallowing in their own fury and there is no telling to what extent their indignation will go. It is said that in a week after the senate bill passes, a free sugar bill will be sent to the senate and another putting iron and coal on the free list, too. Mr. Wilson in his speech when a disagreement was reported, said that when he found out that the sugar trust had grown so strong as to defeat any legislation, he would favor remaining in session until every vestige of protection should be taken away. The house is ready for an excuse to follow this line, and from Mr. Wilson's remarks this afternoon, it would seem that he would introduce the bill.

Sugar Barons Have a Grip.

The sugar trust has such a hold upon the senate, however, that it is a matter of grave doubt whether such a bill could pass that body, even should it come unencumbered by any other provisions.

There is as much indignation felt by a majority of the democratic senators over the action of Messrs. Gorman, Brice and Smith as the house expresses. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, said today:

"The only thing to do now is for the house to accept the senate bill and then to attack the trusts singly. Pass the senate bill, and then on the heels of it pass another washing out all benefits to the sugar trust. The country has been giving them $35,000,000 a year to enable them to keep their grip on the public."

Mr. Cleveland's Action Uncertain.

Mr. Cleveland, it is stated tonight, will make no further attempt to coerce the senate, but is is hard to predict what he will do, and imagination cannot picture what he may do. But the probability is that he will allow the senate bill to come to him and after it is signed urge speedy legislation on coal and iron. He has recommended a tax on sugar, so he will hardly ask the house for a free sugar bill, though he will favor any measure striking out the differential for the sugar trust. From start to finish it has been a day of excitement for all interested in the tariff bill. Last night had left everything in grave doubt and the line on both sides at the highest tension. The conferees were wrought up to a pitch of desperation.

The House Must Back Down.

The firmness of the house and the stubborn resistance that almost reached contempt on the part of the senate, had buried the whole situation in the darkest shadows of despair. Morning broke on this chaotic condition of things without lifting the gloom which enshrouded the tariff prospect before the conferees. They met this afternoon under the stress of circumstances that foreshadowed a hopeless gathering. They parted in anger and then came the peliminary struggle in the senate. In sheer desperation the house committee accused the senate of bad faith and decided to ask the lower body to recede.

A. W. B.

A TEMPORARY RESTING PLACE.

The Commonwealers Allowed to Camp on the Observatory Grounds.

Washington, August 11.—The commonwealers, who were this morning driven from their camp at the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge by the Virginia militia by orders of Governor O'Ferrall, have found a temporary resting place. They remained on the bridge until the middle of the afternoon, when they were marched to the grounds of the old naval conservatory, at the foot of Twenty-second street, in Washington. Permission to use the grounds was granted by Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, at the solicitation of the district authorities.

The "industrials" are to remain on the grounds until Tuesday. By that time the district authorities expect to be able to furnish transportation west for all who choose to go in that direction. Some wish to go east, and with these more trouble is expected. They will probably have a final choice of walking away or going to the workhouse.

The western men who remain here are chiefly from the Pacific coast. Transportation has previously been offered them west, but they rejected the offers unless guaranteed passage across the continent. Under present condition they are not in good spirits and will probably accept transportation as far as they can get it.

A guard of marines will be placed over the camp in the observatory grounds for the protection of government property.

SITE FOR THE PRINTING OFFICE.

The Mahone Lot Rejected by the House and the Old Site Stands.

Washington, August 11.—The session of the house today was confined to the consideration of two items in the sundry civil appropriations bill, upon which the conferees had found themselves unable to agree. The first related to the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, and as to this, the house voted to recede from its disagreement to the senate amendment, with an amendment of its own. This amendment proposed to give to each of the states containing these arid lands a million acres upon certain conditions, the chief one being that $3 per acre should be expended by the states in irrigating the lands.

The amendment directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase the Mahone lot for a site for the government printing office, at a cost not exceeding $250,000, was the last remaining item of disagreement to be acted upon.

Motions were made by Mr. Bretz, democrat, of Indiana, that the house recede from its disagreement to the senate amendment, with an amendment to locate the printing office on what is known as the fish commission reservation; and by Mr. Bankhead, democrat, of Alabama, to purchase the lot adjoining the present site, and extend the building over it. The discussion altogether related to the question of eligibility of sites, it being conceded on all sides that a new building was a crying necessity.

The proposition to purchase the Mahone lot (the senate amendment) was defeated—127 to 56.

The proposition to erect the printing office on the fish commission reservation was also defeated—105 to 75.

The proposition to purchase ground adjoining the present site and extend the building thereon was agreed to—138 to 41.

The house agreed to a conference on the items still in controversy; the old conferees were reappointed; and the house, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

Immediately after the house adjourned a call for a caucus of the democratic members for 10 o'clock Monday morning was read. The call was received with applause, from the democrats, the republicans keeping silent.

AN UNPLEASANT DOSE,

But the House Proposes to Swallow Its Medicine.

Washington, August 11.—The decision of the senate to go into executive session today pending the consideration of the Hill resolution and the early subsequent adjournment was due to the general belief on the democratic side of the senate, that the house democratic caucus, called for Monday, would result in the acceptance by the house of the senate bill entire and without a change of any kind.

This belief was strengthened by a personal visit made to the senate wing by Speaker Crisp just prior to the making of the motion for an executive session. He was closeted in the room of the senate committee on appropriations with a few democratic leaders of the senate, and it was immediately after this conference that Senator Cockrell entered his executive session motion.

When the senate adjourned the democratic senators were, as a rule, in far better spirits than they have been for weeks, and the conservative senators and the democratic members of the finance committee were in an especially amiable frame of mind. The transformation was due to the fact that they felt they had passed a serious crisis, and this feeling was evidently based upon the assurance received from the house that the senate bill would be accepted by that body without change.

They did not consider that all the dangers were passed, but they stated freely that the best assurance which it was possible to secure of a future event depending upon so many men as there are on the democratic side of the house, had been received and they were very hopeful that the bill would receive the endorsement of the house early.

This being the case they concluded that further debate would be useless and might complicate matters and that, therefore, the wisest course was to put a stop to it. Immediately after adjournment, the democratic steering committee went into session in Senator Cockrell's room.

The president and his advisers also have been in frequent consultation over the situation. The president and Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle held a conference, and the secretaries also consulted with Interstate Commerce Commissioner William R. Morrison and Senator Mills, both of whom have been authors of tariff bills, on the best policy to be pursued.

A MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

One Man Is Shot Dead and Another Wounded in a Fight.

Jackson, Miss., August 11.—(Special.)—A tragedy occurred near Pocahontas, this county, in which Will Chambers and Henry Breckinridge, colored, were shot by Dick Trotter, white, Breckinridge being instantly killed and Chambers severely wounded. Trotter was returning home from an inspection tour of his crops, when he came upon Steve Brittain, another white man, in a warm dispute with these two negroes. One of them emerged from the woods and made at Brittain with an uplifted ax. Trotter ordered him to stop, whereupon Breckinridge set upon Brittain, who was unarmed. Trotter drew his pistol and killed him. Chambers continued to advance with the ax. Trotter fired on him, but missed him. Chambers then grabbed his shotgun from behind a tree, and while taking aim at Trotter was shot by the latter. Chambers's gun fell to the ground and exploded. Brittain and Trotter both surrendered.

Whitecaps are reported as operating in Smith county. They assume to right all social wrongs. Several white men and half a dozen negroes have been severely whipped, but no one has been killed.

FOOLED BY A FORGED TELEGRAM.

Virginia Politicians Allow Themselves to Be Taken in Easily.

Bristol, Tenn., August 11.—(Special.)—It is rumored here that Judge H. S. K. Morison, of Scott county, Virginia, who was nominated for congress by the democrats of the ninth Virginia district, will decline the nomination. The report though has not been verified. It is also reported, and on reliable authority, that a forged telegram from the county seat of Dickenson county authorized her votes to be cast against James W. Marshall.

The Bristol Courier came out in a lengthy editorial this morning exposing the forgery and will come out tomorrow morning giving names. The affair is the subject of much comment. The paper claims that Marshall would have been nominated on the first ballot with Dickenson's four votes not counted, while able legal talent say that Marshall had to have a majority of the votes in the district. Marshall received 92 votes and 94 were required to nominate.

ATTACKED BY NEGROES.

An Officer in Florida Beaten by Negroes He Was Trying to Arrest.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 11.—Chief of Police Phillips learned today that the negroes had formed a plot to mob the policemen stationed in the negro quarter of the city tonight. Accordingly a platoon of police was marched into the negro quarter tonight to arrest the alleged plotters. The police found seventy-three negroes in one saloon and arrested them without resistance. While these arrests were being made Officer Dillon was attacked by three negroes in the vicinity of the saloon and brutally beaten. It is feared that the officer's injuries will prove fatal. His assailants escaped.

INSTRUCTING FOR EVANS.

John Gary Has the Inside Track with the Reformers.

Charleston, S. C., August 11.—(Special.)—The Tillman and Central Club met here tonight about one hundred and fifty strong and elected forty delegates to a reform convention that meets on Monday night. They were instructed to vote for delegates to the state reform convention in Columbia who would vote for John Gary Evans. The meeting was held with closed doors and an attempt on the part of a crowd, who wanted to elect Tindall delegates, to get in was frustrated.

Fire at Franklin.

Nashville, Tenn., August 11.—Two residences and a Baptist church in Franklin, Tenn., were burned at an early hour this morning. Loss, $15,000. The only insurance was $3,500 on one of the residences.

ADLAI VOTED "YES."

Vice President Stevenson Had to Cast the Deciding Vote.

IT WAS IN LINE WITH THE PARTY.

Mr. Hill's Coup Was Defeated, but It Caused Alarm.

IRBY'S PAIR SURPRISED DAVID.

He Was Not Expecting It and Called for the Authority—Chandler's Alabama Resolution Goes Over.

Washington, August 11.—Today's proceedings in the senate were of a most interesting and exciting character, involving as they did the success or defeat of all the tariff work of the session, and it was only by the casting vote of the vice president that the democratic party was saved from a bad repulse, if not a complete overthrow.

The day began by a debate of the resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Hill, instructing the senate conferees on the tariff bill to report whether the conferees of the two houses were likely to agree, and if not, to report a disagreement. Mr. Hill modified his resolution by inserting an additional clause requiring the bill to be handed to the secretary of the senate for such action as the senate might desire to take upon it.

The significance of this clause was that if the bill was so delivered to the senate the house could not have the chance—which had been rumored as one of the possibilities of the occasion—to agree to all the senate amendments and thus have the bill sent to the president without any further action on the part of the senate. The debate for nearly two hours was directed to that phase of the question.

At last action was precipitated by a motion made by Mr. Cockrell to proceed to the consideration of executive business. That motion was justly regarded by Mr. Hill as hostile to his proposition and he promptly demanded the yeas and nays. These were taken and were watched with the most intense interest and excitement by senators of all parties and by an immense crowd of spectators in the galleries. The result was announced by the vice president as yeas, 35; nays, 35, and he promptly gave his vote in the affirmative, thus defeating the Hill resolution for the time being. It has now gone to the calendar, whence it can only be taken by a majority vote, although a similar resolution may be offered at any time. Besides the seventy senators who voted there were fourteen paired, the only senator left unaccounted for being Stewart, populist, of Nevada, who was present, but, maintained a position of strict neutrality. The three other populist senators, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, with the two democratic senators, Hill and Murphy, voted with the republicans. All the other democratic senators remained true to their party fealty.

Irby Is Paired.

The most intense interest and excitement prevailed on the floor and in the galleries as the vote progressed. When a pair was announced between Irby and Wilson, republican, of Iowa, Mr. Hill appeared to doubt the defection of his supposed ally and demanded the authority for paring him with a republican.

The authority was soon forthcoming. Mr. Jones, democrat, of Arkansas, produced and read two telegrams which he had received from Mr. Irby, one saying: "Please arrange a pair for me in favor of the bill," and the other saying: "Pair me in favor of the free sugar proposition if that comes up in the senate."

Saved by Mr. Stevenson.

The roll was finally completed and the result figured up. It was announced by the vice president in these words: "On agreeing to the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business the yeas are 35 and the nays are 35. The senate is equally divided. The vice president votes 'aye.' "

That announcement relieved the extreme tension which had seized upon the senators and spectators. The vice president directed the galleries to be cleared and the doors to be closed, and thus ended an incident which had threatened to bring to naught the whole tariff work of the session.

How They Voted.

The following is the vote in detail.

Yeas—Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brice, Caffery, Call, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Pasco, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Walsh and White—35.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Murphy, Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Proctor, Sherman, Shoup, Teller and Washburn—35.

The following senators were paired: Butler and Cameron, Irby and Wilson, Hunton and Platt, Morgan and Quay, McPherson and Morrill, Voorhees and Wolcott, Daniel and Squire.

Mr. Stewart sat mute. The executive session was brief and the senate, at 2:10 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

Show Your Hand.

Mr. Hill's resolution, after its final modification, reads as follows:

"That the conferees on the part of the senate who are now considering the differences between the two houses on the tariff bill report to the senate if they are likely to come to an agreement, and, if not, to report the principal items of disagreement, delivering said bill to the secretary of the senate for the further action of the senate thereon."

Chandler's Alabama Resolution.

Before going into the tariff matter the vice president laid before the senate the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler for an inquiry into the fairness of the recent election in Alabama.

Mr. Chandler remarked that the counting of the votes in Alabama was not yet finished, and that the senior senator from that state had not returned to the city. He, therefore, proposed to ask that his resolution might go over, retaining its position. He expressed the hope that the resolution would be ultimately agreed to, as he feared that otherwise there might be two legislatures, two governors and three United States senators from Alabama. He believed that with a close investigation of the question by the committee on privileges and elections that a great calamity to the state of Alabama would be averted.

Mr. Pugh said that there had been no official report of the result of last Monday's election in any county in Alabama. The returns involving members of the legislature would be sent to the legislature next November, and that legislature would have the exclusive power to deal with the rights of members to their seats. There was no authority in organic or statute law for the proposed investigation. And, if there should be an investigation, he was sure that nothing whatever would be discovered to authorize, justify or support it.

Mr. Gray objected to Mr. Chandler's request that his resolution should lie over and retain its place. Such an investigation as it proposed would be a long step in the direction of centralization.

Mr. Chandler thereupon withdrew the resolution and immediately afterwards offered it anew, and then, under the rules, it went over until Monday, thus getting the better of Mr. Gray's objection.

The request of the house for a conference on the bill to prevent interference with the collection of state, county and municipal taxes was agreed to, and Messrs. Pugh, Coke and Hoar were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

Senator Butler, who has been electioneering in his own state for several weeks past, was again in his seat today, and was cordially welcomed by his associates.

OATES'S MAJORITY 25,000.

It May Go Over This by a Thousand or More.

Montgomery, Ala., August 11.—(Special.) The votes were counted at the different county courthouses in Alabama today and the official vote in the state election was determined. In none of the counties reported tonight do the official returns differ from the semi-official ones, except in the case of three counties—Jefferson, Elmore and Tuscaloosa.

The Jefferson official count shows that Oates carried the county by twenty-two majority. The democrats elected their six representatives there by about 800 majority. In Tuscaloosa, to the pleasant surprise of the democrats, the count showed that their legislative ticket, Mayfield and Patton, had been elected by a majority of more than a hundred.

Kolb has a majority of something like 200 in Tuscaloosa. However, this gives the democrats sixty-four members of the 100 in the house.

In Elmore the count showed that Kolb had received about 200 more votes than the unofficial count gave him, making his majority there about 1,100. The reports from most of the counties show that the democratic majority for the state is between 25,000 and 26,000.

TWO ELOPEMENTS ON.

North Carolina Is Coming to the Front Through Its Gay Men.

Raleigh, N. C., August 11.—(Special.)—There is a sensation at Wilmington due to the elopement of a married man only twenty-one years old, with a girl barely fifteen. They went to New Berne where they have been arrested. The man has for some months been separated from his wife.

Arrangements were today perfected for holding what is intended to be the greatest reunion of ex-confederates ever held in North Carolina. The date is October 24th, during the state fair here.

It is learned that many populists are greatly displeased with the outcome of their state convention held last week, and that there is no heartiness in their support of it. It is declared further, to be doubtful whether the republicans will endorse the ticket the populists nominated. The gentlemen interviewed say the democratic leaders count on 25,000 plurality, if both populists and republicans nominante tickets, and 15,000 majority if these parties fuse. The result in Alabama has hurt the North Carolina populists.

A Gay Couple.

Another sensation is exposed at Goldsboro. It is alleged that William E. Hay, a Burlington merchant, eloped with Ella Truitt. They registered at a Goldsboro hotel as S. S. Smith and lady, and had a room. Hay tried to get a marriage license there but failed. They left for Wilson, and at 11 o'clock the same night obtained a license. Miss Truitt is under seventeen. Hay says they were married at Black Creek, but no record of the fact can be found. They went from Wilson to Morehead City and remained a week. During their stay Hay received telegrams telling him his wife was dangerously sick and calling him home. He returned to Burlington. Miss Truitt went to High Point and thence to her home. A notice of their marriage was published at Hay's request. He now says Miss Truitt had the notice published in jest. She claims they were not married. She refused after the license was issued.

HELD THE MAYOR

And Put the Reporters Out of Doors. A Suit in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., August 11.—Mayor Pingree this afternoon swore out warrants against Bruce Goodfellow, president of the fire department committee; Secretary Tryon, of the committee, and Assistant Fire Chief Elliott, charging them with conspiracy and assault and they have been arrested.

The trouble arose over an order which the mayor gave a local reporter to examine the books of the fire committee. The reporter was refused access to the books by Secretary Tryon last evening, and the mayor went in person with the reporter to the office of the fire department committee and demanded to see the books. The office was closed and President Goodfellow refused to reopen it. An altercation ensued, when Goodfellow called on Elliott to throw the reporter from the building. Mayor Pingree interposed and several firemen were called up from below. While two or three of them held Mayor Pingree, the rest ejected the reporter.

The city lawyers advised the mayor that he had a right to examine the books at any time, and that the obstructing commissioner and employes could be charged with conspiracy, hence the warrants.

Goodfellow, Tryon and Elliott were arraigned in police court and bail fixed at $1,000 in each case, which was promptly furnished.

BAD FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

A Poll of Woodford County Shows It Against Him.

Lexington, Ky., August 11.—The poll of Woodford, the adjoining county to Fayette, Colonel Breckinridge's home county, shows that Owens will carry the county by about three hundred votes. With Fayette, Woodford and Bourbon against him, Breckinridge is certain of defeat. Colonel Breckinridge arrived here last night. His wife did not accompany him as was expected. He will speak at a barbecue in Bourbon county today and in the Lexington opera house for the second time since the scandal.

POPULISTS WILL CONTEST.

They Charge That They Were Defeated by Rank Fraud.

Anniston, Ala., August 11.—(Special.)—The official count of ballots cast in Monday's election was made at Jacksonville today, and it was found that the democratic ticket had received an average majority of 470. The defeated populist candidates for representative, S. T. Greer and N. J. Stephens, announce, however, that they will contest on the grounds of alleged intimidation and fraudulent voting in Anniston, beat fifteen, and Piedmont, beat nine. The town was thronged with populists, but there was no trouble.

Tennessee's Election.

Nashville, Tenn., August 11.—Ninety out of ninety-six counties in the state have forwarded their returns in the recent election for supreme justices and secretary of state. The missing counties are Sequatchie, Sevier, Granger, Grundy, Coffee and Henderson.

The totals are: Democrats—McAllister, 139,422; Caldwell, 139,312; Snodgrass, 138,599; Wilkes, 137,814; Republicans—Walker, 122,589; Tillman, 122,489; Sheperd, 122,152; Garrett, 121,323; Randolph, 121,179.

The six missing counties in 1892 gave Turney, 4,544; Winsted, 6,217; Buchanan, 985. They will bring the present democratic majority down to 16,000.

Destroying the Cotton.

West Tex., August 11.—Boll worms are destroying cotton at an awful rate. Plantations of from twenty to two hundred acres are stripped of all the bolls.

JAPS AND JOHN BULL.

English Diplomats Want to See China Win in This War.

THEY FEAR FUTURE COMPLICATIONS.

Russia Is Watching the Combatants with a Jealous Eye.

BRITISH YACHTMEN ACT UGLY.

They Have Disgusted the Americans as Well as the Prince of Wales—The Goulds Are Entertaining Lavishly.

London, August 11.—The British newspapers continue to publish vehement denunciations of Japan. Every repulse of the Japanese in Corea or Corean waters is welcomed editorially as would be a triumph of British arms, and every Japanese success evokes a storm of disapproval with appeals to international law.

The average Englishman is either unpartisan or hopes that Japan will humble China in the present war. Among diplomats and others who speak with authority on oriental affairs, however, there is a feeling of hostility and apprehension towards Japan. With few exceptions the men who have lived long at eastern courts or traveled much in Asiatic countries, while imbued with no love for China, express the belief that Japan's success in the present struggle would be bound to lead to trouble between England and Russia.

The government's views are similar. In official circles the impression is that the expulsion of the Chinese from Corea would be followed speedily by the appearance of a Russian fleet in Corean waters, and perhaps of Russian soldiers on Corean soil. Russia would not allow Japan to make herself at home in the peninsula. She has too long regarded herself as the natural heir of Corea. At present she is anxious to see the status quo maintained, and would be greatly displeased with any attempt of China or Japan to take possession of the land. Despite the great cost of the defenses at Vladivostock and the skillfulness of the engineers engaged in the work, that post is not a satisfactory naval station. The climate is harsh and wearing and the roads are blocked with ice during the cold season.

What Russia Wants.

Russia knows that only a little further south, on the Corean coast, there are several harbors exactly suited for her purposes. Port Lasaroff, on Broughton bay, is one of them. Russia has had her eyes on it for years. Few Russian officers doubt that Port Lasaroff would be a strong base of naval operations on the Pacific. It would be of immense service to Russia in a war with England, who, with such a position in the hands of the enemy, would be obliged either to send a large part of her navy to Asiatic waters or leave India, Australia and the straits settlements open to Russia's naval attacks.

In this situation lies the reason of England's plain anxiety and enmity to the Japanese cause. She is most eager to prevent Japan from giving Russia an excuse for interfering. She realizes that Russia might justify such interference, quite plausibly, inasmuch as nobody at St. Petersburg had the remotest influence in fomenting the war. The bitterest anti-Japanese writers in London have been declaring all the week that Japan is already scheming to play Russia and England against each other.

The influence of the war on the silver market has been slight so far, although in the stock exchange the silver price is expected to rise eventually on the strength of China and Japan demands for ships and war material from Europe and America. Probably exchange will also rise, as a loan might be raised in London and the proceeds be used in buying and sending out silver. It has been remarked in the last few days that China has bought considerable silver for delivery at the end of the year.

The Yachtsmen.

The week's sport at Cowes was, on the whole, a disappointment. The contests were tame, and between the events many persons were sulking over private injuries and semi-private quarrels. Much of the friction was due to the snobbish conduct of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The members of this organization behaved themselves in a fashion so generally offensive to the rules of good taste and sport that everybody is glad to see the competitions removed from the tainted atmosphere of Cowes to the wholesome air of Ryde.

A. D. Clarke, who was blackballed by the Royal Yacht Squadron because his social standing was not considered satisfactory, has left his yacht, the Satanita, at Southampton. He has had enough of the gentlemen who manage yacht races in the Isle of Wight waters, and probably will not race again this season. The prince of Wales, who proposed Mr. Clarke's name, is hardly less disgusted. When he learned that Mr. Clarke had been rejected he lowered the commodore's flag on the Britannia and hoisted the flag of an ordinary member. There was some talk of proposing George J. Gould's name for membership, but he wisely declined to let it be done. Had he assented he would hardly have escaped Mr. Clarke's fate.

The Gould's Entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould entertained lavishly at their beautiful residence facing Southampton waters. They also gave occasional receptions on their steam yacht, Atalanta. They are well liked, being uniformly quiet and unaffected. Mrs. Gould especially expresses keen delight with her sojourn abroad. The newspapers here, which have found much in Mr. Gould's conduct to criticise since last Monday, say that he will try to withhold the Vigilant as much as possible from future races, although likely to leave her in most of the contests for which she has been entered.

Mrs. Gould is represented as feeling keenly the Vigilant's last defeat, and is urging her husband to rest on the laurels won last Monday.

The sporting editors in London predict that Mr. Gould will "cook" excuses so as to exempt his sloop from several future races. The next race on the Vigilant's programme will take place off Ryde next Tuesday.

There is little doubt that the ugly temper shown at Cowes after the Britannia's defeat on last Monday has cast a shadow over the rivalry of the Britannia and Vigilant and has left a very disagreeable impression on the American yachtsmen who noticed it. The neglect of the British yachtsmen to give the Vigilant a cheer was explained plausibly at the time. There was never any cheering or similar vulgarity at Cowes, the Americans were told, yet when the Britannia won on Thursday the gentlemen of the Royal Yacht Squadron gave the signal which set off every steam whistle in the Solent and excited resounding cheers from the crowd on the esplanade.

Emperor William has entertained many guests aboard the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern.

GOSSIP FROM GERMANY.

Fears of the Cholera—The Socialist Congress.

Berlin, August 11.—(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.)—Cholera is slowly, but steadily, spreading westward. The disease has obtained a foothold in nineteen Russian provinces, where deaths by hundreds are recorded daily. Cholera exists in seventeen districts of Galacia and scores of deaths from the disease take place every day in that section. In east Prussia, especially in Dantzic, the situation grows worse in spite of the closing of the frontier at Golluba on the river Drewenz, opposite Dobrzsyn, Poland.

According to official reports cholera bacilli have been found floating in the river Vistula and a number of fatal cases are also privately reported from Holm and Golluba. The rest of Germany appears to be free from cholera, although a few sporadic cases have occurred here and there.

The two strongly armed new cruisers, Cormorant and Condor, now in reserve at Kiel, will be sent to eastern Asia. The gunboats Iltis and Wolf are already in Chinese waters, and with the three cruisers sent to the far east last week and the Cormorant and Condor, Germany will have a total force of seven ships and about a thousand men in the vicinity of Corea.

It is estimated nearly 20,000 Russian troops are in eastern Siberia and have with them sixty-four heavy guns. This, in connection with the fact that Russia has sent eight warships, under sealed orders, to Corea, and that the commander-in-chief of eastern Siberia has been instructed to hold the troops of that district in readiness to march at any moment, is regarded as significant.

The coming socialist conference at Frankfort promises to be stormy. It is said that Volmar and Gilenbeger have announced that they are determined to reject all interference with the Berlin commerce and with the finance of the Bavarian social party. In addition there is the theoretical question of the beer boycott, which will undoubtedly receive thorough ventilation at the approaching congress.

The Von Ketze scandal was revived this week in the courts. Schmidt and Zeener, who obtained so much money from Kotze under the pretence that they were able to divulge the name of the writer of the anonymous letters and the postal cards which caused so much disturbance in aristocratic circles and which eventually led to the arrest of Von Kotze, were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

It is stated on good authority that the courts are in possession of the facts which would seem to indicate that a prince of the imperial family was the author of the scurrilous letters.

CHINESE WERE VICTORIOUS.

Japanese Attack a Fort and Are Repulsed.

Shanghai, August 11.—A dispatch received here from Chee Foo, says that the Japanese attacked Port Hamilton yesterday evening and were repulsed.

A special dispatch from Chee Foo confirms the report that the Japanese fleet attacked the Chinese fleet at Wei Hai Wei, yesterday morning and that the former were repulsed at one entrance of the harbor and subsequently attacked the other entrance.

A dispatch says that the Japanese made a daring attempt to capture the forts and arsenal at Wei Hai Wei. The Japanese attacked it in full force, four cruisers and several smaller vessels heading the advance. The first shots were exchanged at daylight, but the Chinese were on the alert and their gunners returned a vigorous fire from the fort. The Japanese apparently expected to take the Chinese by surprise while the latter's warships were away, the Chinese squadron, with the exception of some small gunboats and torpedo vessels, having sailed the day before for another port, but the gunboats and fort kept up such a well-directed fire that the Japanese were unable to enter the harbor. The Chinese torpedo boats were then ordered to advance and when they did so the Japanese fleet retired.

The same fleet of Japanese vessels attacked the other entrance of the harbor later in the day. The result of this second attack was not known when the special dispatch was sent.

THE UNITED STATES MUST ACT

Or Englishmen Will Control the Nicaragua Canal.

London, August 11.—Messrs. Weed and Bartlett, who are reported to have come to England to seek financial aid for the Nicaraguan Canal Company, said in an interview this evening:

"While the shareholders of the Nicaraguan Canal Company are patriotic and willing to let the United States, on any fair basis, carry out the enterprise, they do not propose to be idle or to let the project collapse. If the United States will not carry out the enterprise, therefore, we shall not refuse any fair proposition from another source. We shall only stipulate that until a large amount be paid the first claim in the enterprise shall be reserved for the United States. If congress delays action until European capital shall have been invested, it must not complain. It really makes little difference whence the money comes, inasmuch as the canal must always be neutral and open to the world's commerce." Both gentlemen were hopeful that they will be successful in their mission.

BAD FIRE AT DEMOPOLIS.

The Finest Business Block in the City Was Destroyed.

Demopolis, Ala., August 11.—(Special.)—The largest fire ever known in this city occurred tonight. It broke out in the ceiling of the Webb building, the pride of Demopolis. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building is a total loss. It cost $16,000. The insurance is $10,000. The building was occupied by M. Ely, wholesale and retail grocer, and by the First National bank on the first floor. On the second floor Taylor & Elmore had their law office and the Young Men's Christian Association rooms and other offices were there. Ely's loss is $10,000. He is insured for $7,000. Taylor & Elmore lose $1,500. They had no insurance. Par's wooden building was blown up to keep the fire from spreading. The total loss by the fire is at least $40,000.

SUIT AGAINST THE PULLMANS.

Conducting a Hotel and Real Estate Business Without Warrant.

Chicago, August 11.—At 2:20 o'clock this afternoon Attorney General Moloney appeared in the circuit court clerk's office of Cook county and filed a petition, covering sixty pages of type-written legal cap for a bill in equity against the Pullman Palace Car Company, calling upon it to show cause why it should not be prohibited from further doing business under the laws of the state.

The petition sets forth that it has violated the franchises conferred upon it by the state in numerous particulars and lays stress upon the fact that it is conducting a hotel business and a real estate business at Pullman without warrant of law. The petition is said to be one of the strongest that has so far been drawn by the attorney general in his crusade against trusts and corporations.

Death Blows in the Ring.

Omaha, Neb., August 11.—Fletcher Robbins, who was defeated in an eleven-round prize fight by Jimmy Lindsey, of this city, at Plattsmouth, on Thursday, is dying of the injuries received and it is reported that warrants have been issued for the arrest of Lindsey, Sandy Griswold, sporting editor of The Bee, who refereed the battle, and a hundred more spectators.

A Match Arranged.

London, August 11.—The Central News correspondent at Cowes says that the match between the Britannia and the Vigilant for a race of fifteen miles to windward and return has been arranged for the 15th instant.

Paris Anarchist Trials.

Paris, August 11.—The speeches for the defense in the great anarchist trials were not finishd today. The presiding judge announced that the court would sit tomorrow to enable the defending advocates to finish their cases.

Will Be Rebuilt.

Rome, August 11.—The villages destroyed by earthquake in Sicily a few days ago will be rebuilt by the government and the taxes of the inhabitants will be remitted.

MEN OF BRAIN.

The Judges Who Have Illustrated the Atlanta Bench

DISTINGUISHED FOR THEIR PURITY

As Well as For Brilliant Attainments In the Profession.

ONLY TWO OF THEM ARE DEAD.

These Are Judge O. A. Lochrane and Judge Cincinnatus Peeples—A Review of the Last 20 Years of Our Court History.

No judicial circuit in the state has been adorned by a more brilliant array of talents than the circuit which derives its name from Georgia's capitol city.

Among the judges who have illustrated the Atlanta circuit since the era of reconstruction are Judge O. A. Lochrane, who was subsequently called to the supreme bench; Judge John L. Hopkins, Cincinnatus Peeples, George Hillyer, William R. Hammond, Marshall J. Clarke and Joseph H. Lumpkin.

Of this number Judge O. A. Lochrane and Judge Peeples are the only two who have passed away. The former died at his home in this city about eight years ago, and his death was universally deplored. A few months prior to his death, and in full possession of his strong intellectual faculties



JUDGE LOCHRANE.

he professed conversion and was admitted into the membership of the First Baptist church, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne performing the rite of baptism.

It was the last appearance of the great jurist in public. He was rarely seen after this and many who were in the habit of meeting him on the streets wondered at his retirement and seclusion. It was only a short while after his public conversion that the newspapers announced that Judge Lochrane was no more. The heart of the great, jovial and magnetic Irishman had ceased to beat; and his eloquent lips which had swayed the multitudes so often, as if by the charm of Orpheus, were sealed in the mystic waiting of the last, great day!

It was only for a short while that Judge Lochrane assumed the ermine of the Atlanta bench. He succeeded the Hon. John D. Pope, who was appointed by Governor Bullock in 1868, but who subsequently resigned and moved to St. Louis. During his short term of office Judge Lochrane evinced the highest order of judicial talent and out of sixteen cases which were appealed to the supreme court only one of his decisions was reversed. Naturally of a legal turn of mind, acquired from his Irish ancestry, Judge Lochrane was indebted to a great extent for his polish and information to the ripe scholarship and legal attainments of Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, who took him into his office at Athens, Ga., shortly after his arrival in this country. The wit, humor and repartee of Judge Lochrane were proverbial and few even in Georgia have ever excelled him in the brilliant readiness of his mind for perceiving the truth of an issue or for getting the best of his opponent in every controversy.

In speaking of Judge Lochrane as an orator his style was florid, though forcible, and was a fair type of the eloquence peculiar to his countrymen. Perhaps the most notable address which he ever delivered was the one before the literary society of the State university several years ago. It won



MARSHALL J. CLARKE.

the highest praise of such men as General Toombs and Alex. H. Stephens and received the endorsement of the press all over the country.

The speech closed with the following apostrophe to Georgia:

"Come, spirit of our Empire State—come from your rivers that seek the sea, from the waves that wash your shores and run up to kiss your sands—come from the air that floats over your mountain tops—come from the

Lakes where the pearls lie hid,
And caves where the gems are sleeping'

come, spirit of a glorious ancestry, from beyond the cedars and the stars—come from the history which wraps you in the robes of light and let me invoke the memories which hang around you like the mantle of Elijah and will be the ascension robes of your new destiny; touch the chords in these young hearts, these proud representatives of your future fame, that they may rise in the majesty of their love and clasp you with a stronger and holier faith and raise monuments to your glory higher than the towers of Baalbec. As an adopted son who has felt the sunshine of your skies, who has been honored with your citizenship, and with position far beyond his merit, I bow to the majesty of your glory here in the temple of your fame and to your spirit I would breathe out the fondest affection and pour the prayers upon your pathway; I would clothe you with light and bathe you in a rain of summer meteors; I would crown your head with laurels and place the palm of victory in your hands; I would lift every shadow from your heart and make rejoicing go through your valleys like a song. Land of my adoption, where the loved sleep folded in the embrace of your flowers, would that today it were my destiny to increase the floodtide of your glory as it will be mine to share your fortune; for when my few years shall tremble to their close I would sleep beneath your soil, where the drip of April tears might fall upon my grave and the sunshine of your skies make warm the southern flowers to blossom on my heart!"

This is true Irish eloquence,—tender, emotional and patriotic. The closing sentiment of the speech is chiseled into the face



GEORGE HILLYER.

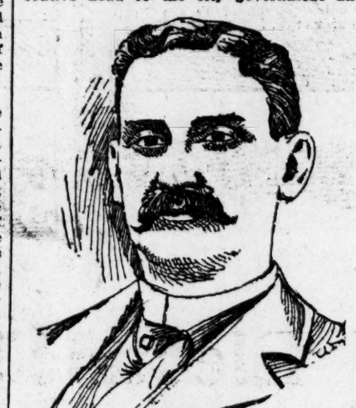
of the white marble which marks the last resting place of Judge Lochrane, in Oakland cemetery.

Judge Lochrane was succeeded on the bench of the Atlanta circuit by Judge John L. Hopkins. The circuit comprised at that time the counties of Fulton, DeKalb and Clayton. Captain E. P. Howell was solicitor general and according to the records, he made an excellent prosecuting officer for the state. The first important criminal case tried before Judge Hopkins was that of the state of Georgia against Henderson McAfee, charged with murder. The case was tried in the fall of 1870 and on the 24th of November the prisoner, having been found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced for a term of twenty years in the state penitentiary.

In this connection, by way of parenthesis, it may be stated that Colonel John T. Glenn, who afterwards became the law partner of Judge Hopkins, was subjected to a fine of $5 for talking in the courtroom. Judge Hopkins believed in preserving the dignity of his tribunal and all the fines which he imposed were rigidly collected. The result of this strict policy was a model decorum, on the part of the practicing attorneys, in the superior courtroom. It was due to the rigid application of the law by Judge Hopkins that gambling, which had grown into an epidemic, was effectually suppressed and the reign of law and order restored. It is not invidious to say that Judge Hopkins made one of the best judges who ever sat on the Atlanta bench. He was succeeded by Judge Cincinnatus Peeples, a lawyer of profound ability and scholarship.

Judge Peeples was noted for his purity of life and for the probity of conduct which marked his entire judicial career.

The next, in the order of succession, was Judge George Hillyer. He received his appointment from Governor Colquitt in 1877, and was subsequently elected for two successive terms. He resigned, however, at the expiration of the first year of his second term and resumed the practice of the law. In 1885 Judge Hillyer was called to the executive head of the city government and



W. R. HAMMON.

made one of the best mayors the city has ever had. He is now engaged in the active practice of his profession and his character is still eminent for its purity. The present style of the firm is Hillyer, Alexander & Lambdin.

Judge W. R. Hammond next succeeded to the bench. He was elected by the legislature, which met in 1882, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hillyer. In the fall of the next year he was elected for the full term, his services having given unbounded satisfaction, both to the bar and to the people. Judge Hammond graduated from the State university in the class of 1869, with the highest honors of the institution. He subseqeuntly came to Atlanta and has ever since been identified with the fortune of this city. At the expiration of his term of office he was succeeded by Judge Marshall J. Clarke. Judge Hammond is one of the pillars of Trinity Methodist church and is a man of intense religious zeal. He is a deep student and a scholar of broad attainments, and is universally respected, both for his talents and his piety.

The services of Judge Marshall J. Clarke on the bench are too recent and too well known to impose any very great hardship upon the historian. It has been observed of Judge Clarke by one who is intimate with his judicial utterances and who understands his intellectual anatomy, that he is "the smallest great judge and the greatest small judge that Georgia has ever produced." His firmness and decision of character have been emphasized on more than one occasion, and his brilliant talents as a jurist are such that he stands among the leading candidates who aspire to the supreme bench. If the number of judges on the supreme bench is increased Judge Clarke will undoubtedly be elected to that position, and his talents are such that he will not only discharge the duties of that high office faithfully, but will add to the brilliancy of its illustration. The resignation of Judge Clarke a few months ago from the Atlanta circuit was the occasion of many expressions of regret on the part of the members of the bar. As a judge the administration of Judge Clarke was characterized by a shrewd insight into the merits of every case submitted to him and by a rigid impartiality in the discharge of his duties as the presiding officer of the court. Like his predecessor, Judge Clarke is a man of deep religious conviction and is a useful member of the Second Baptist church. He has never married and lives the prosaic life of a confirmed but peaceful bachelorhood.

Judge Joseph H. Lumpkin, the present worthy occupant of the bench, is a son of Professor W. W. Lumpkin, of this city, and a grandson of the late Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, for whom he was named. He is a native of Athens, Ga., and a graduate of the State university. At an early age he acquired a thorough knowledge of the ancient languages and was recognized as one of the best scholars for his age in the state. After entering the profession which his ancestors had glorified, he became the supreme court reporter and thus acquired the legal policy of the state from the beginning of her independence. His reports were the most concise and thorough of any submitted and Judge Bleckley, in the very highest terms, commended his ability and usefulness to the state. He was frequently employed to represent or assist the attorney general in important litigation. The appointment of Judge Lumpkin to the bench of the Atlanta circuit was a just recognition of his high official talents and one which his faithful administration has approved. The future has still a rich harvest in store for this brilliant scion of an illustrious family.

L. L. KNIGHT.

COX COLLEGE.

The Southern Female College, LaGrange, Georgia, Opens September 19.

THE USUAL FACULTY IN CHARGE.

Departments of Music, Art, Literature, Science, Practical Arts.

The College Will Resume Exercises with Improved Buildings, Enlarged Equipment and Increased Attendance.

The management of the Southern Female college will remain permanently in LaGrange, with the same regular faculty, and will continue to develop the institution to its highest possibilities. The college has been under the control of the same family, practically, for fifty-one years, and has enjoyed an ever-growing prosperity. Mrs. I. F. Cox has been the mother of the college girls for over thirty years. Mr. C. C. Cox is president of the institution, and Mr. W. S. Cox is business manager. Miss Alice M. Cox, with Mrs. Pauline Witherspoon Hutchinson, director of voice culture, continues to be director of the music department. Miss Cox makes LaGrange her home,



retains her proprietary interest in the college, and will perform all of her duties in the institution as heretofore. Mrs. Bessie Baker Fitts and Mrs. Adah Mendenhall Awtrey are directors of art. The excellence of the music and art departments is already known. These distinctive features will be maintained at even higher standards.

The Equipment

of the school has been accumulating for half a century, and has been procured at a considerable outlay of pains and money. It includes a library of 5,000 choice volumes, a museum of nearly 10,000 specimens illustrating seven branches of natural science; an observatory with mounted telescope, a students' laboratory for practical work in physics and chemistry, an outfit for the normal training classes, art studios with models, twenty-eight pianos and other musical instruments.

Courses of Study.

Special attention is invited to the literary and scientific branches of the college, and to the work it has been doing toward the elevation of the standards of education in this state. The full course, especially, is comprehensive and thorough. The examination papers of pupils of this college have been highly complimented by eminent authorities, including professors of the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins university.

Progress.

Among the improvements now going on in the college are the completion of a system of steam heating and the renovation of the boarding house. A long list of valuable books has been ordered for the library.

The music department henceforth will be organized on the conservatory system. Courses are planned in piano, violin, organ and voice, leading to diplomas. Instruction is provided also for harp, violincello, double bass, guitar, banjo, mandolin, cornet, theory, history of music, etc. The summer concert tour by the teachers and pupils of the college has attracted attention far and wide, and has confirmed the reputation of the institution.

The applications for catalogues and information have exceeded the correspondence of past years. The usual proportion of former students and a largely increased number of new pupils are expected to attend the college next session.

College of Liberal Arts.

Charles C. Cox, A. M., English and philosophy—First honor graduate Mercer university and graduate of University of Virginia.

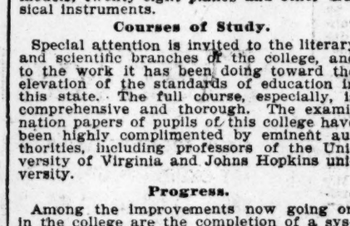
Mrs. Mamie Bacon Cox, L.I., Latin—Honor graduate and Peabody medalist State Normal college, Nashville, Tenn. Former mistress of Latin Industrial Institute and college, Columbus, Miss.

W. S. Cox, B.C.E., B. Arch., mathematics—Graduate Agricultural and Mechanical college, of Alabama, and Cornell university, New York.

Henry R. Slack, M.D., Ph.M., natural sciences—M.D., Atlanta Medical college; Ph.G., Ph.M., Maryland College of Pharmacy; graduate student Johns Hopkins university.

Mrs. M. E. Stakely, botany and astronomy—Graduate Bolivar Female acedemy, Tennessee.

Mme. J. F. Richard, modern language—



Resident in Italy, France; student of German under Vanzon.

Miss Sallie Stakely, A.B., assistant in English and Latin—Full graduate Southern Female college and general excellence medalist, 1892.

Mrs. Pauline Witherspoon Hutchinson, elocution (Delsarte system).
(Professor S. S. Hamill gave special lessons in elocution the past year.)

Mrs. George O. Teasdale, teacher of physical culture.

Mrs. E. B. Alexander, presiding teacher—Judson Female institute and Industrial institute, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Liddell, preparatory department.

Librarian—To be supplied.

College of Fine Arts.

Music—Miss Alice M. Cox, director, piano and violin (advanced pupils)—Pupil of Schirmacher, Rive-King, Satter. Graduate of Klindworth-Scharwenka conservatory, Berlin, and special pupil of Dr. Ernst Jedlicska, graduate Southern Female college.

Miss F. M. Burks, piano—Music pupil Southern Female college. Medalist, 1889. Graduate Southern Female college.

Mme. J. F. Richard, piano and harp—Pupil of Augusta Vianesi, Henry Herz.

Mrs. Pauline Witherspoon Hutchinson, director vocal music, voice culture (Italian method)—Pupil of Lyman Wheeler. Graduate of Independence Female college, Missouri.

Miss Blanche Hooten, guitar, banjo, voice culture—Graduate of Southern Female college.

Miss Sallie Stakely, piano—Music pupil of Southern Female college.

Miss Bessie Lane, superintendent of practice—Graduate of Southern Female college.

Drawing, Painting, Penmanship.

Miss Bessie Baker Fitts, pupil of Carl Hecker, New York city.

Mrs. Adah Mendenhall Awtrey, graduate and art medalist, Southern Female college; Philadelphia School of Design; pupil of Carl Hecker.

Miss Bessie Lane, penmanship and class drawing.

College of Practical Arts.

W. S. Cox, typewriting.

Mrs. P. B. Vann, dressmaking, embroidery and cookery.

Mrs. E. B. Alexander, bookkeeping.

C. C. Cox, chemistry of practical arts.

Teacher of telegraphy and phonography to be supplied.

These teachers have constituted the regular faculty for the past several years, many of them having served longer. In addition to the foregoing corps, special teachers and lecturers may be expected.

The Special Advantages

claimed by the college are:

1. Large faculty, specially trained at the leading institutions of this country and Europe, and fitted also by tact and experience to do the best work.

2. Extensive appliances and equipment for teaching, unequaled in some respects by the outfit of any female college in the south.

3. Varied and thorough courses of study, high standards of scholarship in class work and rigid requisites for graduation.

4. Excellence in music and art.

5. Faithful home care of pupils, studious provision for their comfort, pleasure and welfare. C. C. COX, President.

CAPITAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

It Will Open in Its New Building September the 3d.

This splendid educational institution, under the management of Miss Leonora Beck, will within the next few days move into its new and elegant building at 49 and 51 Houston street. This building, being centrally located, convenient to all parts of the city, and in a quiet, healthy and refined place, is specially adapted to the purposes of school life. It will accommodate at least 150 day students and about seventy-five boarders.

Miss Beck, as principal of the Capital Female college, has brought it to such a high degree of prosperity that it is considered by prominent educators a school of great merit.

Its discipline, confessed to be the best, wholesome, properly strict, yet not of the prison style. It is made easier for both pupils and teachers by the fact that the very atmosphere of the school is one of inspiration and ambitious striving for things high and fine.

Its large corps of teachers, consisting entirely of cultured, able and energetic workers in every branch of the profession—distinguished men and women who are now giving to Capital Female college the rich resources of their intellects.

Attention of non-residents of Atlanta is especially called to the boarding department of the college, which is not merely nominally select, but actually limited and exclusive. Parents from other states cannot find a finer climate for their growing daughters than in this portion of Georgia. Those residing in northern and eastern states are invited to make note of this. With their most satisfactory classic, scientific and artistic advantages, they combine, too, the most refined and choice associations, hygiene so perfect that they have never had a single case of serious illness among their boarding students, and the utmost attention to character development and training in ethics, in spiritual loveliness and in social graces. The home life of the college is pronounced ideal.

The Southern Does Well.

Travel by the Southern railway has been unusually good of late. The change of name of the road is taking well. Everybody is already aware of just what the Southern railway is. They know that it is the only direct and through route to New York and the east and they know that when they start on a Southern railway train that it is a reliable means of transportation and that there is little doubt but that you will get to your destination promply and without delay. The vestible limited to New York via the Southern railway is as well known as any train that ever operated through the south and is a good train every day in the year. The cars used in this train are Pullman's best and the dining cars are unsurpassed anywhere.

Miss Hanna's School, 15 E. Cain,

Reopens September 3d. Literary department—Miss B. H. Hanna, principal, assisted by Miss L. M. Roberts, Miss May Holderby, Mrs. Alice Hollinshed. Science—Professor J. Colton Lynes. Art—Miss Mildred Tarver. Modern languages—Berlitz school. Music—Mrs. L. J. Hanna, piano and organ; Miss Elizabeth Kenney, vocal; Mrs. C. D. Maclean, guitar. Arrangements for a kindergarten will be perfected in a few days.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old, Smith's Worm Oil and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.
S. W. LONG.

Bargain Day.

The Grant house, so centrally located on Whitehall street, has decided to reduce their price for dinner tomorrow and each Monday thereafter. This is done to accommodate the hundreds of people who are down town on shopping expeditions and do not wish to return home to dinner. The Grant is just opposite the Globe Shoe and Clothing Company store, and is near the large retail stores of J. M. High & Co., Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., Keely Co., Douglas, Thomas & Davison and Rich Bros. The Grant sets a splendid table and has just what you want.

An Opening for You.

On Wednesday, August 15th, there will be an opening for you, and everybody else. It will be the occasion of the opening of Blue, the people's jeweler, at the new store, 29 Whitehall street. On this date the drawing for the gold watch and water set will take place. Holders of tickets are requested to be present. A handsome souvenir to all lady callers, who are cordially invited to be present. BLUE,
The People's Jeweler, 29 Whitehall St.
P. S.—Don't forget the date—Wednesday, August 15th. aug 12-su mo tu.

A few nights ago I gave my son one dose of Smith's Worm Oil and the next day he passed 18 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl four years old and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.
W. F. PHILLIPS, Athens, Ga.

SONGS OF A DAY AND SONGS OF THE SOIL

BY

FRANK L. STANTON

This universally popular volume of poems has been reduced in price from one dollar to seventy-five cents.

The work is being sold everywhere and has received praise from the ablest critics in every part of the United States. There is no writer in America so much and so widely quoted as Mr. Stanton. The books are for sale at the following places:

J. F. LESTER, 7 Whitehall St.,
John M. MILLER, DeGive's Opera House,
GEORGE BOLLES, 24 Marietta St.

Call or send your order to either of these places and you will be promptly waited upon.

EAT FINE MEATS.

Mr. Charles H. Meckle Will Sell Them to You.

If there is one thing in the edible line that a person appreciates more than another, it is good beef. How often is it that you hear housekeepers complain, saying: "The beef the butcher sent me today was horrible, and it seems as if I can never get any more good meat?"

Of course people who speak this way are not the customers of Mr. Charles H. Meckle, proprietor of that handsome meat market at 55 Highland avenue. He handles only native Illinois stall-fed beef and guarantees it to be as good as that sold in Boston, New York and other eastern cities. He says that very little of this meat comes south, but he has consummated arrangements whereby he will receive it. Mr. Meckle's market is one of the handsomest in Georgia, and he commands a splendid trade, not only in Atlanta, but in the suburban towns. You do not have to go to his place to order your meat. Just call up 'phone 1571 and tell him what you want and you will get it.

TO LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Low Round Trip Rates Via Georgia Pacific.

On August 19th and 20th the Georgia Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets to Little Rock, Ark. at low rates. From Atlanta, $16.20. Tickets good to return until August 27, 1894. The Georgia Pacific is the only through Pullman car line from Atlanta to Memphis and the direct route to Little Rock. Write or call on
A. A. VERNOY, Passenger Agent.
W. H. TAYLOE, Dist. Pass. Agt.
No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
aug 2-1w.

A POPULAR RESORT

Where the Fourth District Congressional Convention Was Held.

This week has beeen a red-letter one for that popular resort, Warm Springs. It was there that the hotly contested fourth congressional nomination was made. The hotel was already crowded with visitors from all parts of the south, and it was a subject of speculation as to how the large number of delegates and visitors attracted by the convention could be accommodated, but the problem was easily solved by that prince of resort proprietors, Charley Davis, who showed wonderful skill in the manner of providing for every one satisfactorily, and it is a great compliment to him that he so well pleased such a large crowd.

Warm Springs richly deserves the large patronage that it has been receiving this season. Always a popular resort, its great attractions are appreciated more and more each year, until now from May to October its capacity is tested each week by health and pleasure seekers.

A PRIZE SCHOLARSHIP.—Washington seminary has the pleasure of announcing that it has secured a scholarship in the Randolph-Macon Woman's college, Lynchburg, Va., which will be awarded to the student who makes the best average in the academic course of the Washington seminary, and who desires further to prosecute her studies. This scholarship will entitle the holder to full tuition in all the academic studies at the college. The Randolph-Macon Woman's college is the only endowed woman's college in Virginia. It engages the same grade of professors and requires the same courses for its degrees as do the best colleges for men. It is the only Christian college in Virginia which has a department of pedagogy, giving teachers special preparation for their work. For catalogue and particulars address Mrs. W. T. Chandler, principal Washington seminary, 46 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.
sun, tue, thur.

All kinds of furniture and all at cut prices for cash or on time at R. S. Crutcher & Co's, 53 Peachtree street.

THE VERNON,

Columbus' Large and Historic Hotel, in the Hands of Mr. E. T. Gailliard.

Mr. E. T. Gailliard, who for years so admirably conducted the famous old Pavilion hotel, of Charleston, S. C., and more recently with the Kimball house, of Atlanta, has taken charge of the commodious Hotel Vernon, of Columbus, Ga. He has had it completely refurnished and refitted throughout and proposes to make it an easy and comfortable home for the traveling men. Mr. Gailliard's well known reputation as a competent and courteous landlord will insure a prosperous patronage for the Vernon as soon as it is known that he is in charge.

Parlor suits from $25 per suit and up at the "cut price" furniture house, R. S. Crutcher & Co., 53 Peachtree street.

THE PARK HOTEL,

Of Macon, Ga., in Charge of That Genial Boniface, Jack Clancey.

Jack Clancey, whom everybody knows as one of the most competent and genial hotel men in the country, has taken charge of the Park hotel, of Macon, which he is having remodeled and refitted from cellar to attic, and he proposes to make it the best $2 hotel in the south. It is located right on the street car line running from the union depot. Jack's many friends will flock to him as soon as they know his location, for they know they will be well taken care of.

Window shades from 35c. to $1; curtain poles from 25 cents to $1. Lace curtains from 75 cents to $5 per pair at R. S. Crutcher & Co.'s, 53 Peachtree street.

Capital Female College,

49 and 51 Houston St., Atlanta, Ga.

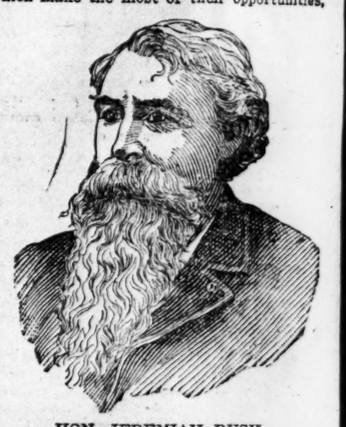
An institution for higher education of girls and young women. Thorough collegiate course in classics, mathematics, English and sciences. Unsurpassed advantages in art, elocution and modern languages. School of music a special feature—piano, vocal and string—presided over by noted conservatory teachers. New buildings and equipment. Preparatory and kindergarten departments annexed. Faculty of twenty-two teachers. Boarding department ideally complete, select to exclusiveness, and limited to fifty students. College thrown open for inspection of visitors after August 28th. Session opens September 3d. Application for admission in any department received at new place from August 20th.

For catalogue and particulars, apply, by correspondence or in person, to
Miss LEONORA BECK, President.
aug11-6w sun mon fri thur

"UNCLE JERRY."

Remarkable Sample of Success in Spite of Difficulties.

Uncle Jerry, as the ex-secretary of agriculture, late Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, was affectionately styled by those who knew him best, was a highly educated man. It would be senseless to say that he was not educated, simply because he never went through college. He is one of that long list of self-educated men of which our country is so justly proud. No other land can boast of so honored a list of self-made men. Deprived of the educational advantages which the more favored enjoy, such men make the most of their opportunities,



HON. JEREMIAH RUSK.

and by their high minded spirit of independence and indomitable perseverance climb to the highest rounds of the ladder of success and fame.

Ex-Secretary Rusk did not inherit his wide knowledge of agriculture and practical farming. He acquired it by studying nature and reading the proper books.

There is not a boy in Georgia today having the ordinary allowance of intellect who may not make himself felt as much in the world as did Mr. Rusk.

Good books are the best friends that any boy can have. Through them he may become the daily companion of the greatest minds that the world has ever known. All that their wide experience has taught them they are ready to tell to the boy who reads.

In the Encyclopaedia Britannica the greatest scholars of this generation have not only given their best thoughts, but have carefully gathered, classified and condensed the best which the great men of all ages had to offer to the world.

When ex-Secretary Rusk was a boy it would have cost him a small fortune to purchase the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and had he been able to purchase it he would indeed have possessed the greatest reference library then known to man, but it would have been meager compared with the great ninth edition, revised and brought up to date, as it is the new edition now sold at introductory prices to subscribers of The Constitution.

We say that every intelligent boy living in Georgia today has a better opportunity to become a great man than the Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, for any boy can earn and save ten cents a day, and that will buy the best library in print.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

COUCH—The friends of Captain and Mrs. E. F. Couch, of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ozburn and of James A. and William W. Anderson and their families are invited to attend the funeral of Captain E. F. Couch from the Central Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets, at 4 o'clock p. m. today. Interment at Oakland. Pallbearers meet at office of H. M. Patterson at 2:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

To the Voters of the City of Atlanta—I am a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to the action of the executive committee. If elected I promise to faithfully look after the interests of the city and to devote my entire time to the duties of the office. O. RENEAU.
Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1894. aug10—1m

For Council.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the council from the third ward, subject to the democratic primary.
F. A. PITTMAN.

At the request of friends, Thomas J. Day, is announced as a candidate for councilman from the second ward, subject to primary or such other nomination as may be prescribed by the city executive committee.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council of the fifth ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
aug-11-t-d JOHN P. MAYS.

The name of T. C. MAYSON is hereby announced as a candidate for council from the first ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.

For Clerk.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city tax collector, election to take place December 5th next. I respectfully solicit the support of my friends and the public generally, and promise if elected a faithful performance of duty.
aug 2-to-dec-1 ED. T. PAYNE.

MISS THORNBURY'S

English and French School

For young ladies and children, will reopen September 3d. A high-grade school with every advantage. French is the language of the school. The best ordered kindergarten of the south. Miss SOPHIE H. THORNBURY, Principal.
aug12-3w su wed

Maryland, Baltimore, 1405 Park Ave.

The Randolph Harrison Boarding and Day School for Girls. Reopens 27th of September. Liberal education; college preparation. Mrs. Jane Randolph Harrison Randall, Principal.

References—General H. R. Jackson, Judge William T. Newman, Dr. John C. Olmsted and Mr. Paul Romare. aug12 3t sun

GEORGIA TOWN LIFE.

Interesting Phases of Life in the Smaller Towns.

THE POTENCY OF THE RICH MAN.

The Arrival of the Train Is an Event in the Town.

THE CHARMING BELLE OF THE VILLAGE.

The Oldest Inhabitant Holds Full Sway and Gets a Full Hearing Here. Life in the Villages.

Life in the cracker state has many picturesque phases—phases that catch the interest of the writer and the artist.

The rugged region, ribbed with mountains in the northern part of the state, with its extremely primitive life, its virginal scenery and its sturdy inhabitants, is an unending source of interesting study. The farm life of middle Georgia, with its quieter but not less picturesque people, possesses its share of interest. Then there is the sleepy, lazy life of south Georgia, among the rivers and swamps and lowlands, where the character of the people seems to form itself in correspondence with the climate and the natural conditions—and it, too, is of striking interest.

But perhaps the most absorbing feature of Georgia life—the feature that possesses



THE RICHEST MAN IN TOWN.

greatest literary value—is that presented by the village life of the state.

In the first place, Georgia villages are of a kind peculiarly southern and Georgian. The traveler, without knowledge of state boundaries, can easily tell when he has crossed from Georgia into another state by the style and appearance of the towns.

These Georgia villages seem to have been built on one general idea. They differ from one another in the details of construction, but the central idea is there. There is a similarity existing between all of them.

A Georgia village may be small—almost too small to figure in Uncle Sam's census records—but it invariably has the appearance of dignified completeness. To look at its ancient buildings and streets, one almost feels that it was ordained from the beginning of the earth that this town was to be of just this size and style. Comparatively, one of these villages may not amount to even so much as the small side street of a large city, yet one instinctively entertains a deep respect for them, and feels that so far as the dignity of a solidity of completeness and of government goes, these villages are as great as the largest city.

But nowhere is a village held in higher respect than by its inhabitants. Nothing can destroy their high estimate of the vast importance of their village. Even in the estimation of national affairs they hold their village of great account. This is one of the first characteristics of people who live in the smaller towns of the state, as as it is, indeed, a characteristic of people who live in small towns, anywhere.

But upon reaching a Georgia town there is one thing that first strikes the mind of an observant man. He always finds a good crowd of town people at the depot



THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

to meet the train. The coming of the train is an event that happens on an average of about four or five times a day in the average Georgia town, but it is always attended with such possibilities and consequences as to make it an occurrence of never-ending interest. The people of the town invariably figure upon the probability of some great personage arriving in their town, and to miss the arrival would be to lose a treat that is not to be enjoyed more than once in a life-time. So, to obviate such a calamity, as many people as can turn out to see the train.

The crowd at the depot is composed of people of many kinds. There are about eight of the leading citizens—doubtless the mayor and members of the council are among them; the town marshal, the depot agent, the postmaster, three or four village beauties, five or six village beaux, fifteen or twenty youths and a dozen negroes.

The arrival of a traveler is no small happening of itself in the life of the town. Be the passenger man, woman or child, a great deal of history will be known in the town before twenty-four hours pass. It is a matter of instant speculation what brought the passenger to the town.

If you should follow the crowd after leaving the depot, you would find that it went to the postoffice. In many instances the postoffice is part of a store, and is separated from the mercantile portion of the interior by a high partition which gives to the postoffice section a sacred seclusion that is held inviolate. The crowd gathers on the outside and waits patiently while the postmaster on the inside opens and assorts the mail. These waits in the postoffice are occasions of joke-making and gossiping that give to the life of the town one of its distinguishing features. Love, politics, farming, village affairs, scandal, religion, picnics—every topic known to human kind—is touched upon and exhausted by the waiting crowd.

The postmaster calls out aloud the address on each package of mail, and if the recipient is present, he makes his way to the pigeon window and receives his consignment from Uncle Sam. If the recipient happens to be a young man, and if his



THE VILLAGE BELLE.

mail has a suspicious feminine appearance about it, he is at once subjected to the chaffing remarks of nearly every one in the postoffice. Thus the mail is handed out, each package serving as an excuse for some pleasantry or joke. When the pile is exhausted the crowd slowly breaks up, and the town once more resumes its peaceful air.

There is no suspicion of hurry or bustle about the average Georgia town. Work goes on with that quiet, confident air that befits the dignity of the place, and no one hurries or seems to hurry. The most rapid and industrious worker has time to stop and talk awhile with a friend or even a stranger. In the stores the quiet is just the same—unbroken. The stores are never full of customers—except at Christmas and the Fourth of July—and should they happen to be the customer is willing to wait an hour or two until those who are ahead of him are waited on.

The stores are the meeting places of the people of the town and of farmers who come in from the country. Chairs are provided for the accommodation of visitors disposed to sit and gossip, and all day long from morning till night, except at train time and dinner time, the crowd remains. Some one store is the favorite place, and here, as if by the law of gravitation, all the idle people gather, discussing and rediscussing the thousand things, big and little, that present themselves to their minds. They discuss a small matter affecting the action of the town council with more gravity than when discussing the tariff or silver question.

Every village has its characters—its richest man, its stingiest man; its best man and its meanest man. Long ago these characters have been assorted and assigned to their proper places in the estimation of the people of the village.

The richest man is always accorded high consideration, as he is everywhere. His opinions are quoted, and what he does is taken as a precedent. His methods are watched and copied and there are many who would accept his opinion even in matters of religion, in preference to the ministers. Supreme is the power of the rich



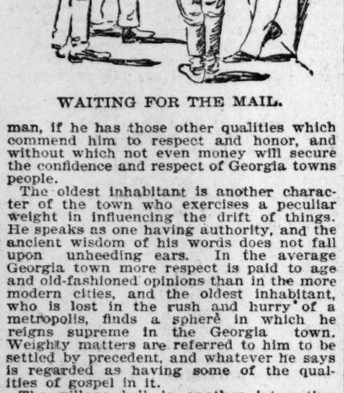
WAITING FOR THE MAIL.

man, if he has those other qualities which commend him to respect and honor, and without which not even money will secure the confidence and respect of Georgia towns people.

The oldest inhabitant is another character of the town who exercises a peculiar weight in influencing the drift of things. He speaks as one having authority, and the ancient wisdom of his words does not fall upon unheeding ears. In the average Georgia town more respect is paid to age and old-fashioned opinions than in the more modern cities, and the oldest inhabitant, who is lost in the rush and hurry of a metropolis, finds a sphere in which he reigns supreme in the Georgia town. Weighty matters are referred to him to be settled by precedent, and whatever he says is regarded as having some of the qualities of gospel in it.

The village bell is another interesting and charming feature of the Georgia town. The glory of a Georgia town is its beautiful women. There is not a town in the state that does not boast of a full regiment of beauties. And they are just as fascinating and just as winning as young womanhood anywhere. What a delightful ripple in the life of the town is it when a bevy of them sally forth for a stroll. Clad in dainty gowns, that are perhaps more captivating than fashionable, they are dreams that would delight a poet's eye. There is always a belle among them, and when she takes a promenade along the village street there are sighs and longings in the hearts of all the young townsmen. She reigns a queen and her slightest wish is law.

Taken altogether, life in the average Georgia town is as happy as life anywhere. It never varies—never changes—always persues the same old round, but the people who make it up are contented and long for little that is not theirs. Their lives have less of worry, less of envy, less of hurry and fever and more of restful quiet and ease than the lives of their brothers in the city. They live out their uneventful lives in contented ease and do not waste their energies in ambitious chasing after the mirage of fortune. Their day does not begin



A FAVORITE OCCUPATION.

until long after sunrise and ends before the sun sets. They need no electric light, no gas nor no electric cars. They spend their quiet evenings at home, their quiet days at their work, and when the church bell rings on Sunday morning they are ready to answer its call. They are not worn out with late nights over work and worry, but are ready to fill their place in the church.

And the best of it is that they are greatly contented.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

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CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Dry Goods.

We will have new goods coming in now every day. In the meantime you can buy anything from our present stock lower than ever to make room for stocking.

See the goods and get the prices this week.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

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Immense stock just received. Prices lower than ever.

For new stylish patterns in fine Carpets see our new stock, which is now open. Nothing like it in the market. Prices to please and goods the best.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Furniture.

Car load after car load just received and the goods on the floor.

Largest and most varied stock in the south.

Come and see the largest, the best and the lowest priced stock, when quality is considered, in the southern states.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Shoes.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.

We carry the largest stock in the city. Every pair made to our order. Price them.

BOYS' SHOES.

We have the finest stock in Atlanta. Sizes 1 to 6.

We offer our entire stock of Summer Shoes at reduced prices. Have some real bargains in odd lots.

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MME. M. YALE'S
EXCELSIOR HAIR TONIC

Its Mighty Ruler.

For the first time in the history of the world gray hair is turned black to its original color without dye. Mme. M. Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic has the marvelous power of giving the natural coloring matter circulation, consequently restoring the gray hairs to their original color. Its complete mastery over the human hair has created a sensation all over the world that will never be forgotten, as its discovery has been hailed with endless joy—no more gray hair to worry over and no more necessity of using injurious hair dyes. Mme. Yale's skill as a chemist has never been equaled by man or woman—she stands alone a queen and conqueror. The whole world bows down to her as a pioneer and scientist. Excelsior Hair Tonic will stop any case of falling hair in from twenty-four hours to one week. It is a guaranteed cure for any ailment of the hair or disease of the scalp.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE and can be taken internally without injury. It contains nothing greasy or sticky; has a delightful delicate odor, and makes the most perfect hair dressing known for general use. It will keep the hair in curl for days and creates a luxuriant, glossy growth and preserves its natural color until the end of your days. After the hair has been restored to its natural color it is not necessary to continue it except for general use, as the hair grows its natural color from the roots the same as when a child. Every bottle is guaranteed genuine. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Make sure that every bottle is labeled Mme. M. Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic. Price $1 per bottle.

Manufactured by MADAME M. YALE, 146 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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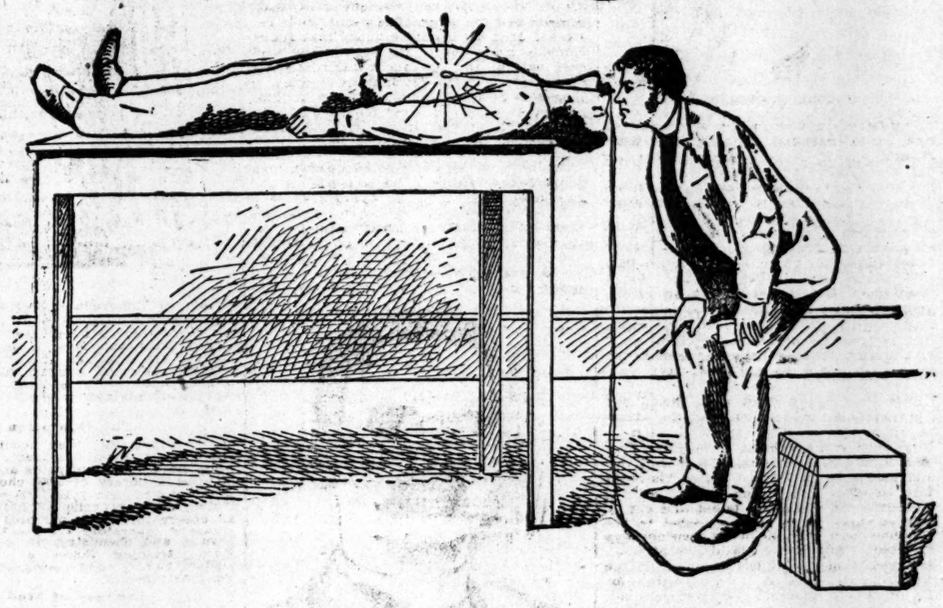
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Special attention to railroad damages, corporation cases and collections for non-residents. may10 tu

Illuminating The Stomach By Electric Light



"Medical Electricians

have recently devised a plan by which the interior of the human stomach may by illuminated for examination. The patient is laid upon the operating table and a slender tube, carrying a glass bead upon its end, is introduced into the stomach. A small light inside the bead is supplied by fine wires running out through the tube and connected to a small battery. The interior of the stomach is plainly lighted and all its parts are brought into view by a small movable mirror at the end of the tube."—Quoted from The New York Edition Encyclopædia Britannica.

The Above Picture

is photographed from an illustration in the new up-to-date Encyclopædia Britannica. It is only one out of nearly 100 illustrations on the subject of Electricity contained in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica—36 of which can be found ***in no other edition*** of Britannica in print. Among them we mention a few of the modern appliances therein so beautifully and accurately illustrated.

"ARC LIGHT," "WOOD DYNAMO," "SLATTERY INCANDESCENT DYNAMO," "IMPROVED DYNAMO," "INCANDESCENT LAMP," "PORTABLE ELECTRIC LAMP," "EDISON GENERATOR," "RECORDING AND ALARM GAUGE," "ELECTRIC ELEVATOR," "ELECTRIC CAR ON A TEN PER CENT GRADE," "ELECTRIC PERCUSSION DRILL," "POLICE AND SIGNAL SYSTEM," "THE DEATH PENALTY BY ELECTRICITY," etc.

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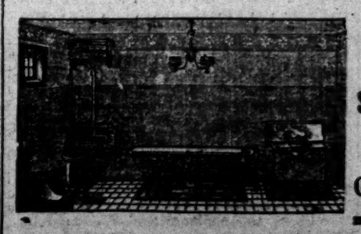
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FOR SALE. On account of a change in business and locality, I am compelled to sell my greyhounds. I have the best blood in the United States, and will sell or exchange at prices never before offered.
H. L. GIBBS,
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ATLANTA, GA., August 12, 1894.

And Now, All Together.

The Cotton States and International exposition is now a certainty.

Whatever of doubt may have ever existed in regard to its character and scope must have been dissipated by the action of the house of representatives in adopting the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars.

The exposition is now national in that it has secured the patronage of the federal government, and becomes international by the comity which will induce other nations to accept the invitation to be present. It will, therefore, take rank with the great expositions of modern times.

As to whether Atlanta can be ready for the exposition at the time stated, there can be no doubt. People who have, with so little to back them, forced the project into national recognition, may be depended upon to see that the exposition itself is in full blast on schedule time.

That is Atlanta's way!

But we have now entered into a new phase. The exposition is essentially the enterprise of the cotton states, in which all have equal interest, and from which each will reap that proportion of benefit which their enterprise will claim. Atlanta simply offers the stage upon which to set the cast, and the various states from Virginia to Texas, must furnish the characters. The products of Georgia and Arkansas, of South Carolina and Alabama, of Louisiana and Florida, of Virginia and North Carolina, of Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee—cotton, oranges, tobacco, wheat, corn, live stock—all should be represented by those whose interests it will be to make them appear at their best.

It is time, then, that the people of these states should be at work to make such exhibitions as will attract the capital and immigration of the world.

The attention of the people of the cotton states is called to the fact that an exposition of this character is business, pure and simple. We have limitless resources; the products of our fields are staples of the highest character and price; our natural surroundings are without comparison. The time has arrived when such a display can be made of these facts as will be effective in producing good results.

The watchword, in every southern state, should be—

Now, a pull all together!

Discussing the Silver Plank.

The Sparta Ishmaelite, in discussing the state platform, is inclined to fret a little over the financial plank, regretting that it was not put in the shape of a simple demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We have heard other complaints on the same line, but the truth of the matter is that any free coinage democrat who is really impressed with the supreme importance of the financial issue can stand upon the declaration put forth by the state convention.

The Ishmaelite says that "the usually attendant beclouding words were thrown in to admit of varying interpretations." There was a small—a very small—element in the convention that would have been glad to becloud the deliverance, and there are a few newspaper ignoramuses who will insist on interpreting it to suit their own befogged ideas, but the platform will not admit of any misinterpretation by those who understand the principle involved.

The first clause of the silver plank is a demand for "the immediate passage of such legislation as will restore silver to its constitutional position as a money metal." The dollar unit of standard silver, which, until it was shut out of the mints by law in 1873, was the unit of our coinage, and the standard by which all our coins were regulated, contained 412½ grains of silver, nine-tenths fine. The restoration of silver to its constitutional position as a money metal can mean nothing else but the coinage of the dollar of 412½ grains.

The next clause of the platform, which is a continuation of the declaration we have quoted, demands such legislation as will restore silver to its constitutional position as a money metal, "and will secure at once the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver on a parity." To our mind, nothing can be clearer than this. What is to be maintained on a parity? The gold and silver that is coined. No government has ever undertaken to maintain the commercial value between the two metals in all contingencies. If that feat could be performed, governments could not only fix the price of commodities, but could control and secure the parity of exchange, which is of infinitely more importance to the international business world than the establishment of the fixed relative commercial value of gold and silver.

There is always a possibility that one or the other of the two money metals will enhance in value. Bimetallism provides against the injustice that would otherwise result, for the metal that has not enhanced in value immediately becomes the debt-paying money. This tends to cheapen the dearer metal by placing the demand wholly on the metal that has remained at the money level. Thus equilibrium is maintained. That parity of money and not parity of commercial value between the two metals is meant by the state platform is made clear by the concluding clause. After demanding such legislation as will restore silver to its constitutional position as a money metal, and as will secure at once the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver on a parity, the declaration concludes, "and give to every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, the same debt-paying and purchasing power."

Unquestionably this declaration clinches. It is the dollars that are to possess parity in their debt-paying power. Gold and silver are to be coined on a parity—that is to say on an equality—and every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, is to have the same debt-paying and purchasing power. In other words, the democratic party of Georgia declares that silver shall be restored to its constitutional position; that the mints are to be reopened to its free and unlimited coinage on an equality before the law with gold; and that it is to be again given full debt-paying power. Moreover, the state convention disposed of the "international agreement" hypocrisy by kicking it out of the convention, and it is not likely to be heard of in Georgia again.

We do not think that any democrat who thoroughly appreciates the vital importance of the free coinage issue can find any fault with the silver plank put forth by the state convention. It was not prepared to fit the interpretations of those who lean to goldbuggery.

Judge Hines's Arguments

In the course of his speech delivered in Atlanta Friday night Judge Hines went over a good deal of ground that has already been gone over by the democrats themselves. Some of his criticisms would be just enough if they came from a democratic source and were intended to warn and strengthen the party—if they were intended to chide and admonish.

But Judge Hines's criticisms are not intended for any such purpose. Instead of strengthening the party he would tear it down and destroy it. For a reasonable hope he would substitute chaos and demoralization with some special trimmings invented by the third party, which are not democratic at all.

The chief ground of opposition—the basis of his complaint, as it is of the complaints of those who have suffered themselves to be led away from the party—is that the democrats have not redeemed the pledges they made to the people. "Now," says Judge Hines, with a fine touch of stage surprise, "they are asking for more time."

This is true. Unexpectedly the party has been baffled in its efforts to place in operation the principles set forth in its platform. Obstacles for which it was entirely unprepared have arisen, but it is overcoming these obstacles. It is making its declarations in favor of financial reform more unmistakable than ever before. It is removing some of the obstacles by leaving at home those congressmen who refused to vote for democratic legislation as a substitute for the Sherman makeshift. It asks for more time.

But what does Judge Hines ask for? Does he demand that the platform pledges be carried out? Does he ask the party to see to it that men are placed in office who will carry out these pledges? Not at all. He asks the people to desert their organization and destroy it, and engage in a hopeless attempt to place in power a new and an untried political party that hardly knows "where it is at."

This is asking for time with a vengeance. It is a polite and gentlemanly request for the people to abandon all hope of reform and turn their attention to abolishing the only party organization from which they can expect relief. It is the same as asking a man to burn his house and turn his family into the cow pasture because his cook has spoiled the broth.

Politics is not all sentiment. The business sense of the average man will tell him that to desert the democratic party because it has been unexpectedly baffled in its efforts to abolish republican legislation is simply another way of perpetuating that legislation.

American Citizens in Cuba.

The resolution passed by the United States senate, calling upon the president to institute proceedings for the release of American prisoners held in Cuba, calls attention to an evil which should be remedied.

It is only a few months ago that Oglesby, a Georgian, was held a prisoner in Havana without warrant or chance for trial. His appeals for trial were ignored by the Cuban authorities, and when he turned to the American consul general, Williams, it was only to be slapped in the face. Out of that controversy the fact became plain that Williams has become thoroughly alienated from his own country. He has married a Spanish wife, and all his interests and prejudices are with the people among whom he lives. Through his influence, all claims of Americans for justice are ignored, and the local government imprisons them at will.

The first step, therefore, in bettering the condition of Americans in Cuba would be the replacing of Williams by a man who is a sure enough American. The presence of such a man in Havana, having the grit to stand by his countrymen, would accomplish more good than all the negotiations in the world.

A consul general whose principal function seems to be the eating of hot tomalleys with the captain general, is a useless piece of furniture.

The End in Sight at Last.

The latest advices from Washington are that the conferees on the tariff bill will certainly come together on Monday and that congress will adjourn during the coming week.

There is little doubt of the truth of these advices. Everything now points to an early solution of the difficulties and so far as it is possible to forecast the acts of the present congress, we feel safe in assuming that the end is in sight.

That is news, and it is good news.

The senate bill is the basis of whatever agreement has been, or will be, reached. For three weeks or more it has been apparent that the senate bill must, of necessity, be the basis of agreement—that unless that was taken there would be no tariff bill. This must have been just as apparent in Washington as it has been outside, and that being the situation, there is no good reason why this agreement should not have been reached three weeks ago.

Whether the house bill is better than the senate bill, or the senate bill better than the house bill, makes little difference in the consideration of the question from a practical standpoint. Either is much to be preferred to the McKinley bill; either is a long step toward the practical reform of the tariff which the country has demanded and which the democratic party has pledged itself to bring about. There has, then, been no occasion for a prolonged and bitter wrangle over the question. This controversy—this delay—has furnished to the enemies of democracy more ammunition to be used against us than any tariff bill could have furnished. The Constitution has, from the day of the inauguration of the present administration, urged the necessity for prompt action in dealing with the tariff, and now that a bill has been agreed upon, we heartily congratulate all who have had a hand in its making. Whether senate bill or house bill originally, it maters not; from the minute agreement is reached it will be the democratic bill and with it the believers in tariff reform will be fully equipped to fight the high protective tariff of McKinleyism.

The passage of a bill, even if it embraces all the features added by the senate, will be a happy solution of the differences and a happy relief from the dissensions of the past few weeks. Congress may not have done everything which we thought we had a right to expect, but it has done a great deal and it will not be long before all the promises made to the people will have been fulfilled.

Soaking His Head.

It is to be regretted that the editor of The Chattanooga Times has had to soak his head as a result of too much Porter.

When President Cleveland made an appointment which has met the endorsement of the entire democratic press of Tennessee, The Times excepted, it was very inconsiderate in the editor of that paper to attack it as "vicious," and "smacking of favoritism," and showing a disposition to "bend if not break the law." It is by the use of such terms as these that aid and comfort is given to "the enemy." It is hard enough for those who are not of the truly elect to write in this disrespectful manner, but for one of the anointed, upon whose head the benediction of Lazard Freres has fallen to do so, is past all comprehension. These be evil days into which we have fallen when even political saints fall from the grace vouchsafed at the white house.

But the head soaking has partially restored the fire of admiration in the editor's breast. This is evidenced by some returning compliments to him who ruleth well. If the editor will now soak his feet as well as his head we will soon hear the vigorous flutter of the wings of the released cuckoo.

Meanwhile United States District Judge Porter will grace the federal bench as it projects into Tennessee.

A Nation of Poets.

The Boston Globe has an article on "The Common Art of Poetry." In this editorial our contemporary goes on to say that "the art of poetry has evidently become an accomplishment for many, as well as an attainment by the few." The Globe says further:

In a review of English literature and American in particular, it is noticed that while the creative power has been weakened and limited since Goethe, the creative power has been diffused, so that, besides the few poets who are far above their fellows, there are other poets who sing sweetly, if not grandly, among the crowd upon whom the greater poets look.

Through this diffusion of the creative power good has come. There are more sweet singers now than ever, although they pitch their strains to some familiar note, and we hardly notice the burden of their song in the general melody all around.

There is much truth in the statement that poetry is mere of an accomplishment now than it has ever been; perhaps it is not going too far to say that nine young men and women out of every ten are pegging away at rhyme in this sordid, metallic age. Indeed, it seems to be a craze. There is not a reputable newspaper in the country that does not receive from all sources from fifty to a hundred poems weekly. The waste basket gets the majority of them, but there is still enough wheat in the chaff to keep the printers busy.

Rhyme has a strange fascination for the uninitiated; men and women who excel in prose frequently abandon it for the profitless paths of poesy, content to harp upon discordant strings, in the hope of gaining a cheap notoriety as writers of verse. And there is another class that cannot rhyme a syllable—people who boldly appropriate the work of others, tack their names to more or less celebrated verse and palm it off on unsuspecting editors—frequently asking and receiving remuneration for it, careless of all consequences, and even rejoicing in the exposure which gives them advertisement!

But there are dozens of sweet singers scattered through the states, who occasionally strike notes of genuine human interest. Every state has its poets, and, perhaps, the world is better for the songs they sing. There is no law to prevent people from singing, whether their voices be good or not; and, if poetry has, indeed, degenerated into a mere accomplishment, those who honestly and earnestly pursue it will be the better for it and, incidentally, the world will be benefited. The "poetry business" is flourishing; and it will continue to flourish while pen, ink and paper are within the reach of all, and while a whitewashed ceiling affords a moment's inspiration to the agonizing author.

The poets are here to stay; let the good work continue.

An Every Day Romance.

The story of Edward L. Collins, of Newton, Mass., is one of every day occurrence.

He was the son of poor parents. By living on half rations and denying themselves the necessaries of life, they amassed a fortune of $150,000. Times were hard for the boy then, for the economy of the family was rigid and severe. But by and by the old couple died, and then Edward bloomed out in all his glory.

There were harpies of both sexes awaiting the advent of the young capitalist. They flattered and enjoyed the hospitality which he showered upon them. Convinced that he was now a man of "affairs" he boomed out with a land syndicate. The old homestead was cut up into town lots, and the day of auction was one long to be remembered.

His fame having gone abroad, his appearance in the hotels of New York and Boston was the signal for dissipation. During the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston, he engaged an entire floor of one of the leading hotels and kept open house. His prodigality won him such praise as but accelerated his downward career.

The end came at last. Out of money, his so-called friends deserted him, and he was left to suck the dregs alone. Through taking the poor debtor's oath he has escaped prison for debt. In time he will fill a suicide's grave and will be remembered as a man who had more money than brains.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Wisconsin's state tax this year will be 75 per cent less than usual, chiefly because of the restoration to the state by ex-treasurers and their bondsmen of interest drawn by them on deposits of state money during their term of office. The total amount paid back is $430,000, and of this sum ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer contributed $250,000, he having been a bondsman of several of the ex-treasurers. The democrats think they ought to carry the state on this showing of house cleaning.

Most of the presidents of France have been fond of tobacco and the fact that Casimir-Perier does not smoke excites great interest in Paris. The president has a precedent for his dislike of the weed in M. Thiers, who did not smoke himself and would not permit his suite to do so.

The young khedive of Egypt seems to be a more enlightened monarch than his predecessors. On his large model farm he has established a model village, with school, club, and mosque, and a fire engine of modern manufacture, for he believes in the occidental way of extinguishing blazes. He rises at 5 o'clock, and works hard for a sovereign all day. He is fond of riding, driving and outdoor sports, and is an excellent shot.

The bank of Japan has a capital of 20,000,000 yens. The value of the yen is about the same as that of a silver dollar.

The memorial bronze doors which the Astors will put in Trinity church, New York, are nearly complete. It took three years to finish them at a cost of $100,000.

Sapp is the name of a man in Kansas who is a candidate for congress.

SILVER IN GEORGIA.

Sparta Ishmaelite: The Macon Telegraph, while not a free coinage paper, has a way of supporting free coinage candidates for the house, for senate and for governor that is really charming to The Ishmaelite.

Sylvania Telephone: Around this emphatic declaration of the state platform all the friends of silver can rally for the fight, and under this sign will we conquor. We blieve that silver is as good as gold and we are glad to enter into a campaign to fight for the principles of democracy, standing upon a platform that demands its free coinage.

Americus Times-Recorder: The poor, sick goldbug papers are trying to cover their defeat in the Georgia convention by claiming that the word "parity" used in the platform nullified the demand for the immedate free and unlimited coinage of silver along with gold, just as if any democrat who favors free silver coinage wants or ever did want anything but parity between the two dollars. Free silver democrats want free coinage started at once, and they will see that "parity" is maintained, and that is what the goldbugs know; hence their kicks.

Rochelle Solid South: It is refreshing to see the great satisfaction the goldbug papers in the state express with the platform adopted by the democratic convention at Atlanta last week. They lay great stress on the demand for parity between gold and silver dollars and they slop over with it because the convention said some pleasant things about the president personally. But they overlook, so far as we have seen, entirely the gist of the financial plank of the platform, to-wit: the demand of the immediate restoration of silver to its place as money. That is the point in the case. Remonetize silver and parity will take care of itself. So far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned, we know of no faction of the party who cared to have him denounced, but we do know some people and some newspapers who really thought that a convention of Georgia democrats knew no better than to swallow goldbuggery.

THE TARIFF IN GEORGIA.

Thomasville Times: There is too much circumlocution about the treatment of the tariff bill in the senate. Come to the point, gentlemen, and be done with it.

Americus Times-Recorder: Action by congress is demanded by the people and they intend to have it. Senators and representatives may as well make a note of this and act accordingly.

Hartwell Sun: If a more exasperating condition of affairs, from a democratic point of view, ever existed in congress than the present tariff complication it has been forgotten by this generation.

Telfair Enterprise: It would be decidely less disgraceful to continue further debate on the differences relative to the tariff and settle it to suit the two or three contentious ones, than keep the country in suspase any longer. Those few who are contending for certain duties are doing so simply through selfish ends and may not reasonably be expected to yield. We would advise to get the best thing possible and make haste and return home.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Savannah News has the following editorial paragraph:

"Judge Hines is claiming in his campaign speeches, so it is understood, that the old soldiers of Georgia, and especially the ex-Evans men, will vote for him and not Mr. Atkinson, in October. If Judge Hines believes that any considerable number of old soldiers have so far forgotten what 'patriotism' means—and they fought for it for years—as to be controlled by pique and vote for him, he is a badly deceived man. The men who offered their lives for Georgia in years gone by will not turn their backs on the state's best interests now."

The Eatonton Messenger has the following:

"The Messenger does not know nor believe that there will be any independent candidates for county offices, but it has heard so. For several weeks there have been rumors that the colored people would hold a meeting, endorse some of last Saturday's nominees, and set up opposition to others, their ticket being composed of white democrats. They may hold their meeting and put out their ticket, but we do not believe there is a white man in Putnam county who would consent to be their candidate against any nominee of the party."

Dr. John Hockenhull was last Tuesday nominated by the democrats of Forsyth county as the nominee of the party for senator from the thirty-ninth district. The Cherokee Advance says of him:

"Dr. Hockenhull is an able and faithful democrat, well and favorably known to the people of the district, and he will poll a large and victorious vote. We can confidently promise him the support of Cherokee democrats and a vote from this county that will swell his majority in the district."

Says The Cleveland Progress:

"The populists are coming back into line with the democrats. The people of Georgia cannot afford to stand divided, and when cool reason shows them why, we will once more be a solid south in all respects."

The Harmony Grove Echo says:

"The democrats of Jackson county have on their fighting clothes and third partyites and others who don't want to be run over by the democratic band wagon had better take to the woods."

The Cleveland Progress says of Hon. John J. Kimsey:

"Hon. John J. Kimsey is receiving many strong letters of endorsement and congratulation upon his candidacy for the judgeship of this judicial circuit. His friends are legion throughout the state, and will stand by him, no matter who might, at this late day, decide to contest the field with him."

The Hartwell Sun has the following from its Atlanta correspondent:

"Ex-State Senator W. R. Little is a candidate for re-election from the thirty-first district. Senator Little is a man for the people's interests. When a state senator he was the friend of the farmers and the poorer classes in all matters of legislation. He is a practical and sensible man, and if elected will prove true to his constituents."

There are fifteen counties, with thirty-four votes, in the second congressional district. Eighteen votes, or anything over seventeen, will nominate. Next Wednesday's primaries will settle the contest, but The Albany Herald registers the prediction in advance that when the returns are all in it will be found that Ben Russell will have twenty or twenty-two votes.

The Savannah Press says:

"Hon. John C. Hart, of Greene, is a leading candidate in the Oconee circuit for judge. Judge Hart has represented his county in the legislature and has made a fine record as a lawyer in his circuit. He deserves this honor and should be given the position on the superior court bench."

The August Chronicle says:

"When Congressman Black gets back to Georgia he will meet his constituents face to face and render them an account of his stewardship. He will be ready for the campaign and he will be a winner. The democrats of the tenth district have shown their ability to elect him before, and they will do it again."

The Savannah Press has this of Warner Hill:

"Hon. Warner Hill, of Meriwether, may not come back to the house. This decision is his own and does not tally with the wishes of his constituents. Indeed, Mr. Hill may be forced in the race in order to defeat the third party in his county. If he does there is a large element in the house which may urge him to take the speakership."

Hon. A. G. McCurry gets this from The Savannah Press:

"Hon. A. G. McCurry, of Hart, will look natural in the next house. He has been there before. This time the nomination came to him unsolicited. He will distance his populist competitor in Hart county. McCurry is a first-class debater and an able man. He will make his mark in the house."

The Washington Gazette says it has been rumored that Mr. C. R. Ramsey will enter the race for the senate, but The Gazette is informed that it is a mistake.

Dr. S. W. Johnson, populist, will make the race against Judge Turner in the eleventh district.

Says The Cleveland Progress:

"Hon. W. Y. Atkinson's majority over Hines will be greater than Northen's over Peek."

THE NEW PRIMARY PLAN.

Montezuma Record: The democratic convention declared in favor of holding elections for delegates to convention on the same day. This is right. If we can have the election for delegates on the same day throughout the state the conventions will come much nearer representing the wishes of the people than such bodies do under the present plan of packing.

Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise: One of the most commendable acts of the state democratic convention last Thursday was the resolution ordering that the primaries for the selection of delegates to future conventions must be held on the same day throughout the state.

Hartwell Sun: That was a wise action upon the part of the state democratic convention placing all primary elections preceding the regular state election on the same day.

Claxton Press: The democratic state convention did a wise thing in recommending that in future all counties in the state hold primaries on the same day.

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Rochelle Solid South: It's mighty nice to drive some ten or twelve miles in the country to see one's best girl and have it rain so that you can't get home till next day.

Dahlonega Signal: Bill Woody was in town Saturday electioneering for sheriff. When asked how he stood politically he replied that his mother was a democrat and his father a republican.

Cave Spring Herald: A letter from the editor states that he is getting all the chicken pie and custard that he wants. It is a good thing to visit away from home occasionally.

Macon County Citizen: Strong suspicions are being excited in the city that a party of rain makers is concealed somewhere in the vicinity. An armed search party is ready to start out if the weather doesn't change mighty soon.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Mary, After Calvary.

In the night when they scourged Him and crowned Him
With thorns that were sharp as their spears,
They struck my white arms from around Him
And fast fell my tears.

But weeping and following slowly—
They, mocking my love and my loss,
Knew not that my lips leaning lowly
Kissed His steps to the cross!

They knew not my down-streaming tresses,
With myrrh and with spikenard made sweet,
Had covered with golden caresses
His beautiful feet!

So, weeping, I followed my Master
Till the cross on the hill was laid down,
And the Night in the heavens gloomed faster
On Calvary's crown.

And there, as He rested Him weary,
My love knew its sweetest reward;
For His lips seemed to speak to me:
"Mary!"
My name from my Lord!

No crown of sharp thorns did I weave Him
To crimson His forehead of white;
The last in the darkness to leave Him—
The first in the light!

For there, at the gates of His prison,
Faith freed from its darkened control,
I knew that my Master had risen
And joy filled my soul!

He liveth! no more am I weeping,
But still, where God's angels are fair,
My love to his foot-stool is creeping
And He smiles on me there!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Where Poetry Is Useful.

"Could you use a little poem of mine?" asked the poet.

"I guess I could," replied the editor. "There are two broken panes of glass, and a hole in the skylight. How large is it?"

One of the most successful magazine writers in the country makes $10,000 a year. But he only writes advertisements for a popular brand of shaving soap.

Easily Stored.

As Susan to the seaside went
She said to John, the nimble:
"Run back and get my bathing suit!
I left it in my thimble!"

What has become of Mr. Hamlin Garland? Has he been swallowed up in the eternal verities?

That's What.

"What are the bugles blowin' for," said folks on parade;
"We've got the 'propriation," the tinglin' wires said;
"We've got the guv'ment buildin', an' we're goin' to go ahead,
An' we're shoutin' for Atlanta in the mornin'!"

A Georgia editor recently offered a year's subscription for the largest watermelon. He got the melon, and then had to mortgage his paper to defray a doctor's bill that followed the eating of it.

If It Only Would.

It is doubtless interesting
Just to hear the tariff talk,
But wouldn't we be better pleased
To see the tariff walk?

To walk away some August day
And leave no sign or track;
To stop the jar, and walk so far
It never could come back!

Eugene Field has in press another volume of verse—this time devoted entirely to children. "Little Boy Blue" will be on deck, with all his little tin soldiers.

A Seaside Romance.

'Twas by the sad and sounding sea:
The waves broke on the strand;
And though I said I loved her, she
Withheld her lovely hand.

I praised her eyes—each golden curl
Blown by the breezes; then
She showed her hand—this winning girl:
Four aces and a ten!

Samuel Minturn Peck has not taken the lecture platform up to date. At last accounts the platform was still there.

Not What He Was Looking For.

"Is there an authors' club in this town?" asked the young man.

"There is," replied the editor. "Bill, hand me that pine sapling!"

Let the hot sun blaze his best! It rains every evening at 6 o'clock, makes the nights good for sleeping and cools the cantaloupes for breakfast!

Hope in All Things.

Things are never half as bad
As they might be; so
Might as well keep feelin' glad—
Whistlin' as you go!

World keeps workin' like a charm,
All the birds on deck;
Cheer up when you break your arm:
Might have been your neck!

James Whitcomb Riley is living quietly at his old home in Greenfield, Ind., where he spends the time in writing poetry and picking the banjo softly.

PROMINENT GEORGIANS.

Macon County Citizen: Hon. Steve Clay should not condescend to notice the attack made on his character in the convention last week. The people know him and they have confidence in his integrity. His good name has not been in the least tarnished and he could now occupy any office in the gift of the people of Georgia.

Hartwell Sun: Judge T. J. Simmons, of the supreme court, is adjudged one of the ablest lawyers of the state. His opinions on the many varied questions of law are always sought by his associate justices. Such is the high estimate which Chief Justice Bleckley and Justice Lumpkin place upon his legal ability.

Thomaston Times: Atkinson has been made the standard bearer of Georgia democracy and now stands ready, fully armed and equipped for the fray. In a few days he will take the war path and then Hines may hide out.

Savannah Press: Jim Griggs is all right. He is judge of the superior court and has his eagle eye fixed upon the house of congress. When he gets tired of public life he will write a second edition of "Georgia Scenes" of Judge Longstreet. Jim Griggs is full of humorous reminiscence.

Sylvania Telephone: Mr. Atkinson is a brilliant campaigner and there will hardly be a day in the next two months that the enemies of democracy in Georgia will not feel the sharp thrust of his steel.

Brunswick Times: Steve Clay is going into the Georgia campaign as if he wanted a 100,000 democratic majority.

Crisp Knows the Ropes.

From The Springfield Republican.

Speaker Crisp's action in turning his heaviest guns on the Springer crowd in the democratic caucus was significant and encouraging to the tariff reformers. Crisp understands the subterranean politics of the capitol too well to be easily fooled in forecasting the future of such a contest as this between the house and the senate.

MEN OF THE HOUR IN GEORGIA.

SOMETHING OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE

And of Some Men Who Will Be Members of That Body.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF NOTABLE CAREERS

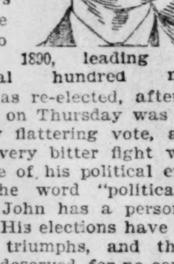
Which Give an Insight Into the Characters of the Men Called Upon to Make the Laws for Georgia.

The study of legislative faces is interesting not only in that it introduces the men who will make Georgia's laws, but because it shows what manner of men are these who have won their way to the front in their various communities, forging their way to the front in state affairs. And for the same reasons, the brief sketches must be both interesting and valuable. The sketches are necessarily incomplete and in many instances do not begin to do justice to the subjects; but they serve as an introduction, and that is all I claim for them.

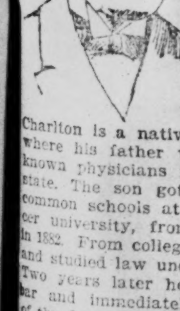
There are indications of quite a lively contest over the presidency of the senate. Hon. W. H. Venable, of Fulton, is a candidate and has many friends working enthusiastically for him. Last week another well known member of the upper house announced his determination to respond to the request of friends and contest for the honor. He is Judge Walter C. Beeks, of Griffin, who is the democratic standard bearer in the twenty-sixth district and whose election is, of course, assured. Judge Beeks is pretty well known throughout the state. He was born in Griffin forty-six years ago and was named after Judge Walter Colquitt, who was an early friend and companion of his father. He was prepared for college by Professor Niles, father of the "Chick" of today, who was a famous educator. Judge Beeks entered the University of Georgia in 1867 and graduated with the class of 1890, which also turned out Nat Harris, Wash Dessau, Charley Bartlett and other well known Georgians. He was a member of the Phi Kappa society and Chi Phi fraternity and was intimately associated while in college with Henry Grady, Albert Cox, Emory Speer, Judge Hammond, Henry Cabaniss and others, well known all over the state. He read law in Atlanta with Hon. N. J. Hammond, and was admitted in 1871. From Atlanta he went to Savannah where he practiced two years. His health broke down and he went back to Griffin. There he resumed the practice of law with Hon. E. W. Beck. For four times he was appointed judge of the county court of Spalding county under Governors Colquitt, McDaniel and Gordon. About three years ago he resigned and resumed the practice of law, about two years being connected with the law department of the Central railroad. Judge Beeks has been successful from the start as a lawyer and has won some reputation in the field of literature, but his ambition is strictly in the line of his profession. Judge Beeks married Miss Jennie Hammond, the daughter of Colonel W. W. Hammond, of Griffin. He has two attractive children. He is very well known throughout the state and is very popular wherever known. His friends say he will have a strong following for the presidency.



One of the most prominent figures in the speakership contest, and one of the strongest men in the new legislature, will be Hon. John Boifeuillet, the senior member from Bibb county. Every newspaper man in Georgia is for John, personally and politically, because he is one of them, and he is certainly one of the cleverest of the whole lot. He is a native of Macon, and is thirty-six years old. He was formerly editor of The Macon Evening News, was managing editor of The Telegraph, and for the past six or seven years has been at The Constitution's Macon bureau. He was first elected to the legislature in 1890, leading his ticket by several hundred majority. In 1892 he was re-elected, after a hard fight, and again on Thursday was renominated by a very flattering vote, and that, too, despite a very bitter fight was made on him by some of his political enemies. I emphasize the word "political," for I do not believe John has a personal enemy in the world. His elections have always been personal triumphs, and they have been thoroughly deserved, for no county in the state has had a more faithful or a better representative than John Boifeuillet. He seems to be one of those fellows who are just natural legislators, and ever since he has been in the house he has been recognized as one of the most capable members in it. No man in the state is better versed in state affairs. In the last legislature he was speaker pro tem. of the house and proved himself a magnificent presiding officer. His friends are urging him for the speakership, and he has many promises of support from all parts of the state.



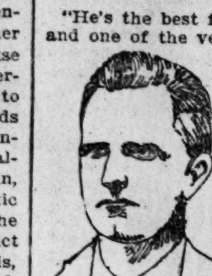
Another speakership possibility is the senior member from Muscogee, who is as well known as any other man in the state and whose friends are most enthusiastic. That is Charlton Battle, who was a member of the last house and who received a splendid endorsement from the people in his return this year. Charlton is a native of Stewart county, where his father was one of the best known physicians in that section of the state. The son got his education in the common schools at Lumpkin and at Mercer university, from which he graduated in 1882. From college he went to Columbus and studied law under Hon. W. A. Little. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and immediately became a member of the firm of Peabody, Brannon & Battle. For three years he was with that firm, then formed a copartnership with Judge James L. Willis, and after the judge was elevated to the bench, formed a partnership with Hon. Price Gilbert. This firm expired by limitation the first of the present year, since which time he has practiced alone. He is one of the leading lawyers of the Muscogee circuit and in addition is connected with several large business enterprises. His service in the last legislature stamped him as a man destined to make his mark in legislation and he certainly has a very promising political future before him. He is a ready debater, an earnest worker and one who has the happy faculty of making warm friendships. His friends are pressing him for the speakership and whether he is chosen or not, he will prove one of the strong factors in the next house.



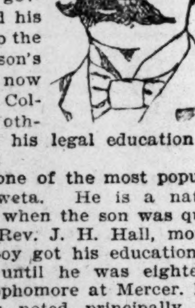
In selecting Hon. John F. Redding as their standard bearer for representative, the democrats of Pike county have chosen one of the strongest men in that county, and one whose worth is recognized all over the state. Colonel Redding was born in Monroe county but he has lived in Pike ever since he was two years old. He is one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the Flint circuit. He has always taken an active interest in politics. In 1882 and 1883 he represented Pike in the legislature, and was an active member. He was on the judiciary committee and also on the railroad committee, and in 1882 made the first speech on the floor of the house in favor of taxing railroads for county purposes. The bill passed the house, but was defeated in the senate. It was the same in principle as that now known as the Glenn bill. Colonel Redding was regarded as one of the ablest men in the house. One of his speeches I have heard spoken of by old members, and that was on the state road question, on a resolution, I believe, to dismiss the suit of the attorney general, requiring the lessees to give the state additional security. He opposed the resolution and defended the attorney general, and I have heard the scene at the conclusion of his speech described as being the most notable of that lively session. He is an able lawyer, and will unquestionably be one of the leading members in the new house.



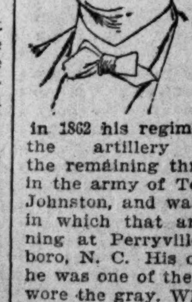
"He's the best farmer in Pulaski county, and one of the very best men in Georgia," is the way they size up Hon. Pope Brown down in Pulaski and the surrounding counties where he is so well known. Pope Brown is one of the boys to whom Governor Northen points with a great deal of pride as "one of my boys." He was born in 1855, and from 1867 till 1871 went to school to Governor Northen at Mount Zion; then he went to Mercer, from which he graudated in 1873. For three years he worked in the cotton warehouses at Hawkinsville, and then decided to farm, working for two years, first with his father as overseer. In 1878 he began farming on his own account, renting the land and buying mules and supplies on time, but from the first he made money. A year later an old plantation of 1,300 acres adjoining his father's place was offered for sale, and as it was considered very poor, nobody else wanted it, and Pope bought it in, borrowing the money to pay for it. He made it pay for itself, however, and continued buying adjoining lands until he had about 3,000 acres of what was considered very poor land. After his father's death he inherited 1,000 acres more, giving him 4,000 acres in one body, upon which he runs fifty or sixty plows. His farm is a model one, everything in excellent shape and bearing the stamp of having a model farmer at its head. This year he will make about 500 bales of cotton, 2,000 bushels of oats and a great deal of corn. He is a great believer in the liberal use of commercial fertilizers. Pope is very much in love with his work, and says that he intends to make his the model farm of Georgia. He is regarded universally as one of the most prominent men in the county. He was one of the founders of the Southern phosphate works at Macon, and was president of that, but resigned to devote his whole time to his farm and home, where he lives with his charming wife and two children. He married a daughter of Hon. Jonathan M. Miller, of Beach Island, S. C. He is president of the Pulaski County Fair Association and takes an active part in all the affairs of the county, but was never in politics until this time.



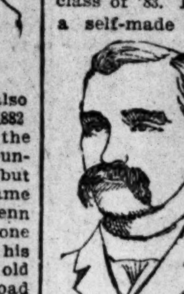
Coweta county is attracting a good deal of attention these days, and it is, perhaps, natural that more interest than usual is being manifested in the county's representative in the legislature. The two men who will represent the "grand old county" are men who are likely not only to sustain the reputation of the county they represent, but to make splendid reputations for themselves. Hon. Hewlett A. Hall and Hon. Luther M. Farmer are the newcomers into the halls of legislation. Those of us who attended the state convention had an opportunity of listening to the eloquent utterances of the former as he presented to the convention the name of Georgia's next governor. Both he and his colleague belong to the list of "Bill Atkinson's boys," one being now the law partner of Colonel Atkinson, the other having received his legal education in the colonel's office.



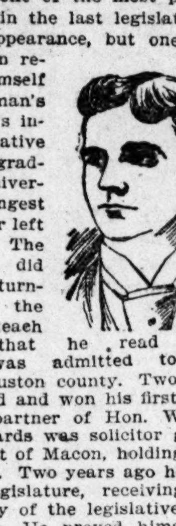
Hawlett Hall is one of the most popular young men in Coweta. He is a native of Meriwether, but when the son was quite young the father, Rev. J. H. Hall, moved to Coweta. The boy got his education in the schools there until he was eighteen, when he entered sophomore at Mercer. His college career was noted principally for his active interest and high standing in debates, he carrying off the honors in this respect. After graduation he taught school a year, and then studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1885. He has been for some time a member of the firm of Atkinson & Hall and enjoys an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He is one of the most popular men in the county, as his big vote in the primaries evidenced, and is likely to prove one of the most prominent members of the new house.



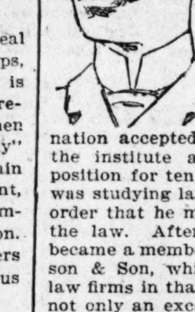
Judge A. S. Giles, who will represent Houston county as one of its representatives, is a native of Houston and is fifty-two years old. His father was Hon. John M. Giles, who was one of the ablest and most popular members of the bar in southwest Georgia. Judge Giles graduated from Emory Henry college, Virginia, in 1861, taking first honor in a class of brilliant young men. He went direct from the college halls into the First Georgia regiment and was in the hard and perilous campaigns of that regiment in 1861. When in 1862 his regiment disbanded, he entered the artillery service and during the remaining three years of the war was in the army of Tennessee under Bragg and Johnston, and was in all of the hard fights in which that army was engaged, beginning at Perryville and ending at Greensboro, N. C. His comrades always say that he was one of the bravest soldiers who ever wore the gray. When he returned in 1865 he began by teaching school and reading law in odd hours. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with his father, then in the full tide of successful practice. Three months afterwards his father died and he was left to battle alone in the untried fields of his chosen profession. From 1873 to 1885 he was ordinary of Houston county, a position which he filled with distinguished ability; then he resumed the practice of his profession at Perry. In 1890 he moved to Macon and formed a partnership with Colonel J. W. Preston, but in September, 1891, he decided to go back to Houston and took up his residence at Fort Valley, where he has since resided and where he pursues his profession with ability and success. He has always been active in the battles of democracy. He has several times been at the head of the county and district committees and has been a member of the state democratic committee. Judge Giles's support for the nomination in the late canvass came from the very best people in Houston county and was due more to his worth than to political management. He is thoroughly equipped in all that is necessary for the making of a splendid legislator and the interests of Houston and of the state are certainly in good hands when entrusted to two such legislators as Messrs. Giles and Gray.



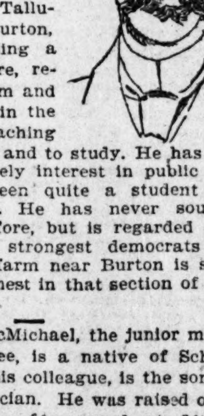
Luther Farmer is a university boy of the class of '83. He is, to a very large extent, a self-made man. He was reared on a farm and his early opportunities for an education were very slim, indeed; but by putting in every hour while not at work he found himself at twenty with a fair academic education. He went to Oglethorpe county to teach, and while there studied hard, devoting himself especially to the languages. In those days he walked four miles to Lexington and four miles back in order to recite his lessons in Latin and Greek. In 1880 he entered sophomore at the university, and taught in the summer to raise funds to return the next year. He graduated with honor in 1883. Afterwards he taught school at Toccoa and at Harvard college, Alabama. Returning to Newnan he read law under Colonel W. Y. Atkinson and was admitted in 1886. He has since been city attorney, resigning that position after three years' service. He has been especially active in educational matters, being president of the board of education. He is a strong man, and that he will make his mark, there is no doubt.



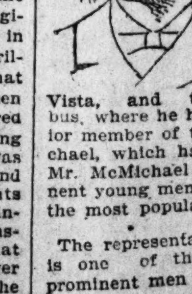
Bob Hodges is one of the most popular fellows who was in the last legislature—a perfect boy in appearance, but one who, when the occasion required, showed himself possessed of a man's sense and a man's intellect. He is a native of Macon and a graduate of Mercer university, the youngest graduate who ever left that institution. The first thing Bob did when he was turned out upon the cold world was to teach school. After that he read law, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar of Perry, Houston county. Two days afterwards he tried and won his first case He was first a partner of Hon. Weston Patterson, afterwards was solicitor general of the city court of Macon, holding that position for a year. Two years ago he was elected to the legislature, receiving the largest vote of any of the legislative candidates from Bibb. He proved himself a thoroughly good member, and everybody who was thrown with him during that session will be thoroughly glad that he comes back.



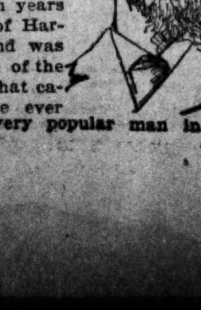
Hon. W. A. Dodson, who was so strongly the choice of the people of Sumter for the legislature that he had almost twice as many votes as the next highest man—and the next man was nominated also—is a young man who has come decidedly to the front and who certainly deserves a place among the most promising of the younger Georgians. Mr. Dodson is thirty years old, and is a native of Marion county. He got his preliminary education in Lee county, where he lived as a boy, and graduated from the State university in the class of 1882. After graduation accepted the position of principal of the institute at Montezuma, holding the position for ten years. During this time he was studying law and declined re-election in order that he might go actively at work at the law. After his admission in 1884 he became a member of the firm of James Dodson & Son, which is one of the strongest law firms in that section of the state. He is not only an excellent lawyer, but he is one of the most popular men in Sumter county. His friends describe him as the soul of honor, and he certainly has the esteem and confidence of all who know him. In 1889 he married Miss Mattie Lewis, of Hawkinsville, a sister of Hon. E. B. Lewis, who will be one of the most prominent members of the new senate. His home is one of the handsomest in Americus.



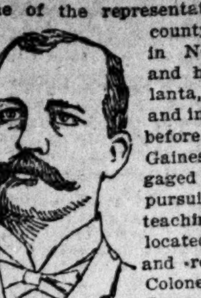
Hon. H. C. Blalock, who will represent Rabun county, is a practical farmer and is a native of the county which he will represent. He was raised on his father's farm and all the schooling he got until he reached his majority was about two months a year. Realizing the necessity of an education, he went to Tallulah academy at Burton, and after spending a year or two there, returned to his farm and devoted his time in the fall season to teaching the public schools and to study. He has always taken a lively interest in public affairs, and has been quite a student on political subjects. He has never sought political office before, but is regarded one of the best and strongest democrats in the county. His farm near Burton is said to be one of the finest in that section of the state.



Hon. Morgan McMichael, the junior member from Muscogee, is a native of Schley county, and like his colleague, is the son of a prominent physician. He was raised on a farm, and at fifteen entered Buena Vista high school. After that he attended a select school at Americus, and later graduated from the Southern Business university of Atlanta. He read law under the late Judge Edgar Butt, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. For three Vista, and then moved to Columbus, where he has since resided. He is junior member of the firm of Worrill & McMichael, which has a large general practice. Mr. McMichael is one of the most prominent young men in Columbus, and is one of the most popular.



The representative from Haralson county is one of the most prominent men in that county, and resides at Buchanan. He is John K. Holcombe, Jr., who is a merchant and is actively interested in manufacturing enterprises. For ten years he was sheriff of Haralson county and was regarded as one of the best officers in that capacity the state ever had. He is a very popular man in the county and will be elected by a very large majority.



Another Coweta boy who comes to the front is Colonel Fletcher Johnson, who is one of the representatives from Hall county. He was born in Newnan in 1858, and has lived in Atlanta, Social Circle and in Jackson county before going to Gainesville, being engaged in mercantile pursuits, farming and teaching. In 1878 he located at Gainesville and read law under Colonel Jessie F. Langston. A year later he was admitted to the bar and has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He has been city attorney of Gainesville for a number of years, and was elected mayor in 1888. He is in every sense a true blue democrat, and has always been active in the interests of his party. He is one of the most popular men in Gainesville and that section of the state and those who know him predict that he will make an enviable record as a legislator.

All good men and true; and in their hands the intrests of the state and of the people are safe. J. O.

HOW THE HORSES RAN.

Saratoga Races Preceded by a Lawn Party—Events at Jerome Park.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 11.—The racing today was preceded by a lawn party, the second annual event of that nature given by the Saratoga Racing Association. The chief interest of the day centered in the champagne stakes, a contest for two-year olds, at five furlongs, with $5,000 guaranteed. Eleven faced the starter in this event with the Commoner a favorite. He rewarded this confidence by romping home an easy winner. The other stake, the Van Tassel and Kearney stake, was run over the short steeplechase course. It brought together for the second time Cicero, the western jumper, and the famous Ballarat, and proved a hollow victory for the latter.

First race, $500, selling, five and a half furlongs, Robin Hood, 97, Donohue, 9 to 5, won, Derfargilla second, Wah Jim third. Time, 1:07¼.

Second race, purse of $600, for three-year-olds, selling, one mile and a sixteenth, Lehman, 101, Perkins, 7 to 5, won, Tom Skidmore second, La Joyce third. Time, 1:48.

Third race, the champagne handicap, for two-year-olds, guaranteed value $5,000, five furlongs, the Commoner, 109, A. Clayton, 5 to 2, won, Manchester second, Keenan third. Time, 1:01½.

Fourth race, purse, $600, handicap for all ages, six and a half furlongs, Rubicon, 105, A. Clayton, 6 to 1, won, Gaillee second, Potentate third. Time, 1:20½.

Fifth race, purse, $500, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a furlong. Cactus, 105, Griffin, 7 to 2, won by a length, Selina D second, Gloaming third. Time, 1:54¾.

Sixth race, the Van Tassell and Kearney stakes, handicap, steeplechase over short course, Ballarat, 169, Pines, 7 to 5, won, Miles Standish second, Cicero third. Time, 4:01.

Entries for Monday.

First race, five and a half furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds, Derelict, 112; Cherry Blossom colt, 110; April Fool, Enchanter, Little Hopes' colt, Barlow, Buck Massey, 105 each; Maude Trowbridge, Expert, Curious, Favor Me, 102 each.

Second race, one mile, selling, Thurston, 109, Mistral, 108; Florinda, Rightmore, 104 each; Himyar, 101; Pearl Song, 103.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, The Ironmaster, 119; Soundmore, 110; Charmion, 102; Penniless, Luster, Mother of Pearl, 100 each; Galilee, 98; Lux, 98.

Fourth race, one and one-eigthh miles, selling, Hawthorne, 115; Chief Justice, 109; Sister Anita, 103; Philopena, 95.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, Dr. Francis, 108; Sweden, Kismet, Blossom, filly, Flash, 105 each; Piccaroon, 104; Martinet, 104; Jewel, Valkyrie (Camden stables), Valkyrie (Leigh's stables), 101 each.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, Colonel Clay, 129; Skedaddle, 129; Volt, 119; Sir Arthur, 114; Leigh, 111; Londsdale, 107; Tuscarora, 107; Martinet, 104; Prize, 104; Miss Annie, colt, 95.

Seventh race, one and one-fourth miles over five hurdles, selling, George C, 144; Eblis, 144; Repartee, Laughing Stock, Waterloo, Mars, 141 each.

Jerome Park Races.

New York, August 11.—The padded card seems to be in order at Jerome Park. Since the opening of the park about half the entries of the previous night have been scratched. Today was no exception to the now general rule, and as a consequence the card presented little of an interesting nature. The feature of the day was the defeat of Arab in the third race, at one mile and a sixteenth. Summaries:

First race, for maiden two-year-olds, selling, five and a half furlongs, Emma, 98, H. Jones, 11 to 5, won, Midstar second, Monotony third. Time, 1:11¼.

Second race, for four-year-olds and upwards, five and a half furlongs, Berwyn, 109, Ballard, 11 to 5, won, Shelly Tuttle second, My Gypsey third. Time, 1:10.

Third race, for three-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a sixteenth, Terrapin, 93, McClain, 10 to 1, won, Arab second, Mic-Mac Queen third. Time, 1:52.

Fourth race, six furlongs, Ferrier, 104½, Simms, 10 to 6, won by three quarters of a length; Blackhawk second. Only two starters. Time, 1:16½.

Fifth race, for three-year-olds and upwards, selling, the Titan course, about 1,400 yards, Shadow, 96, McClain, 8 to 5, won by half a dozen lengths, Darkness second, Jordan third. Time, 1:22.

Sixth race, for maiden three-year-olds, selling, mile and a furlong, Paris, 109, Hamilton, 9 to 20, won, Prince of Klamath second, Warlike third. Time, 2:05.

Sold Out to a New Organization.

Louisville, Ky., August 11.—Today the old Louisville Jockey Club, which has been at the head of racing in the south for twenty years, practically passed out of existence. Assignee Osborne accepted the only bid made, that of $9,000, by the New Louisville Jockey Club, which will pay off all debts of the club except those for salary to Colonel Clark, and this he will sacrifice in the interest of the new organization. A meeting of those interested in the new club will be held next week and a board of directors and other officers will be elected. Colonel Clark will continue to act as president, presiding judge and probably as the club's representative in the turf congress.

The Derby distance will probably be cut to one mile and a quarter and changes will be made in the stake list.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Brooklyn— R. H. E.
Brooklyn .. .. ..1 0 0 0 2 1 3 3 1—11 15 2
Boston .. ..0 2 0 0 0 2 2 2 2—10 13 6
Batteries—Lucid and Kinslow; Stivetts and Ganzel.

At Baltimore— R. H. E.
Baltimore .. ..5 0 2 6 4 0 2 1 *—20 25 0
New York .. ..0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 4 4
Batteries—McMahon, Esper and Robinson; Westervelt and Farrell.

At Philadelphia—First game— R. H. E.
Philadelphia .. .. ..1 1 2 3 0 2 1 0 *—10 16 5
Washington .. .. ..0 1 2 1 0 2 1 0 0—7 8 2
Batteries—Taylor and Buckley; Sullivan and McGuire.

Second game— R. H. E.
Philadelphia .. ..4 0 2 4 4 2 *—16 21 2
Washington .. ..0 0 4 0 0 0 0—4 4 2
Batteries—Weyhing and Buckley; Maul and McGuire.
Called on account of darkness.

At Pittsburg— R. H. E.
Pittsburg ....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 *—3 6 0
Louisville .. .. ..0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 6 1
Batteries—Gumbert and Mack; Menefee and Grim.

At Chicago— R. H. E.
Chicago ....1 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 2—9 10 7
Cleveland .. ..1 0 4 0 0 2 0 4 *—11 14 5
Batteries—Stratton and Schriver; Cuppy and Zimmer.

At Cincinnati— R. H. E.
Cincinnati .. ..2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—7 10 3
St. Louis .. ..1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3—6 9 3
Batteries—Fisher and Murphy; Hawley and Twineham.

MR. T. H. APPLING DEAD.

A Well-Known Traveling Man Died Last Friday Afternoon.

Mr. T. H. Appling, a well-known traveling man, died at the residence of his sister, 231 Courtland avenue, last Friday afternoon of consumption.

Mr. Appling was in the twenty-ninth year of his age and was a young man of fine character and of shrewd business ability. For several years prior to his death his headquarters were at Macon, Ga., where, at different times, he was in the employ of the two hotels of that city.

HE'S IN THE RACE.

Warner Hill's County Urges Him for the Speakership.

HE WAS UNANIMOUSLY RENOMINATED.

News and Gossip of the Campaign—Other Counties That Voted Yesterday—Work at Campaign Headquarters.

Hon. Warner Hill will be in the speakership race.

Yesterday Meriwether by a unanimous vote renominated the brilliant young Georgian who has made such a splendid record as a legislator, and at the same time adopted resolutions placing him in the race for the first place in the house.

The following dispatch from Greenville tells the story:

Meriwether Acts.

"Greenville, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—The democratic convention held here today nominated H. W. Hill and Dr. J. D. Sutton for the legislature. The following resolutions placing Hon. H. W. Hill in the speakership race was passed:



WARNER HILL.

"'Resolved, That the democracy of Meriwether county, in convention assembled, present with pride to the next house of representatives that fearless democrat, wise counselor and brilliant young statesman, Hon. H. W. Hill, as a suitable representative for the position of speaker. Mr. Hill's ability and legislative presence specially fit him for the speakership, and his valuable services to the democratic party in this state deserve this recognition.'

"Mr. Hill has decided to enter the race for speaker in response to the above."

At Campaign Headquarters.

Hon. Steve Clay had his sleeves rolled up and was hard at work at headquarters yesterday. "I am getting," said he, "letters from all parts of the state, some containing valuable information, others asking for speakers, and still others from strong democrats in all parts of the state tendering their services to the committee. Judging by what I have seen, this talk of democratic lethargy is pure moonshine. I find that the members of the party in all parts of the state are thoroughly alive to the importance of a grand democratic victory. The result in Alabama, presaging as it does an even greater victory which we will give in Georgia, means that the end of the third party is near at hand. I honestly believe that if we in Georgia roll up as big a majority as we did two years ago—and there's certainly no reason why we should not—that it will mean the death of the people's party. The organization of our party is in excellent shape. The members are enthusiastic and democrats everywhere are going to work with a vim that I never saw manifested, except in the great campaign two years ago. Of course, everybody realizes that this thing of an election is not play, but is real work, and everybody is going to work. The reports from all sections from all parts of the state are most gratifying."

A Friend of the South.

"A good many people who do not know the man are doubtless surprised at the enthusiastic support which Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, gave to the exposition bill, but those who know the man are not at all surprised," said a well-known Georgian yesterday. "It was my good fortune to become quite well acquainted with Representative Cannon and the members of his family several years ago, and while he was a brave soldier, who fought hard for the cause of the north, he has since the war been one of the best friends of the southern people and of the south. He is a strong man, with a large personal following in the house, and I am sure that his advocacy of the exposition bill was one of the strongest factors in bringing about its passage. He is a man of brains and intellect, a man of great force of character and one who is thoroughly and honestly and earnestly an advocate of the industrial development of the south. He believes in the south and the southern people who know him believe in him, though they do not always by any means believe in his political opinions. I only hope that he will come to the exposition and give us all an opportunity to show how we appreciate his good work in our behalf."

A Convention Incident.

The Evening Commercial in its editorial columns told a story the other day that is worthy of repetition. Commenting on Colonel Atkinson's address to the convention, Editor Blackburn said:

"As he began his address his eyes spoke that determination which had characterized him in all his fights for democracy, his manner was confident and his every bearing indicated courage and force.

"Suddenly a slight tremor was noticed in his voice, his eyes became moistened, and for the time, those who observed him closely appreciated that the speaker was laboring with great effort to control himself.

"It was all momentary—a minute of intense anxiety in which all the elements of sympathy, anxiety and curiosity figured —but it was soon over, and the hero asserted himself and delivered to the vast audience a speech that stirred to the depths every democrat present.

"After the adjournment a close friend of Mr. Atkinson spoke to him of the incident, and asked if the sight of his wife did not cause the faltering.

"'Did you notice it?' inquired the brilliant young leader. 'Well,' said he, 'the presence of my wife was not unobserved, and yet it did not produce the faltering to which you allude. As I looked upon her I thought of my lovable mother, whose extreme age had kept her from attending the convention, and involuntarily thought of the great delight that the occasion would have given her had she been present. This thought,' he continued, his eyes moistening, 'gave me embarrassment that for the moment came nigh overwhelming me, and it was with great effort that I asserted sufficient control to proceed with my speech.'

"The democracy of Georgia has honored themselves in calling upon such a man to lead them to victory in a battle against the enemies of popular government. One who, under such conditions, will allow his mind to turn to home and mother, is a leader who possesses the noblest and lordliest qualities of man.

"On more than one occasion has Mr. Atkinson demonstrated that he was made in no common mold, and in this and many other respects he has exhibited those attributes that appeal to the finer sensibilities of men of intense natures.

"Every mother in Georgia will involuntarily pray God to bless the splendid young leader who, in such a supreme moment thought of the dearest name in life."

Mr. Stein's Explanation.

Editor Constitution—In today's issue of The Looking Glass there appears certain severe strictures upon the two sons of the late Captain Couch. In an illustrated paper, such as ours, it is necessary to print at least a day in advance of publication. At the time the article in point was written and printed, Captain Couch's precarious condition was not known or dreamed of. When I learned of his death this morning, I was profoundly shocked and deeply and sincerely regretted that The Looking Glass would unavoidably and unintentionally add to the sorrow of the occasion. Under the circumstances I knew that the comment would seem harsh and uncalled for and I feel it my duty to offer this explanation. Captain Crouch was honored by all. His death is a calamity and in its shadow no one would willingly speak ill of any member of his sorrowing family.

O. H. STEIN, Editor Looking Glass.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Dr. E. H. Barnett will speak to men only this afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association.

Ezra Scarborough, the young man whose brother reported him missing, night before last, turned up all right an hour or two after the report was made at police headquarters. The young man had no intention of leaving home. He went out with some friends, without first telling his mother that he was going, and was late getting home. When he turned up he learned that his brother had reported his absence to the police. Young Mr. Scarborough says that he has never had a thought of leaving home, as that is the dearest spot of earth to him.

The young man who was mentioned in a recent publication as having been arrested by the detectives for gambling was not Mr. Tom Goodwyn, who is employed at the Edgewood Avenue theater.

A certain restaurant keeper of this city has put out a sign in front of his restaurant that is attracting considerable attention. Many people will not eat oysters in any month the name of which does not contain the letter "R." To catch the trade of such people the restaurant keeper has a sign reading "Orgust Oysters."

Jim Mims, a well-known negro barber, escaped from the county chaingang last night. He succeeded in leaving the place without being discovered. He was seen near the city just before 12 o'clock. He was wearing the regulation convict suit when seen.

Mr. John T. Melton, chief clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Richmond and Danville division of the Southern, has gone to North Carolina for a few days.

Mr. Fred Lewis, one of the bright young men of The Savannah Morning News, is on a visit to his parents in Atlanta. Mr. Lewis is an Atlanta boy. He is making a fine reputation in Savannah.

Mrs. Harcourt, the wife of the actor now in the penitentiary at the Chattahoochee river camp, is still an inmate of the Home of the Friendless. She has not stopped her efforts to secure a position in the city and will remain here until the sentence of her husband expires or a pardon is secured.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

Unsettled weather continues to be the feature throughout the country. Saturday was no exception; at points far apart showers were reported in every section, sometimes light, sometimes heavy. Over an inch of rain fell at Charlotte, N. C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Fort Smith, Ark., and Cincinnati, O. Here in Georgia the weather has been mostly fair since yesterday morning, only a few light, scattered showers having been reported.

An abnormal heat was reported yesterday at a few places. Missouri seems to have been the hottest state. A temperature of 100 degrees was reported in the eastern part of Missouri, at St. Louis, and a like degree of heat was reported in the western part, at Kansas City. In Atlanta the heat continued unabated; the maximum temperature yesterday, 91 degrees, was exactly the same as that on Friday. A little cool weather has been reported in some of the states bordering the middle Atlantic. At Lynchburg, Va., the temperature was only up to 68 degrees yesterday.

Forecast for Georgia today: Generally fair; little change in temperature.

Local Report for August 11, 1894.

Mean daily temperature.. 85
Normal temperature.. 77
Highest in twenty-four hours.. 91
Lowest in twenty-four hours.. 72
Rainfall for twenty-four hours to 7 p.m.. ..03
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st..11.09

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., August 11, 1894:

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure	Temperature	Wind Velocity	Maximum Temperature	Rainfall in Past 12 Hours
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., cloudy	30.04	76	8	.03	91
Augusta, Ga., cloudy	30.04	80	L	.00	94
Charlotte, N. C., rain	30.08	70	L	1.26	92
Jacksonville, Fla., cloudy	30.06	84	L	.00	96
Knoxville, Tenn., cloudy	29.98	78	L	1.04	96
Mobile, Ala., clear	30.10	82	6	.00	88
Montgomery, Ala., clear	30.04	88	L	.00	94
Pensacola, Fla., clear	30.08	82	8	.00	88
Savannah, Ga., cloudy	30.04	74	L	.32	98
Tampa, Fla., cloudy	30.10	82	L	.00	90
Wilmington, N. C., rain	30.08	76	12	.08	88
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex., cloudy	30.02	82	8	.76	84
Corpus Christi, Tex., p cl'dy	30.04	82	22	.00	86
Fort Smith, Ark., pt cloudy	30.00	84	L	1.40	90
Galveston, Tex., pt cloudy	30.10	82	8	.00	86
Memphis, Tenn., pt cloudy	30.02	80	L	.00	90
Meridian, Miss., cloudy	30.04	84	L	.00	92
New Orleans, La., clear	30.10	82	6	.T	88
Palestine, Tex., cloudy	30.08	80	L	.00	92
San Antonio, Tex., pt cl'dy	30.02	86	10	.00	92
Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy	30.04	84	L	.00	90
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., cloudy	30.12	74	6	.00	80
Buffalo, N. Y., cloudy	30.00	72	8	.00	78
Cincinnati, O., rain	30.00	70	L	1.20	90
Detroit, Mich., cloudy	29.98	60	L	.00	76
Lynchburg, Va., rain	30.14	64	L	.02	68
New York, N. Y., clear	30.14	70	8	.00	80
Norfolk, Va., cloudy	30.14	70	L	.02	72
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., clear	29.90	78	8	.16	80
Denver, Col., part cloudy	30.00	70	10	.04	82
Dodge City, Kan	29.96	86	16		94
Huron, S. D., clear	29.96	82	8	.00	88
Kansas City, Mo., clear	29.88	96	6	.00	100
North Platte, Neb., clear	29.94	84	6	.00	90
Omaha, Neb., clear	29.90	90	10	.00	98
Rapid City, S. D., clear	29.92	82	12	.02	84
St. Louis, Mo., rain	29.94	80	10	.T	100
St. Paul, Minn., clear	29.88	80	12	.00	86

To the Public.

The article which appeared in today's "Looking Glass" under the caption "Reads Like Fiction," and which was furnished by one Eugene Jacobs, calls for a brief reply from me, otherwise I should not appear in print.

1. It is true that there are now pending in the city court of Atlanta certain cases brought at my instance against the Jacobs' Pharmacy Company. These cases, we very much hope, will be reached at the approaching session of that court, as we are very anixous to have them pased upon by an upright and intelligent jury of Fulton county, the proper forum for such matters. I, therefore, refrain from discussing the merits of the controversy in the daily press.

2. As to all other statements made by said Eugene Jacobs in the article above referred to, I pronounce them utterly and absolutely false, and Eugene Jacobs knew them to be false when he uttered them for publication. Respectfully,

JOSEPH G. ST. AMAND.
Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1894.

An Opening for You.

On Wednesday, August 15th, there will be an opening for you and everybody else. It will be the occasion of the opening of Blue, the people's jeweler, at the new store, 29 Whitehall street. On this date the drawing for the gold watch and water set will take place. Holders of tickets are requested to be present. A handsome souvenir to all lady callers, who are cordially invited to be present. BLUE,
The People's Jeweler, 29 Whitehall St.
P. S.—Don't forget the date—Wednesday, August 15th. aug 12-su mo tu.

Arrested by a Woman.

William Priest, better known as "Big Bill," a stockade boss, was arrested last night by a negro woman. She claimed that the man, who had been drinking, had been guilty of disorderly conduct near her home. She had the man by the arm and pulled him up to the police station in true police style. Priest is one of the largest men in Atlanta, but was no match for the woman.

He was placed in a cell and in less than five minutes every prisoner in the police station was yelling with joy at his fall. Priest, when sober, has charge of the women at the city stockade farm.

VERY ENCOURAGING.

Merchants Are Taking a Brighter View of the Situation.

NEEDED RAINS FALL IN THE CORN BELT.

Wheat and Corn Both Decline—It Is Believed That Lowest Prices Are Yet to Be Seen for Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The government crop report for August showing the remarkable decline in the condition of corn of 26 points to 69.1 per cent, had a weakening effect on the railway stock market today. London also cabled selling orders on this report, as well as the further complication in tariff matters at Washington, and the railway list in consequence lost ¼ to ⅞ per cent. Burlington and Quincy declined ⅞ to 70¾; St. Paul ⅝ to 59¼; Rock Island ⅝ to 63½; Northwest ½ to 104; Missouri Pacific ½ to 26⅝; Big Four ⅝ to 36⅝ and Union Pacific ⅝ to 9⅞. About 11 o'clock there was a slight rally in the railway list, but the strength was of short duration and towards the close the selling was renewed and a general though slight decline followed. The southern securities were relatively firmer than the other prominent railway issues and a good demand prevailed for those issues. Louisville and Nashville ranged between 50½@51⅛; Richmond Terminal 16½@16⅝ and Northern Railway, preferred, between 37@37¾. The Industrials were also stronger. Sugar opened ⅝ higher at 106¾, receded to 105⅞, returned to 106⅝@106¼; Lead rose to 42⅞ for the common and to 87½ for the preferred; Whisky sold down to 17⅝ and rallied to 18¼. The Industrials were in much better request than the railway list, it being argued that in the event of the failure of the house and senate to agree on a tariff bill these concerns will continue to operate under present laws, which are considered to be more favorable, except, perhaps, in the case of Distillers, than either the Wilson bill or the measure devised by the senate. The reports of rain in the corn belt and the increase in earnings for the first week of August announced by the Missouri Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Texas Pacific, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville roads led to a firm closing. The net changes show gains of ¼@¾ per cent in the Industrials and losses of an equal amount in the active railway list. Pullman Palace sold down 1½ to 155½. Total sales were 55,871 shares.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong.

Sales of listed stocks 44,000; unlisted 12,000.

Treasury balances: Coin $75,461,000; currency $61,358,000; money on call easy at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.86¾@4.86½ per rency $61,358,000; money on call easy at 1 per cent.

cent for sixty days, and 4.87¾@4.88 for demand; posted rates 4.87½@4.89; commercial bills 4.85¾@4.86½.

Bar silver 62¾.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was neglected.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton Oil	29	Missouri Pac	26⅝
do. pref	72½	Mobile & Ohio	19
Sugar Refinery	106⅛	Nash. Chat. & St. L	63
do. pref	86	U. S. Cordage	25¼
Am. Tobacco	90½	do. pref	35
do. pref	105	N. J. Central	109
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	4⅞	N. Y. Central	99
Baltimore & Ohio	72	N. Y. & N. E	14⅞
Canada Pac	67⅛	Norfolk & Western	21
Ches. & Ohio	18⅛	Northern Pac	3⅞
Chicago & Alton	138	do. pref	14⅞
C., B. & Q	71	Northwestern	103⅞
Chicago Gas	74⅝	do. pref	140½
Del., Lack. & W	165	Pacific Mail	14⅞
Dis. & Cat. Feed	18⅛	Reading	18⅝
East Tennessee	9⅞	Rich. Terminal	16⅜
do. pref	16	Rock Island	63½
Erie	14	St. Paul	59¼
do. pref	28⅛	do. pref	117
Ed. Gen. Electric	38⅛	Silver Certificates	64
Ills. Central	91	T. C. I	18¼
Lake Erie & West	16⅛	do. pref	72½
do. pref	64¼	Texas Pac	9⅞
Lake Shore	130	Union Pac	9⅞
Lous. & Nash	50⅜	Wabash, St. L. & P	6⅞
L'ville, N. A. & Chic	7¾	do. pref	14⅞
Manhattan Consol	115¼	Western Union	88⅛
Memphis & Char	5	Wheeling & L. Erie	10⅛
Mich. Central	91	do. pref	40
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	100½	Tenn. new set'm't 5s	—
do. Class B	102	do. 3s	79
do. Class C	94½	Virginia 6s	—
Louisiana stamped	100	do. pref	6
N. C. 4s	95	U. S. 4s, registered	113¼
N. C. 6s	122	do. coupon	111
Tennessee old 6s	60	do. 2s	96
Tenn. new set'm't 6s	—	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Financial Gossip.

From The New York Indicator.

The stock market is assuming broader proportions, and it has but to keep on improving a short time longer for a genuine bull movement to be in full force and effect. When prices are so low that people will not sell stocks, activity can mean but one thing, higher prices.

And prices have been on the rise, although general attention has not been attracted to the fact. A good many stocks are selling very much higher than they did a few weeks ago. Take Louisville and Nashville, for instance. It is 8¼ per cent higher than in July.

Consolidated Gas has recovered 9½ per cent since the time Wall street air was filled with rumors of what competition was going to do with that property less than two weeks ago. Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson have each advanced 7¾ per cent in the past few weeks, and Jersey Central 3¾ per cent.

And there is St. Paul with a gain of 4 per cent, Western Union with 5⅝ per cent, Missouri Pacific with 4½ per cent, Denver and Rio Grande preferred with 5¼ per cent, and Sugar with 12 per cent, all made in a little while. That is what is happening at the present time.

In the near future we will see larger advances and a greater number of stocks participating in the upward movement, but for a beginning the results are highly satisfactory. It has been made in the face of unfavorable conditions and bad reports.

A little rain in the northwest and an adjournment of congress will stimulate the market and the scramble for stocks will make values go higher and higher until people have got tired climbing for them.

It would be well if the shouters about the drought would take a hint from the weather and dry up. When the sun has got through his job of squeezing water out of things there will be moisture enough to meet all demands.

And the corn crop, at the worst, will be worth a good many hundred millions of dollars to the country. It is still a question whether the total yield will not be as large as in either 1892 or 1893. In 1879 we raised 1,500,000,000 of corn from 53,000,000 acres. This year the acreage was 76,000,00. Guess we will have some corn after all.

The returns issued by the English board of trade for July show a decrease in imports of £1,450,000, and in exports of £1,250,000, as compared with July last year.

Early Morning Gossip.

Foreign and Domestic News Co., by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—Stocks opened weak, with the exception of Sugar, on the confidence expressed by Sugar people that there will be no tariff legislation at this session of congress. Reliable advices indicated, however, that if the house gets possession of the senate bill and passes it another measure for sugar will be rushed through both houses.

A drive was made against the Grangers on the government report, and the pool in St. Paul apparently withdrew supporting orders.

The selling of Burlington and Quincy was not so prominent owing to the apprehension that the stock is already oversold.

There were realizing sales in Louisville and Nashville and Missouri Pacific, while Distilling and Cattle Feeding was lower on a renewal of liquidation for insiders.

Chesapeake and Ohio earnings for the first week in August increase $13,902; Missouri Pacific increase $16,000.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Clos'g bids.	Yesterday's Clos'g bids.
Delaware & Lack				165	165
Northwestern	104⅛	104⅛	103⅝	103¾	104⅜
Tenn. Coa. & Iron				18¼	18
Richmond Terminal	16½	16⅝	16½	*16⅜	*16⅝
New York & N. E	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾	14¾
Lake Shore				130	130
Western Union	88	88¼	88	88⅛	88¼
Missouri Pacific	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	27¼
Union Pacific	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝
Atchison				4¾	4⅞
Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
Louisville and Nash	50⅝	51⅛	50⅛	50⅜	50⅞
North. Pacific pref	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
St. Paul	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59¼	59⅝
Rock Island	63⅝	63⅝	63½	63½	64
Chicago Gas	74½	74⅝	74	74⅝	74¾
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	71½	71⅛	70⅞	71	71⅝
Am'n Sugar Refinery	106⅜	106⅜	106	106⅛	106⅛
Erie	14	14⅛	14	14	14¼
Am'n Cotton Oil				29	29⅛
General Electric	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛

*Fifth assessment paid.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The New York Financier says this week: The exhibit of the clearing house for the week ending June 11th is very encouraging. Money has apparently stopped flowing to this center, and the movement of currency to the interior has begun. The statement shows a decrease in the legal tender holdings of the banks to the amount of $2,686,500, but the increase in specie of $505,800 offsets this, so that the net reduction in cash is $2,130,700. Merchants are taking a much brighter view of the situation and have about come to the conclusion to look up the fall business irrespective of any action congress may take. The increase in the loans of the associated banks of $2,318,200 is an extremely favorable indication, and seems to warrant the belief that the demand for money has been from sources other than the speculative fraternity. The decrease in deposits of $519,400 is further proof that the money loaned and withdrawn has gone into the channels of trade. The total deposits of the aggregated banks are $581,036,600, and the cash reserve is $212,262,000, while the reserve is $2,050,850 less than it was a week ago. The banks still hold $67,002,850 above legal requirements against a deficit in the reserve a year ago of $16,545,375.

NEW YORK, August 11—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, decrease	$ 2,050,850
Loans, increase	2,318,200
Specie, increase	505,800
Legal tenders, decrease	2,686,500
Deposits, decrease	519,400
Circulation, decrease	27,200

Banks now hold $67,002,850 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	97	97¾	Atlanta 4½s	100	
New Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	97½	98	Augusta 7s, L.D.	113	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	112		Macon 6s	110	
Georgia 7s, 1896	104	105	Columbus 5s	100	103
Savannah 5s	103½		Rome graded	102	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	117	118	Waterworks 6s	102	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	113½	114	Rome 5s	98	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106	107	South Car 4½s	99	100½
Atlanta 6s, L.D.	113		Newnan 6s L.D.	103	106
Atlanta 5s, S.D.	100		Chattanooga 5s 1921		98
Atlanta 5s, L.D.	103		Col. S.C. graded 5s & 4s, 1910	64	
			Ala., Class A	101	104

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 6s, 1897	100	102	C., C., & A. 1st 7s, 1897	101	
Georgia 6s, 1910	106		do., 2d 7s, 1910	94	
Georgia 6s, 1922	109		do., con. 6s	82	
Central 7s, 1893	112		Aug. & Knox. 1st 7s, 1900	101	
C., C. & A.	93		Atl'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	115	117
Ga. Pac. c't'f	101½	102	do., income 6s 1900	96	99
Ga. Pacific 2d	41	42			
A. P. & L., 1st 7s	85				
Mari'ta & N. G.		18			
S., A. & M., 1st	45	47			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	144	146	Aug. & Sav	94	85
Southwestern	65	70	A. & W. P.	71	
Central	15		do. deben	89	93
Cent. deben	26	28			

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Atlanta Home Ins. Co	86	95	Westview Cemetery Co	75	
E. Atl'nta Land Company		99½	Expo. Cot. mills		95

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 120,187.59
For the week	873,199.17
Clearings last week	911,073.91

Iron and Hardware Notes.

Foreign and Domestic News Company, New York.

In the iron trade the prospect of coal and coke resumption has produced a somewhat easier feeling in Bessemer pig, and sales have been made as low as $11.80, against $12@12.50. Billets seem to show no change, and are very difficult to secure for early delivery.

There is no doubt the market is broadening and that the early fall will see a considerable increase in the demand. Consumption is still far below normal conditions.

Stocks have been very closely worked up and piles of scraps, both wrought and cast, have been freely drawn on to help out the economies of the situation.

The weekly produce of the iron furnaces on August 1st was 135 in blast with a capacity of 115,356 tons, against 107 in blast July 1st, with a capacity of 85,950 tons.

The active furnace plant on August 1st, grouped according to fuel used, showed the following weekly capacity: Anthracite, 36 in blast, 17,186 tons; coke, 79 in blast, 94,707 tons; charcoal, 20 in blast, 3,463 tons.

The hardware trade shows the tendency of improvement reported in other lines. Western jobbers are placing large orders in order to be prepared for the increased business to which every indication points. Stocks are very low, and any demand will disclose an extreme scarcity of stocks. Collections are more satisfactory.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Market closed nominal; middling 6 9-16c.

Receipts for the week 21 bales; shipments 16; stock 204.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1894	RECEIPTS 1893	EXPORTS 1894	EXPORTS 1893	STOCK 1894	STOCK 1893
Saturday	1250	2493	1158	1918	197666	267193
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	1250	2493	1158	1918		

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
August				6.61-63	6.61-63
September	6.64	6.65	6.64	6.65-66	6.64-65
October	6.70	6.72	6.69	6.70-71	6.69-70
November	6.77	6.80	6.77	6.78-79	6.77-78
December	6.82	6.85	6.82	6.83-84	6.82-83
January	6.89	6.92	6.88	6.90	6.89-90
February	6.96	6.97	6.96	6.96-97	6.96-97
March	7.02	7.03	7.02	7.02-04	7.02-03

Closed dull; sales 23,500 bales.

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	6.57	July	....
February	6.63	August	6.46
March	6.69	September	6.32
April	6.75	October	6.35
May	6.81	November	6.42
June	....	December	6.51

Closed steady, sales 7,900 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, August 11—The statistical position as made up by Saturday's Financial Chronicle, is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Visible supply	2,233,359	2,324,955	2,432,342
American	1,759,259	1,853,755	1,969,142
Crop in sight	7,396,336	7,385,480	6,531,471
Came in sight	10,856	10,055	15,094
Plantat'n deliv'es	2,808	855	2,259

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s, cotton letter: The visible supply of cotton shows a decrease of 200,000 bales as compared with a year ago, but the crop advices continue to be very favorable, and the market, despite the active demand for export and spinning and an advance in spot quotations, continues to be very dull and traders, looking for a further decline on these crop reports, which are daily coming to hand. The first bale from southwestern Georgia is reported as being shipped to New York today and it is currently stated that offers of cotton for shipment during the latter part of this month have been made from Alabama at 6⅝c landed in Boston. Foreign advices are of a despondent nature, and, in fact, it is surprising in the face of all the adverse influences affecting the market, that prices do not decline more rapidly than they do. The closing was a shade better than last evening, upon the posting of the large sales for export.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

NEW YORK, August 11.—(Special.)—The agricultural bureau in its report estimating the average condition of cotton at the end of July to be about 12 per cent better than at the same time last year has given official confirmation to the private advices of the splendid promise of the crop, moreover it is certain that except in limited areas in South Carolina and Georgia there has been a marked improvement in the vigor of the plant since August 1st, and a fortnight more of favorable weather will put the crop fairly beyond the reach of any very serious mishaps excepting an early frost, meanwhile trade abroad still languishes, and a few selfish senators in Washington seem determined to bar the way to any legislation which would permit an industrial recovery in the United States. Thus the condition, both of supply and demand seem just now to be very much against cotton, and until there shall be a decided change in these conditions we cannot see any encouragement to buy cotton. There will, of course, be fluctuations, and whenever the market shall happen to be oversold sharp rallies are likely enough, but we believe that we have yet to see the lowest prices, and we favor sales upon every rally. Liverpool was lower today, but there seemed to be little inclination among traders here either to buy or to sell. Opening prices were about the same as yesterday's closing. The market had a spurt of activity upon buying to replace about 15,000 bales destroyed or injured in one of the cotton warehouses here. But the improvement was short lived and the close was dull, with prices only a shade higher than yesterday. October opened at 6.70, advanced to 6.72, and closed at 6.70 bid; January, which has now become the most active trading month, opened at 6.89, advanced to 6.92, and closed at 6.90. A quick and final settlement of the tariff question is now the main hopes of the friends of cotton.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,233,359 bales, of which 1,759,259 bales are American, against 2,432,342 bales and 1,969,142 bales respectfully last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 6,834 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 2,808 bales. Crop in sight, 7,396,336 bales.

Alabama's First Bale of Cotton.

Montgomery, Ala., August 11.—The first bale of new cotton was received here today. It weighed 540 pounds and was sold for 7 cents per pound.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Cotton advanced 1 to 3 points and closed dull. Sales 22,700. New Orleans was 1 to 3 points higher. Liverpool declined 1-32d on the spot and 1 to 1½ points for future delivery. Spot sales 6,000 bales. Port receipts 1,250, against 815 this day last week and 2,493 last year. Exports today, 285 to Great Britain and 873 to the continent. Spot prices here were 1-16c higher. Trade active. Sales 2,388 for export and 315 for spinning. Southern spot markets were quiet and unchanged.

Today's features: It was a slightly higher market. There was a good export demand here, the crop reports from South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama were not altogether favorable. The dry goods trade is more active. In spite of some decline in Liverpool and the generally favorable outlook for the crop, there was a disposition to cover among some operators, and their buying caused a small advance. The trading was very light. The price is so low that shorts are in some cases nervous.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 11—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot dull with a free supply offering; middling uplands 3 15-16; sales 6,000 bales; American 5,200; speculation and export 500; receipts 2,000; American 200; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 3 46-64, 3 45-64; September and October delivery 3 46-64, 3 45-64; October and November delivery 3 46-64; November and December delivery 3 47-64; December and January delivery 3 48-64; January and February delivery 3 49-64; February and March delivery 3 50-64; March and April delivery —; futures opened dull with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL, August 11—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August delivery 3 45-64, buyers; August and September delivery 3 45-64, buyers; September and October delivery 3 46-64, 3 48-64; October and November delivery 3 46-64, sellers; November and December delivery 3 46-64, 3 47-64; December and January delivery 3 47-64, 3 48-64; January and February delivery 3 48-64, 3 49-64; February and March delivery 3 50-64, buyers; March and April delivery 3 51-64, 3 52-64; futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, August 11—Cotton steady; sales 2,738 bales; middling uplands 6 15-16; middling gulf 7 3-16; net receipts none; gross none; stock 115,306.

GALVESTON, August 11—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅝; net receipts 48 bales, all new; gross 48; sales none; stock 7,564.

NORFOLK, August 11—Cotton steady; middling 6 13-16; net receipts 18 bales; gross 18; sales 19; stock 5,700; exports coastwise 25.

BALTIMORE, August 11—Cotton nominal; middling 7¼; net receipts none bales; gross 650; sales none; stock 10,357.

BOSTON, August 11—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅞; net receipts 228 bales; gross 306; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, August 11—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅝; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 1,682.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11—Cotton quiet; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 430 bales; gross 580; sales none; stock 2,527; exports to Great Britain 285; to continent 295.

SAVANNAH, August 11—Cotton steady; middling 6⅜; net receipts 12 bales; gross 12; sales none; stock 7,762; exports coastwise 26.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11—Cotton dull; middling 6⅝; net receipts 306 bales, 351 new; gross 405; sales 80; stock 32,390; exports coastwise 378.

MOBILE, August 11—Cotton dull; middling 6 9-16; net receipts 8 bales; gross 8; sales 100; stock 2,455; exports coastwise 16.

MEMPHIS, August 11—Cotton quiet; middling 6¾; net receipts 25 bales; sales 100; shipments 133; stock 6,398.

AUGUSTA, August 11—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7; net receipts 46 bales; shipments 74; sales 74; stock 2,376.

CHARLESTON, August 11—Cotton quiet; middling 6½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 11,923; exports coastwise 291.

HOUSTON, August 11—Cotton quiet; middling 6 9-16; net receipts 301 bales, all new; shipments 709; sales none; stock 3,909.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 11.—The wheat and corn markets should have come up instead of going down from the standpoint of the government report, everything else being equal. There were, however, too many suspiciously close guesses at what the figures would be to permit of anything like natural action following the announcement. Renewed talk of advance information and parallel advices was indulged in, but no grounds further than suspicion can be given for the rumors. The "tips" were good, however, and as they were played most faithfully, the document as published was nothing more than a corroboration of previous knowledge. The drought in the west was broken last night, and predictions of further rains were sent out by the weather bureau today. This broke corn and wheat, taking its motive from that grain, also sold down. Cash wheat was in good demand at a decline of ½c per bushel. September wheat opened from 56¼ to 56c, sold between 56½c and 55¼c, closing at 55¼@55⅜c—⅞@1c under yesterday.

Corn—There was not a great difference between the condition of corn as "guessed" at and as given in the official document issued by the government yesterday. It was not, therefore, a matter of much surprise that the market for that grain went in a directly opposite direction from that which it should have followed had there been no discounting done. The pointer was for a percentage somewhat in the neighborhood of 68 or 72. The report made it 69.1. The fact that the importance of these figures was made void left the market yesterday in a position to be swayed by later news. The rains which fell last night and this morning, and the additional ones which were promised during the next thirty-six hours proved to be the leading factor in today's market. Values went off quickly towards the close of the session, holders not wishing to remain long over Sunday with an improved outlook for crops in prospective and for that reason selling liberally. May corn opened at 53c, sold between 53¼ and 52c, closing at the bottom—1¼@1½c under yesterday's close. Cash corn was weak, sales averaging from 1 to 2c per bushel lower.

Oats—The slight reduction in crop conditions as given by the government report, did not influence the oat market, prices declining instead of advancing. The weakness in corn was the cause of the loss in oats. September oats closed 1⅞c under yesterday. Cash oats were ½ to 1c per bushel lower than yesterday.

Provisions—The market for products was strong today, and prices held firm until near the close, when they fell away on account of the weakness which prevailed in grain. The country was still buying at the opening of the session, confident that values were still too low. The theory was right as far as it went, but there was too much stuff brought to light early, and with the end of the day, prices were at the lowest point, although selling at some gain over yesterday. January was again the active option. Pork for that delivery closed 7½c higher than yesterday, lard 5c higher and ribs 2½c higher. But little business was done in the cash market, views of buyers and sellers being apart.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
August	54⅜	55½	53⅞	51
September	56	56½	55⅛	55¼
December	59⅛	59⅜	58⅛	58⅜
May	64⅜	64⅝	63	63
CORN—				
August	55¼	55½	53½	53¾
September	55½	55⅜	53⅜	54
October	55	56	53⅜	53½
May	53	53⅜	52	52
OATS—				
August	31	31	30¼	30¼
September	31⅛	31½	30¼	30⅜
May	35⅝	36	35	35⅜
PORK—				
August	13 30	13 45	13 30	13 32½
September	13 35	13 50	13 35	13 35
January	13 70	13 97½	13 70	13 70
LARD—				
August	7 40	7 50	7 40	7 40
September	7 42½	7 52½	7 42½	7 42½
January	7 45	7 57½	7 45	7 45
SIDES—				
August	7 10	7 17½	7 02½	7 07½
September	7 10	7 16½	7 02½	7 07½
January	7 00	7 12½	7 00	7 07

PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 11, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 11—Flour—First patent $4.25; second patent $4.00; extra fancy $3.10; fancy $3.00; family $2.90. Corn—No. 1 white 75c; No. 2 white 74c; mixed 70c. Oats—White —; mixed 45c. Seed rye—Georgia 60. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 70c; bolted 67c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 85c; small sacks 87½. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ⅌ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ⅌ cwt. Stockpeas $1.25@1.30. Grits—Pearl $3.75.

NEW YORK, August 11—Flour, southern dull but steady; good to choice $3.00@3.50; common to fair extra 2.10@3.00. Wheat, spot dull but firm; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 56¾; afloat 58⅞@59; options moderately active and irregular; opening weak at ⅛@¼c decline, advancing ½c, fell ⅛c on easier cables and closed firm and unchanged from yesterday; No. 2 August 58½; September 59¼; December 62¾; May 67½. Corn, spot dull, scarce and ½c lower with options; No. 2 in elevator 62½; afloat 62½; options dull and weak at ½@1⅛ decline; August 60¾; September 60; December 56⅛; May 56. Oats, spot dull, lower and weak; options dull; August 31½; September 34⅜; spot No. 2 40@40½; mixed western 35@36; white do. 37@38.

ST. LOUIS, August 11—Flour weak and lower; patents $2.60@2.55; fancy $2.10@2.20; choice $1.90@2.00. Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash —; August 51½; September 51½@51⅝; December 55; May 60⅛. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash ; August and September 53; May 49½. Oats lower; No. 2 cash —; August 30½; September 31⅜; May 36⅛.

CHICAGO, August 11—Flour quiet; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $5.25. No. 2 spring wheat 54@55¼; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 54⅛@54¼. No. 2 corn 55¼. No. 2 oats 30½@31⅛.

CINCINNATI, August 11—Flour, spring patents $3.35@3.90; family $2.35@2.60. Wheat, No. 2 red 50½. Corn, No. 2 mixed 54. Oats, No. 2 mixed 35.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 11—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 22.75c ⅌ 100 ℔ cases; Leverings 22.75. Green Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18; common 17. Sugar—Granulated 5c; powdered 5¼c; cut loaf 5⅞; white extra C 4¾; New Orleans yellow clarified 4½@4⅝; yellow extra C 4½. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45; prime 35@40c; common 20@30c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@85c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Singapore pepper 11c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5⅛c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawly's dairy $1.40; icecream $1.10; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Flats 12@12½c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@3.50. Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 ℔s. $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 ℔s $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffin 11c; star 11c. Matches—4.00s $4.00; 300s $300@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.70; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 ℔ package, 6⅞c. cases, 1 ℔ 5⅝c; do 1 and ½ ℔s 8c; do. ½ ℔s 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 5¾c; XXX butter 6⅛c; XXX pearl oysters 6½c; shell and excelsior 7; lemon creams; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6¼; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.03; salmon $5.25@5.50; F.W. oysters $1.75; L.W. $1.35; corn $2.50@2.50; tomatoes $2.00. Ball potash $3.10. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.19; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, 90c@$1.20; quarts $1.10@1.75. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.25; ½ kegs $1.90; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.25 ⅌ sack.

NEW YORK, August 11—Coffee, options closed firm @10 points up; August 14.95@15.00; October 13.35@13.40; December 12.75@12.80; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 16¼. Sugar, raw quiet and steady; fair refining 2⅜; refined dull but steady; off A 4⅛@4¼; standard A 4 9-16@4¾; cut loaf and crushed 5⅛@5 7-16; granulated 4 9-16@4⅞; cubes 4 11-16@4⅞. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans dull but steady; open kettle 27@37. Rice firm and and in good demand; domestic, fair to extra 3⅞@5¼; Japan 4⅞@4⅞.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 11—Pork, standard mess $13.87½. Lard, prime steam 7.20. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 6.20; long clear 7.12½; clear ribs 7.12½; short clear 7.30. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.50; long clear 7.75; clear ribs 7.87½@8.00; short clear 8.12½@8.25.

ATLANTA, August 11—Clear rib sides, boxed 7⅞c; ice-cured bellies 10c. Sugar-cured hams 13@14c, according to brand and average; California 10½. Breakfast bacon 12. Lard—Leaf 8⅛; compound 6⅞.

NEW YORK, August 11—Pork quiet but firm; new mess $14.75@15.00. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard dull but firmer; western steam 7.80; city steam 7.12½@7.25; options, September 7.80.

CHICAGO, August 11—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $13.35@13.40. Lard 7.40@7.42½. Short ribs, loose 7.10@7.20. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.37½@6.50; short clear sides boxed 7.37½@7.62½.

CINCINNATI August 11—Pork, mess $13.25. Lard steam leaf 7.50; kettle dried 7.62½. Bacon, shoulders 7.50, short rib sides 8.50; short clear 8.75.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, August 11—Spirits turpentine opened with sales of 178 casks at 28 paid for regulars and closed firmly held at 28; no sales; receipts 515 casks. Rosin opened and closed firm; sales 10,651 bbls; A, B, C and D $1.00; E $1.05; F $1.15; G $1.25; H $1.35; I $1.50@1.75; K $1.80@2.00; M $2.15; N $2.20; windowglass $2.35; waterwhite $2.55.

WILMINGTON, August 11—Rosin steady; strained 85; good strained 90; turpentine firm at 27¼; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.00; soft $1.70; virgin $2.20.

NEW YORK, August 11—Rosin steady and quiet; strained common to good $1.12½@1.17½; turpentine quiet but firm at 29@29½.

CHARLESTON, August 11—Turpentine firm at 27½; rosin firm; good strained $1.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, August 11—California cherries $2.00@2.50 ⅌ 10 ℔ crate. Watermelons $3.00@5.00 ⅌ 100. Lemons—Messina $3.50@3.75; Florida none on the market. Oranges—Messina none on market. Cocoanuts 4½@5c. Pineapples $6.00@7.00 ⅌ crate. Bananas—Selected $1.00@1.25. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $1.90; ½ boxes $1.00; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16, pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@13c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 5c; fancy handpicked 3½@4c; North Carolina 3½@3¾; Georgia 3@3½c.

DO YOU WANT WORK?

If So Take a Course in Sullivan & Crichton's Business College.

GREAT DEMAND FOR ITS GRADUATES.

Thousands of Young Men and Women Have Graduated from This College and Are Occupying Good Positions.

A good business school is one of the greatest blessings to any community, and undoubtedly the Southern Shorthand and Business university in the Grand on Peachtree street enjoys the reputation of belonging to that class of schools.

A visit to this reputable institution will disclose features, which, seemingly, are indispensable to a practical business education, yet, which are possessed by but few colleges.

Noticing the rapid strides that this institution has made in the past few months, a reporter called yesterday on the managers to ascertain a few facts.

"Is it true that you will have charge of the business department of the Southern Baptist college?"

"Yes," they replied, "that honor has been conferred upon us."

"We understand that the committee appointed by the alumnae of the Girls' High school to investigate the various colleges has decided that your university was the best and most practical."

"That is quite true, and they have since placed a student in our school to prosecute the business course.

"We have received several very high compliments within the past few months, and we shall strive harder than ever to maintain the confidence of the business community by doing conscientious work.

"Our graduates, numbering over six thousand, are in business all over the country, and the most of them holding prominent and lucrative positions. In July we had over twenty-five applications for help. In September we expect to be able to supply the demand that will be made upon us.

"Mr. Henry Revill, reporter of the Coweta circuit, who is one of our graduates, is doing faithful work and getting big pay. He made a short time ago $600 on a three weeks' job.

"Mr. M. J. McCord, of the United States court, and Mr. H. L. Perry, of the Stone Mountain circuit, are also graduates of our institution, and both are making money rapidly.

"Many other of our graduates are making from $40 to $150 per month, and some as much as $200 a month.

"In a letter just received from Mr. Lucius Lamar, he says: 'I have visited Packard's, Graham's, Pitman's and other leading colleges, and am proud to say that none of them in New York can compare favorably with the "Southern."'

"We shall be pleased to see any one or to send our catalogue to any address."

TO MEET IN AUGUSTA.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to Assemble in the Fountain City.

IMPORTANT MATTERS TO COME UP.

Atlanta Will Send Down a Good Sized Delegation—What Will Come Up. Atlanta's Delegation.

The grand encampment Georgia division of Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be held at Augusta, Ga., on next Tuesday, August 14th. On the following day the grand lodge of Georgia will meet at the same place.

These two meetings will be the annual gathering of the Odd Fellows for 1894, and the indications are that the city of Augusta will be crowded with Odd Fellows on those two days.

A number of important matters will come before the conventions to be acted upon. The most important of these matters is the plan of building an orphans' home that has been agitating the members of the order for some time past. The conventions will probably decide upon some plan to raise funds for the purpose of building the home.

Besides this, a number of other important matters will be acted upon.

Among the delegates to the conventions from Atlanta may be mentioned Messrs. John B. Goodwin, A. C. Kontz, James A. Anderson, Ralph Wright, A. R. Wright, William Eaton, Isaac Guthman, Alex Dittler, C. H. McHan, M. P. Camp, Charles W. Smith, Charles Kaufman, H. Franklin, J. G. Bloodworth, S. C. Morley and others.

These gentlemen will endeavor to have the Odd Fellows select Atlanta as their next place of meeting and they will doubtless be successful in their attempt.

Following are the officers of the grand lodge of Georgia: Grand master, George O. Berry, Columbus, Ga.; deputy grand master, Rev. A. C. Ward, Clarkston; grand warden, A. N. Manucy, Savannah; grand secretary, John G. Deitz, Macon; grand treasurer, J. S. Tyson, Savannah; grand representatives, John B. Goodwin, Atlanta, and Robert T. Daniel, Griffin; grand chaplain, Dr. L. C. Vass, Savannah; grand marshal, H. J. Schoenthal, Marietta; grand conductor, C. L. Elliot, Brunswick; grand guardian, Alex Dittler, Atlanta; grand herald, B. F. Coleman, Swainsboro.

The sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., of the United States meets in Chattanooga about the middle of September. This will be one of the largest and most important conventions ever held in the south.

The Atlanta delegates to this convention will try to have this city selected as a meeting place next year. It is an unwritten law of the grand lodge not to meet two successive years in the same section of the country, but the Atlantians hope to have this law set aside for once so that the delegates to the grand lodge may see the great exposition.

REV. ED HAMMOND TO PREACH.

He Is to Fill the Pulpit of Trinity Tonight.

Rev. Ed Hammond will fill the pulpit at Trinity at 8 o'clock tonight.

This will be the event in church circles today, decidedly. Mr. Hammond is but a recent acquisition to the ministry, and tonight will be the first time that he has been heard in Atlanta, his old home.

He was reared in Atlanta and lived here until a few years ago, when he went to Orlando, Fla. He is a young man of a remarkably brilliant intellect, and his future has long been regarded as one of exceeding promise. He is a strong thinker and a vigorous talker.

Ed Hammond was raised in Atlanta, and there are few people in this city who do not know him. He has always been distinguished for his powerful intellect. In his younger days he was rather wild, and when the news came that he had entered the ministry it was a big surprise to those who had known him in his earlier days.

He is the youngest son of Judge Dennis F. Hammond, now of Orlando, Fla., and is a brother to Judge W. R. Hammond, of this city. He left Atlanta about seven years ago and went to Orlando, Fla., where he engaged in the practice of law. He made a success of the legal profession, and got into politics. He next was elected to the legislature, and went at once to the front of affairs in the Peninsular state.

When Senator Call was last elected to the United States senate, Ed Hammond came within one vote of gaining his seat. The race was a close one and it was thought for a time that Mr. Hammond would win. He was only about thirty-four years old at the time and his career had been one of great brilliance.

The announcement that he had entered the ministry came about six weeks ago, and was in the nature of a surprise. Since he entered the work, Mr. Hammond has been devoting himself to it with great zeal, and has a great future before him. No doubt he will be greeted tonight by a large congregation, as his sermon is sure to be one well worth hearing.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

An Enjoyable and Successful Celebration Held at Sardis.

The ninth annual celebration of the Sunday schools of the fourth district of Fulton county was held last Thursday at the church of Sardis.

A very large crowd was in attendance when the president called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The exercises were opened by Dr. D. C. Brown, with a scriptural reading, which was followed by prayer by Rev. T. C. Moore. After several hymns were sung, the welcome address was delivered by Mr. J. S. Dorelson. Then came the annual address by Mr. James Arnold, of Atlanta. This address was a most eloquent one and was greatly enjoyed by the audience.

The following officers were elected: Mr. J. A. Plaster, president; Mr. T. E. Spurwell, vice president, and Mr. R. L. Hope, secretary. After the election of officers a recess was taken for dinner.

The exercises in the afternoon consisted of recitations and singing, which was taken part in by all the schools. The benediction was pronounced by Mr. Thomas Moore and the convention adjourned until next year.

THE LEASE SIGNED.

The Railroad Y. M. C. A. Has Arranged for New Quarters.

The new home of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is in sight.

The lease for the new rooms on Alabama street has been made, contracts for the work closed and workmen are now busy making the necessary changes and improvements.

The place will be completely transformed and the railroad men of Atlanta will have a charming home where many otherwise weary hours may here be pleasantly spent. Plans for a grand opening, to occur early in September, are being matured and it will be one of the events of the year in railroad circles.

Much interest is developing in the Sunday afternoon meetings. This afternoon at 4 o'clock Captain R. P. Dodge, general yardmaster of the Georgia railroad, will conduct the exercises, having for his topic, "Great Forgiveness, Great Love." Two or three young men will assist in the music with their violins and the entire service will be full of interest. All men are most cordially invited.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman in the third ward, and will appreciate the support of my friends. Very respectfully, C. P. JOHNSON.

"THE HEAVENLY TWINS."

A One-Dollar Book for Fifty Cents.

Or one of the most popular novels of the day at half price. Owing to the repeated demands for this new and popular book the publishers have issued a paper edition of 10,000 copies.

Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale Monday morning 1,000 copies. Mail orders filled at 55 cents, postpaid. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. june 3—1m.

In New York.

Mr. J. B. Caldwell, of Caldwell Bros. left for New York yesterday, where he will spend some two weeks or more in the purchase of their fall stock. On his return the Caldwell Bros. will show up a very handsome stock of fall and winter clothing.

A Flourishing Hotel.

The Turnell-Butler, at Madison, Ga., under the present management of Mrs. G. C. Arnold and J. H. Dennis, is in quite a prosperous condition, and the many patrons stopping there are loud in their praises. Its genial proprietress and clerk make every effort to please, and the result is that the service is perfect in every detail.

Baby carriages, cheap for cash or on time at R. S. Crutcher & Co.'s, 53 Peachtree St.

The J. W. PHILLIPS CO (INCORPORATED.) Commission Merchants. Produce, fruits and merchandise of all kinds solicited. Promptness our motto. july15-1m fol market

WANTED—Real Estate.

WE HAVE a customer who wishes to buy a good 7 or 8-room house in nice neighborhood; small cash payment, balance 1 and 2 years. We also want small houses and vacant lots that we can sell on easy terms. Calhoun & McGrath, real estate agents, 204 Equitable.

$5,000 CASH is the amount one of our customers has to invest in a home that is well built and desirably located; must be in excellent neighborhood and not too far out. Mallard & Stacy, 2 Equitable building.

WE WANT to buy a storehouse and residence, combined, within one mile of the union depot or less, the cost from three to four thousand dollars. Answer. Purchaser, care Constitution.

WANTED—Six to ten acres in cultivation, on any of the railroads out of Atlanta; running water and small, comfortable house necessary. Address P. O. Box No. 22, Atlanta, Ga.

ATTENTION OF property owners is called to the fact that we take an active interest in all property put in our hands for sale or exchange. Our facilities for putting property before the home-seeking or investing public are the best, and, in addition to the local patronage, we are daily in receipt of a large mail inquiry regarding Atlanta real estate, induced by our foreign advertising. We solicit the handling of your real estate, improved or vacant. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

I HAVE READY CASH to invest in bargains either central or residence property; must be bargains. Address, giving full descriptions, Business, care Constitution.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

OUT OF SIGHT, August 18th—Excursion to Charleston and return and boatride sixty-five miles out on ocean; two days by the sea; special coaches for ladies and escorts; via the old reliable Georgia railroad; all for $2.95; children $2.

WANTED—Tenant for seven-room, modern house; good street; close to two car lines; first-class neighborhood; cheapest place in city. C. J. Beane, 141 Pulliam street.

LADIES' KID slippers cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 to 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

WANTED—Sawmill men to consign their lumber to me. I give it my personal attention and make prompt remittances. W. C. Hudson. aug 12—sun, tue, thu

WANTED—Second-hand job press and job type. Spot cash paid. Tattnall Journal, Reidsville, Ga.

WANTED—Houses to build. Just think of it, a seven-room two-story house, well finished and complete, for $1,000; and others in proportion; will build houses from architect's plans at lowest cash prices, on monthly payments. George H. Holliday Lumber Company, 160 Peters street.

WANTED—A good showcase; must be in good condition and cheap. Apply Chalfant-Pigott Cycle Co., 41 Peachtree street, city.

WANTED—Customers for 500 vehicles; largest line in the south to select from; goods are the best and prices cannot be duplicated by competitors. Standard Wagon Co., of Georgia, 38 and 40 Walton street. aug 12 1mo.

FOR SALE—One second-hand landau cheap. In good order. No. 38 and 40 Walton street, Standard Wagon Co. of Georgia.

WANTED—Customers to come and let us explain why we can sell wagons, buggies, phaetons and harness cheaper than any one in Atlanta. Competitors can't touch us. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Company, 37 to 45 West Alabama street. aug 5-1m.

LOST.

LOST—Between the Equitable building and American Trust and Banking Company, $40 in two $20 bills. Finder will return to 448 Equitable building and get reward.

LOST—A pair of ladies' heavy gold spectacles (old style), either at Jacobs's branch drug store or on street near there. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery. Address Room 47, Gould building, city.

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS—Household furniture, nearly new; also, high grade bicycle; good condition; family going north. At 140 Williams street.

FOR SALE—Nice set oak furniture, cheap; party leaving the city. Apply 331 Luckie street.

FURNITURE—New and second-hand, carpets, stoves, feathers, household and office goods bought and sold and exchanged; moving, packing and repairing specialties. L. M. Ives, 58 South Broad street.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate Successfully in the Grain and Stock Markets;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. SMITH, graduate of Women's Medical college, Philadelphia, 73 Walker street, 'Phone 428. Diseases of women and children a specialty.

WEAK MEN—Dr. Jirou's restorative remedies never fail to cure self-abuse and develop small, shrunken parts. Write for particulars. C. L. Thornley & Co., 223 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La. july 29 4t sun

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—A well-trained pointer dog, for hunting; will sell cheap. Address H. P., care Constitution.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

GENTS' SUITS cleaned and pressed for $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

GARMENTS are steamed, dyed and pressed ready to wear in ten hours, if required. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE MOVED from 96 South Pryor to 32 and 34 Houston street. Parties desiring first-class board will do well to call on me before locating. R. L. Duncan.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine Insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Some local building and loan stock at a bargain. A. G. S., Constitution.

MONOPOLY or perjury ain't in our business. Dime Parcel Delivery. Telephone 86. Corner Loyd and Wall streets.

INSTRUCTION.

E. H. KRUGER, teacher of music, organist Trinity church, receives pupils now. Lessons given in any part of the city convenient to cars. 91 Piedmont avenue, opposite Edgewood theater.

HELP W…

STENOGRAPHE… mers, clerks, … furnished free … Peachtree stree…

SOUTHERN BU… Atlanta, Ga., … good position; f…

SIDE LINE, wort… ed to country … P. O. Box 1371, …

SALESMAN—In … $5 to 10 per day … at sight; abso… tition; stamps f… Pabst building.

WANTED—Men t… have nothing to … write me priva… Worrad, Park R…

WANTED—A firs… who has had e… hats, clothing … quainted in Geo… sition and sala… dress P, this off… giving reference…

MEN TO SELL … cery trade; ste… ence unnecessar… expenses or con… factory address … concerning you… Works, Chicago…

WANTED—Exper… to carry jewelry… May take as si… Peachtree st.

A REPRESENTA… cation and good … county in Georg… lina and Florid… references requ… 5, 6 and 7 Gould… aug12-1w

WANTED—Four … city, good pay, … ply 169 Ashby … day.

WANTED—A1 sa… erwise might … business. Addre… and references, …

WOOD TO HAU… wood to be haule… okee Coal and L… building.

WE WANT 10,000 … 'em. Pants clea… celsior Steam L… 53 Decatur stree…

WANTED—One … salesman; best … Peachtree street…

WANTED—Two … G. Hadaway.

NEWSPAPER co… also, capable … pleasant work f… with stamp, Int… Indianapolis, Ind…

WANTED TEA… 3 instrumental … science, 3 prim… garten. Address… Teachers' Assoc…

STENOGRAPHE… and teachers de… are invited to a… ness Bureau," J… Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Are y… unemployed? … week? Write to … nue, Chicago, Ill…

WANTED—Severa… vassers, men or … cupied or not sa… position will pr… on or address H… 7 South Broad s… aug5-sun-wed-fri

SCHOOL WANTE… versity desires … some school. Be… D. L., Thomson…

WANTED—Trave… state to repres… line; salary and … Pad and Harnes… sun-tues-thur-3t

WANTED—Men i… private detectives… rience not nece… tional Detectiv… Ind.

CIGARS—By an … turing house in … salesman to han… line in Georgia … A No. 1 men n… references, O. P… more, Md.

HELP W…

LADIES who wri… good wages; no… Lula Ardene, L… Ind.

WANTED—A goo… Whitehall street…

WANTED—Woma… widower and t… references to J. …

ANY LADY can … working for me… permanent, and … hours per day … Reply, with stam… Logan, Joliet, Ill…

WANTED—Ten … Apply Monday m… at 77 Whitehall … zaar Co.'s old st…

LADIES who w… their homes will… with self-addre… Miss Mildred M…

WANT…

LADY MADE $38 … Solid Mucilage … Address C. A. … Dearborn street, …

AGENTS make $ … selling our hous… for choice territo… facturing Compa… aug12-sun-mon

WANTED AGEN… glar alarm and … carried in vest … weekly. Ferris … go, Ill.

WANTED—Gener… ed household ne… sive territory; n… required; big … Jayel Novelty … Chicago, Ill.

LADY AGENTS … profitable thing … Corset. Send f… to the Western C… Mo.

SPECIAL AGENT… best and cheape… dent insurance … of ability can m… by applying to … manager, 12½ N… lanta, Ga.

WANTED—Agent… by mail for 2c. … ed; only good … weights; sales … Brohard (Box 3… fepll 26t. sun

WANTED—Two … tions to teach … school. One to … Latin, French … Latin and Engli… L., 107 E. Frede… sat-sun

AGENTS WANT… side line to tak… seller, easily c… and salary or … samples on a… Box 125, New … July 5-312t

BUSINESS…

A SURE FORTU… party with $2,000 … ticulars by addr… Constitution.

SUCCESSFUL sp… our Syndicate s… crease your in… send for circul… Company, 38 W… corporated unde… New York. C… aug12-7t

WANTE…

CENTRAL busine… for a suburban … $25,000; not neare… postoffice. Addr… stitution office.

WANTED—To … house on Capito… for home in We… Constitution.

HE HEAVENLY TWINS."

-Dollar Book for Fifty Cents

f the most popular novels of the alf price. Owing to the repeated for this new and popular book the s have issued a paper edition of les. hn M. Miller will place on sale morning 1,000 copies. Mail orders 5 cents, postpaid. Address all or- John M. Miller, agent, 39 Marietta tlanta, Ga. june 3—1m.

In New York.

B. Caldwell, of Caldwell Bros. New York yesterday, where he n some two weeks or more in the of their fall stock. On his return well Bros. will show up a very stock of fall and winter clothing.

A Flourishing Hotel.

rnell-Butler, at Madison, Ga., un- resent management of Mrs. G. C. nd J. H. Dennis, is in quite a pros- condition, and the many patrons there are loud in their praises. proprietress and clerk make every please, and the result is that the s perfect in every detail.

arriages, cheap for cash or on time Crutcher & Co.'s, 53 Peachtree St.

J. W. PHILLIPS CO
(INCORPORATED.)
mission Merchants
, fruits and merchandise of all licited. Promptness our motto. july15-1m tol market

WANTED—Real Estate.

E a customer who wishes to buy 7 or 8-room house in nice neigh- ; small cash payment, balance 1 ears. We also want small houses ant lots that we can sell on easy Calhoun & McGrath, real estate 204 Equitable.

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NT to buy a storehouse and resi- combined, within one mile of the epot or less, the cost from three to usand dollars. Answer. Purchaser, nstitution.

—Six to ten acres in cultivation, of the railroads out of Atlanta; water and small, comfortable ecessary. Address P. O. Box No. nta, Ga.

ION OF property owners is called act that we take an active interest property put in our for sale or exchange. Our for putting property before the eking or investing public are the d, in addition to the local patron- are daily in receipt of a large mail regarding Atlanta real estate, by our foreign advertising. We handling of your real estate, d or vacant. Mallard & Stacy, quitable building.

READY CASH to invest in bar- her central or residence property bargains. Address, giving full ons, Business, care Constitution.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

SIGHT, August 18th—Excursion eston and return and boatride miles out on ocean; two days a; special coaches for ladies and via the old reliable Georgia rail- for $2.95; children $2.

—Tenant for seven-room, mod- ; good street; close to two cars st-class neighborhood; cheapest city. C. J. Beane, 141 Pulliam

KID slippers cleaned equal to ew process for 15 to 25 cents per celsior Steam Laundry and Dye Decatur street. Telephone 41.

—Sawmill men to consign their me. I give it my personal at- d make prompt remittances. W. aug 12—sun, tue, thu

—Second-hand job press and job ot cash paid. Tattnall Journal, Ga.

—Houses to build. Just think of n-room two-story house, well fin- complete, for $1,000; and others ion; will build houses from ar- plans at lowest cash prices, on payments. George H. Holliday ompany, 160 Peters street.

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FURNITURE.

—Household furniture, nearly high grade bicycle; good condi- ly going north. At 140 Wil- t.

—Nice set oak furniture, cheap ing the city. Apply 331 Luckie

E—New and second-hand, car- s, feathers, household and of- bought and sold and exchang- , packing and repairing special- . Ives, 58 South Broad street.

SINESS PERSONALS.

LITTLE BOOK "How to Successfully in the Grain and kets;" mailed free. Comstock, Co., Rialto building, Chicago.

MEDICAL.

SMITH, graduate of Women's llege, Philadelphia, 73 Walker one 428. Diseases of women en a specialty.

—Dr. Jirou's restorative rem- fail to cure self-abuse and ll, shrunken parts. Write for C. L. Thornley & Co., 203 street, New Orleans, La. un

FOR SALE—Dogs.

A well-trained pointer dog, for ll sell cheap. Address H. P., ution.

SIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

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or perjury ain't in our busi- Parcel Delivery. Telephone 86 and Wall streets.

INSTRUCTION.

R, teacher of music, organist h, receives pupils now. Les- any part of the city con- ars. 91 Piedmont avenue, op- ood theater.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, drummers, clerks, collectors, druggists, etc., furnished free by Southern Bureau, 70½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga., assists you in getting a good position; four placed last week.

SIDE LINE, worth $15 to $25 weekly, offered to country salesmen; free samples. P. O. Box 1371, New York.

SALESMAN—In every county in the state; $5 to 10 per day easily made; goods sell at sight; absolute monopoly; no competition; stamps for reply. W. L. Sawyer, Pabst building, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Men to be manly and vigorous; have nothing to sell and want no money; write me privately; particulars free. E. Worrad, Park Ridge, Ill.

WANTED—A first-class traveling salesman who has had experience in either shoes, hats, clothing and dry goods, and is acquainted in Georgia and Florida. Good position and salary to the right man. Address P, this office, stating experience and giving reference.

MEN TO SELL baking powder to the grocery trade; steady employment; experience unnecessary; $75 monthly salary and expenses or commission. If offer satisfactory address at once with particulars concerning yourself. U. S. Chemical Works, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Experienced traveling salesman to carry jewelry samples on commission. May take as side line. Bond required, 10 Peachtree st.

A REPRESENTATIVE—A man of education and good address wanted in every county in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, for special work. A1 references required. D. Appleton & Co., 5, 6 and 7 Gould building, Atlanta, Ga. aug12-1w

WANTED—Four live salesmen to work city, good pay, easy to get orders. Apply 169 Ashby street, West End, Sunday.

WANTED—A1 salesman. If suitable otherwise might take small interest in the business. Address, giving age, experience and references, P. O. box 66, Atlanta.

WOOD TO HAUL. We have 60 cords pine wood to be hauled about two miles. Cherokee Coal and Lumber Company, 48 Gould building.

WE WANT 10,000 half dollars. Help us get 'em. Pants cleaned and pressed, 50c. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street.

WANTED—One first-class, experienced salesman; best of references required. 80 Peachtree street. aug 12—sun, mon.

WANTED—Two good harness makers. T. G. Hadaway.

NEWSPAPER correspondents everywhere; also, capable contributors; either sex; pleasant work for spare time. Address, with stamp, Interstate Press Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED TEACHERS—Two principals, 3 instrumental music, 2 vocal, 2 art, 1 science, 3 primary, 2 elocution, 1 kindergarten. Address with stamp, Central Teachers' Association, Union City, Tenn.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, manager, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Are you a Catholic? Are you unemployed? Will you work for $18 per week? Write to J. R. Gay, 65 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. aug5-2t-sun

WANTED—Several more first-class canvassers, men or women, who are unoccupied or not satisfied with their present position will profit by writing us. Call on or address H. C. Hudgins & Co., No. 7 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. aug5-sun-wed-fri

SCHOOL WANTED—Graduate of State university desires position as principal of some school. Best of references. Address D. L., Thomson, Ga. aug 7-tu thur su.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen in every state to represent manufacturers; nice line; salary and commission. Mishawaka Pad and Harness Co., Mishawka, Ind. sun-tues-thur-3t

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions; experience not necessary; send stamp. National Detective Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind. aug-5 8t-sun

CIGARS—By an old established manufacturing house in cigars, a good experienced salesman to handle their goods as a side line in Georgia and Alabama. None but A No. 1 men need answer. Address with references, O. P. Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md. aug 7-tu thur su.

HELP WANTED—Female.

LADIES who write for me at home make good wages; no canvassing; send stamp. Lula Ardene, Lock Box 82, South Bend, Ind. aug12-2t-sun

WANTED—A good cook. Apply at No. 227 Whitehall street. aug 12—4t.

WANTED—Woman to keep house for widower and two children. Apply with references to J. S. Kraus, 129 Marietta st.

ANY LADY can easily make $18 weekly working for me quietly at home; position permanent, and if you can only spare two hours per day don't fail to investigate. Reply, with stamped envelope, Miss Lucile Logan, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—Ten experienced sales ladies. Apply Monday morning from 7 to 8 o'clock at 77 Whitehall street. The Ladies' Bazaar Co.'s old stand. E. M. Bass & Co.

LADIES who will do writing for me at their homes will make good wages. Reply with self-addressed, stamped envelope, Miss Mildred Miller, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Agents.

LADY MADE $38 last week selling "Long's Solid Mucilage Pencils." Why not you? Address C. A. Long, manufacturer, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS make $70 a month and expenses selling our household goods. Write quick for choice territory. Address Lion Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, O. aug12-sun-mon

WANTED AGENTS—Ferris combined burglar alarm and lock; weighs three ounces; carried in vest pocket; sells at sight; $90 weekly. Ferris Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—General agents selling patented household necessity to dealers; exclusive territory; no competition; no capital required; big profits; particulars free. Jayel Novelty Co., 69 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

LADY AGENTS—The easiest and most profitable thing to do is to sell the Hygeia Corset. Send for terms and information to the Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. mar11-22t sun

SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED to work the best and cheapest system of life and accident insurance now on the market. Men of ability can make liberal arrangements by applying to Julius A. Burney, state manager, 12½ North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. july1-8t sun

WANTED—Agents; sample sashlock free by mail for 2c. stamp; immense unrivaled; only good one ever invented; beats weights; sales unparalleled; $12 a day. Brohard (Box 35), Philadelphia. feb11 26t. sun

WANTED—Two Virginia ladies want positions to teach in private families or school. One to teach English branches, Latin, French and music, the other art, Latin and English branches. Address Miss L., 107 E. Frederick street, Staunton, Va. sat-sun

AGENTS WANTED, or salesmen desiring side line to take orders by sample; staple seller, easily carried. We pay expenses and salary or commission and furnish samples on application. Address Lock Box 125, New York City. July 5-312t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SURE FORTUNE can be made by a party with $2,000 or $3,000; learn full particulars by addressing Rows End, care Constitution.

SUCCESSFUL speculation open to all; try our Syndicate system of speculation; increase your income; information free; send for circular. Thompson & Derr Company, 38 Wall street, New York. Incorporated under the laws of state of New York. Capital $100,000. aug12-7t

WANTED—To Exchange.

CENTRAL business property to exchange for a suburban home worth from $10,000 to $25,000; not nearer in than one mile from postoffice. Address Exchange, care Constitution office. sun tue, thur.

WANTED—To exchange a new, 8-room house on Capitol avenue, all conveniences, for home in West End. Address City, care Constitution. july 27-tf.

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position by thoroughly competent and progressive male teacher; twelve years' experience; best references. Address Lock Box 12, Norcross, Ga. aug5-sun-wed fri-sun-wed

WANTED—Faithful man of good character and settled habits, with good references as to integrity and intelligence, position, permanent salary $760; railway fare paid here; enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. General Manager, Box P, Chicago, Ill. aug5-3t-sun

WANTED—A man of energy and grit wants a job; not afraid of work; willing to work 12 hours a day; capable of filling any position that an ordinary man can fill, from roustabout to manager. Address X Y Z, care Constitution office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER operating Remington typewriter desires a position with some good house, who will appreciate and reward good work. Quick and accurate; ten years' actual experience; thoroughly reliable; age twenty-eight; married and of excellent morals. References A1. Address "Work," care Constitution.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly competent cotton buyer and bookkeeper. Salary no object, if chance of promotion. Would leave city or travel if desired. Best references given. Address "Joe," care Constitution office.

WANTED—Situation with some wholesale house to travel in Georgia or West Virginia, with several years experience in mercantile business, can go to work 1st of September. For references and further particulars, address J. D. Watson, Watkinsville, Ga.

SITUATION WANTED—As bookkeeper or office assistant; five years experience and best reference. Address Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 271, city.

POSITION—An intelligent white man not afraid of work. Address Work, 58 Rawson st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE desires position in private family, teaches Latin, English branches, French, German and beginners in music. Terms moderate. Address "Young Lady," care Constitution. aug10—5t

WANTED—By a teacher of experience a position for session of 1894-5. Qualifications—English, French, Latin and German. Address Miss N. H. Jones, Rapidan, Va. aug10—fri sun tues

WANTED—By a lady of experience, with the highest testimonials, a position as governess or private teacher. She teaches the usual English branches, Latin and French. Address Mrs. R., Box 20, Madison, Ga. aug4-tues fri sun tues

A GRADUATE of Hollins institute, Virginia, qualified to teach English, mathematics, Latin, German and French, and of considerable experience in teaching, desires a position in a school or private family; references exchanged. Address Miss S. W. Coleman, Ashland, Va. aug 9 1mo thur sun

WANTED—A position as music teacher or assistant teacher in some school. Reference given. Address Mrs. M., De Soto, Ga.

WANTED— A situation, by a middle-aged, respectable woman, chamber work or sewing; good references. Address S. F., care Constitution.

A CULTURED, refined married lady, with tact and aptitude, desires a position as companion, seamstress, governess or instructress of small children. Highest testimonials furnished and required. Address Cotter, P. O. Box, 212.

WANTED—Boarders.

A FEW young men can get board at one of the most desirable private residences in the city. Address "W. X.," care Constitution.

THREE handsomely furnished rooms, private family, with or without board. 34 Auburn avenue.

BOARDERS WANTED—Two front rooms with board at 139 Spring street. One room, furnished or not, as preferred.

LARGE FRONT ROOM with board, No. 21 West Baker street, three doors from Peachtree. References.

FOUR YOUNG MEN can obtain pleasant and home-like boarding at 131 Auburn avenue.

THREE LARGE pleasant rooms and the best of board can be had at the Jossey house, Decatur, Ga., by applying at once.

BOARDERS—Parties desiring board can secure same with well furnished rooms, excellent table. Also table boarders, 54 North Forsyth.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nice rooms, with first-class board, "reasonable price." 78 East Mitchell street, half block from capitol.

WANTED BOARDERS—Private board for select party; extra large rooms, dressing room with hot and cold water. References. 64 Forest avenue. fri sun

BOARDERS WANTED—Good board and comfortable home assured. Communicate with 119 East Fair, near Washington. aug8-3t wed fri sun

NEW YORK—Visitors can engage excellent accommodations at 15 E. Thirty-eighth street; residence neighborhood; convenient to uptown shops, theaters and trains; references. july22-4t-sun

THE HERMITAGE, Lookout mountain; accommodation first-class; in eight minutes' walk of railway stations. Upon notice parties will be met at depot; $2 per day; regular board reasonable. John T. Walker, Lookout Mountain. aug-11-4t

WANTED—Board.

BOARD—By two cultured young gentlemen on north side. Desire something excellent in family who do not usually keep boarders. Answers considered private. Best references in Atlanta. Please state price. Owens, care Constitution.

BOARD by young lady in private family; must be reasonable and centrally located. Address M. E., 60 E. Cain street.

WANTED—Board by lady in private family; state price and location; references exchanged. Address "A. A.," care of Constitution.

WANTED—An experienced and accomplished teacher desires board and room in a private family. Will pay for same by superior instruction in languages, mathematics and English branches, or will superintend studies of pupils in day schools. Address F., postoffice box, 155.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.

THE ONLY OLD BOOK STORE in Atlanta! The largest in the south!! The cheapest in the world!!! Established over 20 years. We buy for cash school books, law books, poems, paper novels and all manner of saleable books, new or second-handed. School books and supplies our specialty. We also purchase confederate money and all kinds of magazines. Will buy from the smallest lot to the largest library. Parties out of the city having books for sale write us for particulars. 38 Marietta street, opposite opera house.

A CARD.

"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE"—Nearly twenty years ago I established "The Old Book Store" in Atlanta; have had all the ups and downs of a commercial life, but am still "on top." Will briefly state what I have accomplished: Have sold in that time about $150,000 worth of school books at about one-half price, and purchased back about $50,000 worth, saving to the people of Atlanta over $80,000; besides, I have reduced the price of all books and stationery more than 50 per cent of the old time prices; have enabled over 250 children to attend school that would have been raised in ignorance had it not been for "Burke's Old Book Store." I have 271 letters (unsolicited) from parents thanking the "Old Book Store" for the position their children now occupy. I have never asked nor received any favors, but I now challenge any book house in Atlanta to a comparison. If I am, from the above, worthy of your patronage please bestow the same. If you want cheap school books and supplies patronize the "Old Book Store, N. B.—I have no connection with any book stalls claiming to be old book stores. If I never do a good act during the balance of my life I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that there are about 300 good citizens in Atlanta who would now be in vice and ignorance had Burke's Old Book Store never been started. School books bought. Respectfully, W. B. Burke, P. B. V., in charge.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WE ARE STILL knocking the bottom out of low prices. Give us a call and be convinced. W. S. Bell & Co., 33 Ivy. sat-sun

REMEMBER that during this month we are offering special low prices in building material. W. S. Bell & Co., 33 Ivy. sat-sun

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago, Ill. may 20 sun tf

VALUABLE PRINTING Office at Public Outcry—Under and by virtue of an order, passed July 27, 1894, by the Hon John L. Hardeman, judge of the superior court of Bibb county, in the case of the Macon Gaslight and Water Company et al. vs. J. W. Burke & Co., I will sell before the courthouse door, of said county, at public outcry, on September 15th, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m. the printing office and bindery (now operating) plant of J. W. Burke & Co. No bid will be received for less than $5,000, and the purchaser must deposit 10 per cent of the bid with the receiver at time of making such bid. All bids are subject to immediate confirmation by the court. All parties contemplating purchasing are earnestly requested to make an examination of this property. Inventories can be seen at my office at 463 Second street, Macon, Ga. Terms of sale, cash. E. W. Burke, receiver. aug5-6t-sun

AN ENERGETIC young man, with good habits and business qualities, desires to invest $1,000 and services in a profitable business. Address, giving references, Box 185, Madison, Ga.

FOR SALE—Complete stock of drugs, with soda fountain; best town in northeast Georgia; population 15,000; good reason for selling; terms reasonable. Address Drugs, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—A complete brick making outfit and plant; near Atlanta; good railroad facilities; will sell at a bargain; a splendid opportunity. Calhoun & McGrath, 204 Equitable building.

A WELL ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, with new plant and machinery, well located on railroad in Atlanta. For sale cheap, or exchange for city property in Atlanta. Address B, care Constitution. aug 7-tu thur sun.

FOR SALE—A "Little Wonder" brick machine, capacity 20,000 daily; a bargain. Borchardt & Fendig, Real Estate Agents, Brunswick, Ga. july 24-26-30-aug-2-5-8

A MAN OF GOOD HABITS with $1,000 cash can buy one-third interest in good business, which is guaranteed to pay not less than 25 per cent on investment. Address at once. B. P. Ivey, M. D., Montgomery, Ala, No. 319 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE—Well established wholesale grocery, fruit and commission business, or will take in partner; more capital needed for fall trade. P. O. Box 564.

FOR SALE—A photograph gallery on Whitehall street; a bargain; good reasons for selling. Address H. J., care Constitution.

HAVE YOU got from $300 to $500 you wish to invest in a good paying and legitimate business? If so address Enterprise, care Constitution; if not, don't answer.

READ THIS—For sale at once, jewelry stock and fixtures in one of the leading cities of Georgia. Population, 5,000; stock just taken, which amounted to $6,000; will sell at a sacrifice for $5,000. Watch, clock and jewelry work runs yearly to $3,500; optical work amounts to $50 per month; cash sales amount to from $6,000 to $8,000 a year. The best of reasons for selling. For further particulars address Leading Jeweler and Inspector of Clocks and Watches for Brunswick and Western Railroad and Savannah, Florida and Western Rilway, P. O. Box 10, Albany, Ga. Established ten years.

THE GREAT WONDER of the age. Mrs. E. H. Brame's new discovery for the cure of cancers. Send 10 cents for trial package to Mrs. E. H. Brame, Ladonia, Tex. aug 7-6t.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK. "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago. june 3—52t, sun.

FOR SALE—One-fourth interest in a good invention; it is an improved car jack for replacing derailed cars upon the track; it has been tested. Address J. M. L., care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6 per cent; payable back monthly; also 7 per cent and 8 per cent straight. Have $8,500 at 8 per cent to place tomorrow. If you want it, write or call early. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE at 5, 6 and 7 per cent; also, $8,000 cash to loan at 8 per cent. Ebbart & Schmidt, 28 Inman building.

A FEW THOUSAND dollars to loan on first-class Atlanta real estate; will also buy a few good purchase money notes. George S. May.

MONEY TO LOAN—We have $2,500, $1,000, $600 to loan on real estate; money here. Wanted, purchase money notes. Come and see us. Hampton & Herman, Room 41 Grant building. aug12-3t

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS to on improved city property; purchase money notes bought. Cypher, care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid back monthly and purchase money notes bought. W. A. Mathews, cashier Piedmont Loan and Banking Company, 24 South Broad street. july1-6m sun

MONEY TO LOAN—I have a correspondent who will lend you one hundred thousand dollars on improved Georgia farms, one-third the value. Address Francis Fontaine, room 28 old capitol. aug8-wed fri sun

WANTED—Loans secured on good property for one to five years' time; 7 per cent interest. M. A. Hale, room 24, Inman building. may22-1m

WE ARE PREPARED to loan money promtly on real estate at 8 per cent interest. No commission. Moody Loan and Investment Company, 413 Equitable building. aug-3-tf

$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 on hand to lend upon city property; large loans furnished promptly upon business property at 6 per cent. Weyman & Connors, No. 825 Equitable building. july21 tf

BEFORE BORROWING MONEY on your diamonds, watches and jewelry, call on the New York Loan Office, No. 56 Decatur street; all transactions strictly confidential. Henry H. Schaul, proprietor. june30-tf

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S, Broad street. jan4-1y

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier. may 6 6mo

MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, etc. Liberal loans, lowest rates, your own time. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur street, Kimball house. june23-1m

DIAMONDS, watches and all kinds of jewelry taken in pawn at the licensed pawn office, 98 Decatur street. june8 3m

ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK Lends money on real estate, buys purchase money notes. J. K. Ottley, cashier, 10 Decatur street. june 21-5m.

LOANS upon real estate in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, 537 Equitable building. april12-6m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Young Jersey cow; good milker; can be seen at Reeder's, 35 S. Forsyth street.

SEED RYE, seed oats, barley and wheat; new Georgia rye, genuine winter grazing oats, stand winter better and grow taller than any other oats. Burpee prolific oats. T. H. Williams.

FOR SALE—WOOD—August and September delivery, $3 cord; stove wood $4 per cord, delivered. Address Wood, this office.

SEWING MACHINE—The best machine made is the Standard and I have some of them that I will sell at actual factory cost, all new and fresh goods. You can get a $50 machine for $30. E. W. Burke, receiver, Macon, Ga. aug 29-su

BOOKS. BOOKS.

SCHOOLBOOKS—Old and new schoolbooks, all grades, all conditions, bought, sold, exchanged. If you have any old schoolbooks for sale, send us a list stating condition and date of copyright, and we will make a cash offer for them. Siler Book Co., 32 Peachtree street.

BOOKS. BOOKS—Gavan School Book Co. buys all kinds of school books; second-hand books at half price. Call, ship or address us.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FREE—Send for our book "How to Speculate Successfully on the Grain and Stock Markets." Trading on limited margins fully explained. Coates & Co., Rialto building, Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—To a party without young children one of the most desirable homes in North Atlanta. Convenient to business and on electric line. The house contains eight rooms besides pantries, dressing rooms, closets and servant's room. Is in a most desirable neighborhood. It has every convenience for comfortable living. For terms, address box 157, city. aug 5 4t sun

FOR RENT—Pierpont house, located in Macon, Ga., two doors from courthouse, twenty-three rooms, modern conveniences, never has been vacant, always full with regular and transient boarders; possession October 1st. J. P. Flanders, Macon, Ga.

FOR RENT—A five-room house, gas and water, on Pryor street, and a four-room house on Formwalt street. Apply at 69 E. Fair street.

FOR RENT—From October 1st the commodious brick store in Washington, Ga., now occupied by Sims & Pharr; a grocery trade of about twenty years' standing built up; a good chance. Address Thomas C. Hogue, Washington, Ga. aug5-sun-1m

FOR RENT—12-room house; all modern conveniences; suitable for family or boarders; centrally located; near churches, schools, depot and business; will lease to right party for one, two or three years. Apply to R. G. DeTreville, Central railroad freight office.

FOR RENT—A lovely cottage just four doors from capital avenue in a splendid locality. Electric cars in front of door. All modern conveniences. Apply to J. A. Fitten, 101 Capitol avenue.

FOR RENT—Nice, new six-room house at 77 East Fair street; all conveniences. Apply Mrs. E. Wallace, 35 Pulliam street.

FOR RENT—Large, completely furnished boarding house. Centrally located, or the furniture for rent or sale. Address E. P., Constitution.

FOR RENT—From September 1st, the cottage, 58 Forest avenue; all conveniences. Apply 54 Forest avenue, W. T. Newman. aug5 sun-1m

FOR RENT—Nice, large hall centrally located, 50x50 feet, Apply W. S. Bell & Co. sat-sun

6-R. H., 37 Richardson, water, gas and nice lot, $17.50 per month. C. H. Girardeau, No. 8 Wall st., Kimball house. aug5 8t

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two nice rooms, new house, 27 East Harris St., near Peachtree. aug10 fri sun

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms, gas and water. No. 12 Pulliam street.

TWO NICE conecting rooms, gas, water and bath; suitable for light housekeeping. 56 Houston street, between Ivy and Courtland streets.

TWO OR THREE rooms to rent in new house with private family; bath and gas. References exchanged. 81 East North avenue.

FOR RENT—A private family, living at 153 Walton street, fifth block from the postoffice, have two or three connecting rooms for rent. aug 12—7t.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

TWO LARGE front rooms, furnished, with board, if desired; gentlemen only; private family; references. 150 Spring street.

FOR RENT—Two handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, in private family; references required. Apply at 71 South Forsyth.

FURNISHED front room, first floor, dressing room attached if desired; also two connecting unfurnished rooms. Modern conveniences. 18 East Cain, between Peachtree and Ivy.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

ROOMS TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, at 32 Houston street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms for rent. Apply at 124 Garnett street.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, on first and second floor, with baths and toilets. Call 102 North Pryor; very central.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Elegant cool rooms, unfurnished, in quiet neighborhood; terms very reasonable; Ivy street, near Peachtree; reference. Address H., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Three connecting unfurnished rooms; good locality. Call 161 Grant St.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—Large brick warehouse or stable; 26,000 square feet flooring, on corner; a fine manufacturing site; convenient to all the railroads. Apply at 70 West Mitchell street.

FOR RENT—One of the best business houses on Marietta street. Apply to Mrs. Nally, 253 Luckie street. aug5-sun-2mos

FOR RENT—Store and basement, 41 Peachtree; windows will be remodeled to suit permanent tenant. M. Wiseberg, 41½ Peachtree. aug 5 sun tues

FOR RENT—Half of store at 71 Whitehall; a most desirable place at reasonable rates. For information call at 74 Whitehall street. aug12-2t

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Building—Telephone 225.

7-room house, partly furnished, near postoffice.
Beautiful 7-room residence, corner street, with every convenience.
9-room residence near Ivy street school.
Very nice 4-room cottage, large lot, shade, Scott street, near West Peachtree.
6-room house, Williams street, corner Mills.
Very nice 4-room cottage, large lot, Beecher street, near Holderness, West End.
Elegant 6-room cottage, gas, barn, garden, servants' house, shade, Lee street, West End.
New 9-room residence, every convenience, West End.
Very elegant 8-room residence, Rawson street.
Four rooms and store, West Mitchell street.
Nice, new brick store, Mangum and Mitchell.
Very desirable new brick store, Decatur street.
Good store and rooms above, Marietta street.
4-room cottage, good lot, East Point.
Elegant 8-room residence, Manchester.
Splendid Whitehall street retail store.
Half of superior retail store on Whitehall for jewelry, or such business.
20-room hotel, fine condition.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—Full stock of the "Old Reliable" Milburn farm Wagons; buy no other. Standard Wagon Co., of Georgia, 38 and 40 Walton street. aug 12 1mo

FOR SALE—Cheap. A good 5-year-old horse, good saddler and driver, for $30; also a good mare seven years old, not afraid of anything, harness and top phaeton all for $100; also a fine five-year-old pony, harness and cart for $75; a fine bay mare for $50; a fine top pony phaeton, John Smith's make; a good, quick and sound mule for $35; a fine jump-seat surry, pole and shafts and harness, all for $100; a good spring wagon, $25; a good track sulky. Remember this stock must be sold at once, as parties must leave the city, and if you want a bargain apply at 110 Whitehall Monday.

JUST RECEIVED—Car of nice horses and Mares at Brady & Miller's stables, at your own price.

FOR SALE—Buggies, phaetons, surreys, wagons and harness at prices to suit the times. See! White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Company, 37 to 45 West Alabama street. aug5-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PLUNGE IN THE SURF can be enjoyed at Charleston next Sunday, 19th, for the small sum of $2.95 for round trip, via Georgia railroad. Train leaves Atlanta at 10:30 p. m., Saturday, arrives at Charleston 8:30 a. m. Sunday; leaves Charleston 6 p. m. Monday. Address E. W. Cox, Georgia railroad depot.

CHINESE did acknowledge the corn; now go, while we do the business. Dime Parcel Delivery; Telephone 86.

CELERY PLANTS—Large, well-grown plants for sale in quantities to suit; also crimson clover seed, Georgia raised rye and wheat for seed. New Seed Store, 19 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

BICYCLE—Good Hartford bicycle for sale cheap. Walter Wilson, Union Springs, Ala.

FOR SALE—Columbia Bicycle, '94 Model, wood rims, 22 pounds, guaranteed for road use; big bargain; hardly used. Also big bargain in wheels at all prices. Chalfant-Pigott Cycle Co.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

D. Morrison's, 47 E. Hunter Street.

WHEN TIMES ARE HARD and money scarce, I know that I cannot sell real estate for its true value, so when I have to sell by a certain time, I cut the price to half its true value and sell to the first person that knows a good thing, when he sees it. And this is it—a fine, high, shaded lot, 71 feet front on Luckie street, running back same width to Venable street, thus making two lots, each having 71 feet frontage and a good depth, for the sum of $2,271, or only $16 per front foot, while the Luckie street front alone is cheap at $40 per foot. Capitalists, there is good money in the above for you. Come and see me.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

WHY WILL YOU continue renting and moving about from house to house when you can buy a home of almost any size by making monthly payments only a little more than the rent would cost you? Call and see my list of bargains.

4-R H. and hall, all nicely papered; gas, water and bathroom; 57 feet front on Woodward avenue, very near in. I was offered $2,000 for this little home two years ago, but the owner would not then accept that amount. Now it has got to go, and to make it sell quick, I am offering it this week on easy terms for $1,750.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

38½ ACRES on the Flat Shoals road, six miles out, only $1,200, well worth $1,800.

I WANT THE MAN OR WOMAN who does not own a home of their own to call at once at my office and let me show and sell them a nice little home for $1,200, $24 cash and $12 per month, or 3-room house for $900, $10 cash and $10 per month, or 2-room house for $750, $10 cash and $7 per month. This is hard time prices and don't you forget it. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 Hunter street.

FOR RENT.

11-R. H. Jackson street, modern..	$40.00
8-r. h., East Pine street, modern.. ..	20.00
8-r h, Summit avenue....	12.50
8-r. h, Baugh street..	10.00
8-r. h, East Fair street, modern..	22.50
5-r. h, Davis street..	10.00
6-r. h, Grant street..	15.00
4-r. h, West Pine street..	10.00
4-r. h, Magnolia street..	7.00
3-r. h, King street.......	8.00

Call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street. Telephone 754.

PERSONAL.

WE WANT to secure a husband, honest, good financier, for an orphan, 22, with property and bonds $31,000. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 115 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CIGARS are cheap when you swipe 'em. Telephone 86, Dime Parcel Delivery. We are dead on to you!

WANTED—Cigarette smokers to use Anti-cigarette, a positive and permanent cure; easy to take; guaranteed to cure. All druggists or by mail postpaid on receipt of price, $1 box. Empire Remedy Company, P. O. Box 288, Atlanta, Ga.

TAKE A DAY OFF and go to Charleston Saturday, August 18th; only $2.95, children $2. Train leaves union depot 10:30 p. m., August 18th, arrives at Charleston 8:30 a. m.; return leaves Charleston 6. p. m. Monday, arrives in Atlanta 5 a. m. Tuesday.

A "TRANCE CLAIRVOYANT"—Send 25 cents, with age, sex and stamp and receive horoscope of future life. Mrs. Dr. Moore, dead trance medium, seventh daughter, born with a veil and wonderful gift of second sight; tells past, present and future, FULL NAME OF WHOM YOU WILL MARRY; advice on business, love, marriage, speculation, changes, losses, divorce, missing friends, separations, sickness, wills, pensions, etc. CHALLENGES THE WORLD. It is well known throughout the world that mediums ar the only reliable seers, and their charms cause love, speedy marriages and success in business. YOUR FUTURE REVEALED IN A DEAD TRANCE. Unites the separated and causes speedy and happy marriage with the one you love; causes good luck in all things by proper advice. SECURE A CHARM AND WEAR DIAMONDS. Reveals everything. Positively no imposition. MRS. DR. MOORE. BOX 405, NEWPORT, KY. LUCKY CHARM FREE. Cut this out and save it. Aug12 4t sun

HOW 'BOUT the shirt you swiped from the coon? Dime Pascel Delivery is too swift. Telephone 86, Alex Couch, manager.

I KNOW A BACHELOR of thirty-five who will give his wife $1,000 on their wedding day. Lady must be good people and under twenty-five. Address Daniel Swygart, Atlanta, Ga.

A GENTLEMAN of property, good moral character and standing would like to correspond with a lady of some means; not over 35 years of age, refined; above all of a sweet disposition. R. C., care Constitution.

BLOOD! did tell the truth where others lied. Dime Parcel Delivery is Atlanta raised. Telephone 86, Alex Couch, manager.

REMEMBER J. B. BOWEN, the plumber, No. 15½ East Hunter. 'Phone 521. aug 5—1m.

DON'T LOSE TIME, pay the dime. We'll serve you any time. Dime Parcel Delivery. Telephone 86.

IF THE LADY who rode in double buggy on Decatur street yesterday morning, spoke to gent in single buggy, wishes correspondent, address Val Ring, care Constitution.

PROFIT AND PLEASURE—Ladies and gents, now is the time to obtain both free. Send two 1c stamps and get by return mail circulars, etc., giving full particulars. S. M. B., 170 Race street, Room 3, Cincinnati, O. july29-2t-sun

MAKE SHARP'S, manager of baggage and cab companies, appeal to Judge Calhoun to assist in breaking up the parcel and baggage company, was pathetic in the extreme. We are here to stay and will deliver trunks for 15 cents at all times. Atlanta Parcel and Baggage Company, T. Kates, manager. Phone 43.

D. P. D. calls for and delivers packages for 10c. Trunks, 15c. Always on time. Telephone 86. Dime Parcel Delivery. Shysters paid the fine next day.

PERSONAL—Syphilitic blood poison cured in 20 days. Permanent cure or no pay. Write for proofs free; can be no failure. Guarantee Remedy Co., 565 W. Madison Street, Chicago. aug 5, 4t, sun.

MARRY—If you want a husband or wife, rich or poor, send 10 cents for matrimonial paper, sent sealed in plain wrapper. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Central Bank building. Chicago, Ill. mar11-15t-sun

PERSONS TROUBLED with sweaty, burning feet or excessive perspiration under the arms should write for free sample of Odor-Cure. MacDonald Odor-Cure Company, South Bend, Ind.

GENTLEMEN—Lost or failing manhood, lack of sexual vigor, etc., quickly restored; trial packages mailed, sealed, absolutely free to any sufferer. Dr. DePoe Company, LaGrange, Ill.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. nov 26, 6m-sun

REMEMBER J. B. BOWEN, the plumber, No. 15½ East Hunter. 'Phone 521. aug8-1 m

FLORIDA mineral water, crystal salts evaporated from Ponce de Leon spring; a guaranteed cure for dyspepsia or money refunded; 50 doses 25c. aug8-1w

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—An 8 or 9-room furnished house, near in, good locality; will lease for three or four months. Best of care taken and references exchanged. Address "Mobile," care Constitution.

WANTED—5 or 6-room house, partly furnished, in good neighborhood; north side preferred; A1 city references given; leave note at 35 Marietta street. Business.

WANTED—One furnished, and one or two unfurnished first-floor rooms; all connecting. References exchanged. Strictly Business, care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent 6 or 7-room cottage suitable for two families, without children. Apply to J. E. R., rooms 317 and 318 Kiser building.

IF YOU want your houses rented, list them with Calhoun & McGrath, real estate agents, 204 Equitable.

WANTED—By September 1st, 8 to 10-room house, close in. Address P. H. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—Furnished house north side; family three adults; best references; 43 E. Alabama street.

HOUSE WANTED—Wanted to lease for one year or more a 6 or 7-room house, with modern conveniences; must be close in and in good neighborhood. Address Good Tenant, care Constitution. aug 2 3t

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—150-h. p. Poole & Hunt slide valve engine, one 30-ton Fairbanks track scales, one cotton press, Winship make; one 80 h. p. boiler, all good as new; will sell cheap. Georgia Cotton Oil Co., 32½ W. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. aug 5—11t, sun

CENTER street, near exposition grounds. We offer this lot, 57x175, for one day only for $575. Piedmont avenue corner lot, opposite exposition grounds, 105x150. This is the biggest bargain in town at $2,250. We have houses and lots for sale for small cash payments, balance monthly, all over the city, from 2 to 10 rooms, at from $300 to $5,000. Some very nice places from $1,200 to $1,500; 8-room house in good neighborhood, lot 40x120, only $1,300, $300, balance monthly. Call and see us before buying, selling, exchanging or renting real estate. Calhoun & McGrath.

TWO PEACHTREE road lots, elevated and shady, 50x275 each, near E. H. Thornton's, only $800 each, $100 cash, balance $10 per month.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE on E. Pine street, 1½ blocks of Peachtree, $500 cash, balance monthly, or easy terms, only $4,500.

BEAUTIFUL Forest avenue corner lot only $3,000; $500 cash, balance easy.

GOOD FARM, 37½ acres, nine miles of Atlanta, only $600, easy terms. Calhoun & McGrath, Real Estate Agents, 204 Equitable building.

THERE ARE STILL a number of lots in different parts of the city, most of which I bought at sheriff's or administrator's sales, and which I can sell on long time, at one-half of what they were formerly sold at, and on small payments. They are sure to advance and make money for the purchaser. George S. May.

75 LOTS in different parts of Atlanta for sale at from one-quarter to two-thirds of former price, on long time and small payments. The time to buy for speculation is when things are low. George S. May, 115 W. Mitchell street.

A BARGAIN—We have the cheapest vacant lot in West End, for sale, on Gordon street, near Lee street; lot 94x400, facing two streets; party must sell at once; needs money; come and see us. Hampton & Herman, Room 41, Grant building. aug12-3t

6,000,000 acres of land are held in the state of Georgia illegally by fraudulent tax sales and forged titles that can be reclaimed by true owners or their legal heirs, who live in most all states in the union. Write us for information. Ford Bros., Albany and Atlanta, Ga.

61 NORTH FORSYTH street, two blocks from postoffice. Parties desiring good board and pleasant rooms please call. Delightful front room.

MUST SELL—Either one or both of two nice homes, well located, in the first ward. Medium grade property. Will be sold to the person making best offer, half cash. Get location; submit bid. Address postoffice box 765, Atlanta. august 12-3t

VACANT LOTS—We can offer just at present a number of the very prettiest building sites to erect a home on at prices that are real bargains, on the following avenues and streets; Peachtree, West Peachtree, Piedmont, Jackson, Boulevard, Ponce de Leon, St. Charles, North Spring, Pine, Kimball, Capitol, Washington, South Pryor, Whitehall and Georgia. In addition, we have a beautiful selection of West End, Inman Park, Edgewood and Kirkwood. If you are in the market for a really desirable lot, we have a large list and are at all times pleased to give locations, dimensions and prices. Come and see us. Mallard & Stacy, 2 Equitable building.

$3,000, PAYABLE $500 cash, balance on any reasonable terms, buys a cozy 7-r cottage; finished beautifully; neighborhood unsurpassed; gas and water; lot 66x150; convenient to car line; a delightful home. Mallard & Stacy, 2 Equitable building.

INVESTMENT—If you are looking for a place to put $3,000 where it will bring in $35 per month rent, or make you a good home, near in, gas and water, address "Hardup," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—My eight-room, two-story residence, in choicest portion of West End on the Whitehall electric car line. Gas, water and all conveniences in house. Modern style and large lot. Terms easy. Address West End, care Constitution.

200 ACRES LAND in Meriwether, 110 acres in Troup, 450 in Henry county; 2 to 5-room houses on Magnolia, Mitchell, Clarke, Terry and Ella streets for sale on accommodating terms. X. L., Constitution office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Suburban property—8-room residence, cellar, three verandas, hall, good well, stable, for city property or small farm. Address 165 Houston street.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, 14 N. Pryor Street, Kimball House.

NORTH SIDE—New 2-story 8-room house, water, gas; nicely finished in hard oil; inside blinds; splendid neighborhood; half block to electric cars; lot 50x196 to alley; $3,000 was borrowed from B. and L., payable $45 a month without interest; about $200 has been paid back, leaving balance due $2,800; we want a quick offer for the equity, either cash or other property; come see about it. W. M. Scott & Co.

ANGIER AVENUE—Go look at the Fred Gates cottage, corner Angier avenue and Arnold street; this is conceded to be the most desirable little places in that section of the city; the house has six rooms, with water, gas, electric bells, etc., and there is no more substantially built nor more conveniently arranged house in the city; elevated corner lot, 50x159 to 10-foot alley; commanding beautiful view, nicely sodded and shaded; has cement walks, pretty flowers, rock wall along side; neighborhood the very best; Mr. Gates has left Atlanta and instructs us to offer this at a low price and on easy payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END—Corner, 85x264; convenient to electric cars; only $750, $100 cash, balance monthly payments; a beauty. W. M. Scott & Co.

LUCKIE STREET—For $2,000, one-half cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent interest, we can sell you a pretty 4-room cottage; water, gas, bath, all street improvements, and paid for; lot is 50x130 with alley side and rear; it is unquestionably the prettiest lot on the street, and it alone is worth the $2,000; you want to see this to appreciate it. W. M. Scott & Co.

EXCHANGE—Farm of forty acres, twelve miles out, on railroad; good 5-room house, price $1,800; to exchange for for place in town worth $2,500 and pay difference. W. M. Scott & Co.

GEORGIA AVENUE—Corner Pulliam street, new 8-room residence, modern in every particular; beautiful, level lot; price $5,250; only $750 cash required; go look at it; keys next door. W. M. Scott & Co.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—One of the choicest lots on Washington street, 50x200, all improvements down, $1,750. W. M. Scott & Co.

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES' DRESSES dyed or cleaned without ripping by new process at Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695 nov26-6m-sun

LADIES' KID SLIPPERS cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 to 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

WANTED—Married ladies to use "Boss" for absolute safety and health. Send stamp for "blessing to womankind." Mrs. W. T. Matrys, P. O. Box 288, Atlanta, Ga.

DOES YOUR HUSBAND, brother, son, father or sweetheart smoke cigarettes or use tobacco to excess in any way? Do you want to cure him? If so, buy a box of "Anticigarette;" easy to take; guaranteed to cure. All druggists or by mail on receipt of price, $1 box. Empire Remedy Company, P. O. Box 288, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Ladies to know I have a great discovery, a prompt and sure cure, for leucorrhoea or whites, and all female diseases. Those desiring relief address Mrs. M., with stamped envelope, this office.

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ORGANS—If you need an organ for your house or church I can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on the purchase as I have a large bankrupt stock to close out at once, and have many rare bargains. E. W. Burke, receiver, Macon, Ga. aug 29-su

PIANOS—I have several fine instruments and some good as new that I will sell very low, as this entire stock must go at once. If you need a piano, organ or sewing machine write or call on E. W. Burke, receiver, Macon, Ga. aug 29-su

THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

What Famous Specialists Think of Nerve and Will Power.

THE BEST WAYS TO SLEEP

There Is a Possibility That Our Whole System Is Wrong.

THE VALUE OF RATIONAL MARRIAGE

Fewer Lunatics Caused by Alcohol Here Than in Europe—Rearing of Nervous Children—Imagination and Disease.

One of the most important nerve specialists in the United States is Dr. George W. Jacoby, of New York. His knowledge and views of the future American nervous constitution are not only interesting, but valuable. His prophecy of splendid things to come is not only pleasant, but important because it comes from a man of the highest standing.

"Do you, as a nerve specialist, find it possible, as specialists in other lines have, to say that the human race is growing stronger?" I asked.

"I do, emphatically," he replied. "Since we have learned more of the causes of mental and nervous troubles we have learned better how to prevent them. While this may be called the century of nerves, a great improvement in the nervous condition of the race has been accomplished. Life in the large American cities—where people might almost be said to work thirty-six out of twenty-four hours, where every one lives in a continual push, rush, hurry and jump, where time-saving appliances such as the telephone and other electrical devices are eagerly caught up and as eagerly applied—cannot help but be straining and destructive to nervous equilibrium. Our lives are totally different from those of Europeans. Begin at the university, for instance. An English student takes six years for his medical course. An American does the same work in four years, and until recently allowed himself only three years for the task. He does not slight his work, either. He covers at least as much and very likely more ground than his English brother does, and he covers it at least as thoroughly. But he crowds himself, while the Englishman takes his time. This continues after the university years have passed and lasts through life. The wonder is not that we are a nervous nation, but that we are not the most nervous nation on the face of the earth. We eat less, sleep less and play less than any nation, but the French. But we seem to be able not only to endure it, but to thrive under it. The French probably more nearly approach us in this perpetual activity, but they are likely to cut their sleep for dissipation, while we cut it for hard work. Hard work rarely kills if it is not accomplished by means of artificial strength gained by stimulants, and even then it is the stimulants and not the work that do the damage.

"The matter of sleep is, of course, a most important one. I do not know that any one has entirely solved its problems. No hard and fast rule can be laid down to be followed by everybody. The average amount of sleep required by the average American is probably about eight hours. I think, however, that the amount of sleep which a man or woman requires is largely a matter of habit, just as the amount of milk which a person requires in his tea is a matter of habit. It is safe, however, to lay down this rule: Never go without sleep when the abstinence really makes you suffer. I believe that many men take nine hours' sleep who would feel better if they only took seven, but the whole thing is so entirely a matter of individual necessity that very little of value can be said about it by a physician. It is possible that our entire system of sleeping is wrong. Perhaps short snatches of sleep would be better than our present practice of taking at one time all the sleep which we get during the twenty-four hours. The dog is a pretty healthy animal, yet you rarely find one which sleeps continuously for any long period. Towser takes his sleep in naps of anywhere from fifteen minutes to an hour's duration. I myself have had experiences which seem to prove that naps are as beneficial as long sleeps. I have come home exhausted dozens of times and slept three or four minutes in my chair with my head on my chest, awaking at the end of the brief period feeling as refreshed as a man might expect to after having slept for hours. It is quite possible that a dozen or two such snatches during the twenty-four hours would be quite as effective in renewing our exhausted vitality as a long period in bed. It certainly would be as far as our nervous systems are concerned. An exhausted nervous system will recuperate with short, frequent rests as well as it will with a long-continued period of inaction."

Liquor and the Nerves.

"What is the effect of our increasing consumption of spirituous liquors on the national nerves?" I asked.

"We see hundreds of cases of nervous and mental trouble due to alcohol," Dr. Jacoby replied. "Disastrous results come not only from hard drinking, but from the continuous use of small quantities of spirituous liquor. Whisky is particularly injurious. As it is our national drink, we are in this respect less sensible than Germany and France. The German will drink his beer, the Frenchman will drink his light Bordeaux and red wine, getting as much satisfaction from them as the American does from his whisky, but taking very much less alcohol into his system. In many of these foreign drinks the proportion of alcohol is only 2 or 4 per cent. In American whisky it frequently rises as high as 30 or 40 per cent. The result is inflammation of the nerves—in extreme cases alcoholic neuvitis—and milder forms of disease, such as continueus tremor, pains in the body and numbness, dimness of sight, and, most serious of all, a whole train of alcoholic mental troubles. There is not a doubt in my mind that if we could remove the influence of alcohol from our civilization we would eradicate 25 per cent of our nervous diseases. I do not wish to be known, however, as an extreme advocate of total abstinence. I believe in the moderate use of alcohol. A man can use it as he can coffee. But people who are not able to control their appetites for liquor should not drink it at all."

"How about tobacco?"

"Tobacco is to some extent on the same footing, but absolutely organic disease, like diseases of the general nervous system and of the brain, are not caused by tobacco. General nervousness, palpitation and tremor often come from the excessive use of the leaf, and nervous heart troubles are likely to result from too much smoking but I do not think that tobacco is likely to have a decided effect on the length of a man's life. Individuals who are consciously injured by the use of tobacco should, of course, abstain from it, and if they do not it is likely to have its effect on their longevity. But tobacco is a very slow poison, and a poison that takes 100 years to kill us is scarcely a thing to be afraid of."

Electricity in Medicine.

In one corner of the doctor's room I saw a large machine for the generation of static electricity. By means of such a contrivance a physician can send a current of about 1,000,000 volts through a human body without harming it. This is explained by the fact that while the voltage is thus enormous there is absolutely no ampereage, and without ampereage electricity is neither dangerous nor useful in anything but medicine. Seeing this machine in the doctor's office, I asked him what part he expected electricity to play in the medicine of the future.

"We know so little about the action of electricity," he replied, "that I hesitate to allow myself to be quoted on the subject. I do not expect, however, any very great increase in electricity's sphere of usefulness in medicine. It will be a very good thing for us to study, but there are many things of much greater importance. The matter of diet and methods of eating is one of them.

American Eating.

"Rudyard Kipling recently wrote about the 'Great American Pie Belt.' He might almost have included the entire United States in this characterization, and he might have said that the pie belt is in reality a dyspepsia belt. This cooking of bad things, bad cooking of good things and our national habit of outrageously rapid eating are great factors in whatever physical weakness is characteristic of the nation.

"The matter or hereditary transmission of nervous troubles is also one that must be studied with greater care in the future than it has received in the past. Hereditary transmission of mental peculiarities is particularly strongly marked, and while there is no nervous disease which, like consumption, is reasonably certain to be transmitted in detail, the children of parents suffering from nervous troubles are almost certain to be afflicted with a general nervous demeralization—in extreme cases epilepsy, semi-idiocy and complete imbecility. Alcoholic nervous troubles are particularly likely to produce the latter horror. Our great American nervous disease, neurasthenia, will, I think, be more prevalent and more dangerous in the next century than it is now.

Doubts Pre-natal Influence.

"In speaking of herditary transmission, I should state that I am not a believer in pre-natal influence as it has been described in some of your articles. I do not believe that any incontrovertible proofs of its existence have been discovered. It is always possible to prove almost any theory by means of a string of coincidences, and I believe that most of the proofs of pre-natal influence have been of that nature. People who have accepted the theory have been apt to exclude from their calculations other important elements. They have failed to take into consideration the matter of atavism for one thing. There are hundreds of extraordinary things about childbirth which none of us can entirely understand, but I do not believe that they can be explained through the theory of pre-natal influence. One curious circumstance is that a widow's child by her second husband is likely to strongly resemble her first husband. None of us know why this is so, but it is true, and every breeder of live stock will tell you that it is true also of horses and cattle.

"Perhaps the most important subject for consideration in thinking of our nervous future is that of rational marriage. We would become an ideal nation in less than three generations if every parent would insist that his children should marry commonsensibly and scientifically.

"I do not know," said Dr. Jacoby, in conclusion, "that nerve specialists have advanced much in the science of cure. Cure is much less important than prevention in any event. Prevention should begin with the child as soon as it is born. If there is the slightest tendency toward nervous disorders in either parent a possibility exists that this will be transmitted to the child by heredity. Therefore, the child should be watched with the greatest care from the beginning, so that the nerves shall not be unduly jarred or wounded. It is, after all, impossible to seperate nerves from brains. They go together. But more study has been given to the causation of nervous troubles than to the reasons for mental affections, and along the latter line lies, perhaps, the greatest hope of the future."

A Famous Brain Specialist's Views.

This connection between the nervous and the mental is so close that the opinions of Dr. Lines, chief physician in charge of the world famous Bloomingdale asylum for the insane, are of great interest. His study has been so thorough, and his experience among those of defective will power, nerve force and general mentality so great, that he is qualified to speak as a high authority.

He is an optimist, too. His optimism seems, at first, to have a reservation, but it is not serious. When I asked him to tell me what stage of progress he thought the race had reached—generally speaking—whether he thought it had improved or degenerated—he said:

"The best is now better than it ever has been before since the world began, but the average is lower. This may sound half pessimistic. It is not, however. We have developed a new art which has not been entirely beneficial. I mean the art of preserving the lives of imperfect human beings. Defectives—idiots, imbeciles, lunatics and organically diseased persons—are not treated with a skill and care that prolongs their lives far beyond the point which like persons reached fifty or even twenty years ago. We are resisting and overcoming the law of the survival of the fittest.

"We are keeping alive thousands, who in times past would have died in infancy or early youth. There is much divergence of opinion concerning the wisdom of this preservation of unfits. It would be fatal to the race were it not for the fact that the very unfitness of these defectives prevents them, they do multiply, and thus, to some extent, actually harm the race, while their very existence reduces the average all the bad as the good must be counted. If all defective persons could be prevented from becoming parents, perfection would soon come.

"Charity has done so much in this way and has preserved so many defective and useless human beings, that it is hard to see where the benefit comes in except as such merciful practices develop the altruistic—the unselfish—side of human nature by making men forget themselves in ministering unto each other.

America's Nerves.

"America's nerves," continued the doctor, coming down to the special object of the interview, "are of a higher standard than those of any other nation, I believe. And, as far as the integrity of the whole nervous structure is concerned, I believe we are much better off than were our grandfathers or our fathers. The present generation is mentally broader and more acute than were any of its predecessors, and that means that it is stronger nerved.

"I see no reason to believe that there has been an actual increase of longevity. The average of human life is greater because the very practice which I have just referred to as being not an unmixed blessing—the preservation of weak lives. In fact, mortality has greatly decreased. This adds to the average of human life, but it is doubtful if it adds to the average strength of humanity."

The "Rapidity" of Our Life.

"Do you believe that the so-called 'rapidity' of nineteenth century living will have an unfortunate effect upon the longevity of the present or future generations?" I asked.

"I am not convinced that there is anything particularly injurious about our present mode of life that has not existed for centuries or that these perpetual injurious elements are any more common or vicious now than they ever were before. I do not believe that the world ever saw more healthy and robust people than are among the American classes who can live as they like—I meant those rich enough to be able to keep themselves in good physical condition. The women, particularly, are getting to be fine specimens of the human animal.

"I am now speaking of native Americans. More than half the patients in this hospital are either of foreign birth or recent foreign origin. The native born citizens of New York and Brooklyn do not produce enough insane patients to fill this hospital. The American standard of mental vitality is as high as the American standard of nervous vitality.

"Nervousness, however, in the ordinary acceptance of the word's meaning, does not often lead to insanity. The cause back of the greatest number of insane cases is neurotic taint, or hereditary."

Drink and Insanity.

Here I called Dr. Lines's attention to the statements made by Drs. Forbes, Wilslew and Younger, of London. They agreed that in England by far the greater part of insane cases are the direct result of drink.

"That statement cannot truthfully be made of America," he said. "I can readily believe, however, that it is true of England. In England, and, in fact, in all European countries, the custom of hard drinking is much more prevalent than it is in America. Next to hereditary causes here comes those which lead to paresis. There is a general misunderstanding of this affection. More than half the cases of paresis are of vicious origin. There always exists a possibility that a paretic has been brought to his pitiable condition by overwork or some such mistake, but it is a small possibility."

"What course other than vice might lead a man into paresis?" I asked.

"A man who allowed his business to worry him, or who exerted himself so violently that for a long period the rest of the night did not balance the excitement of the day might get his brain into such a condition that paresis would result," he answered. "But I repeat that such cases are rare."

"Do you think that the apparent increase of paretic cases means that we are growing worse morally?"

"I believe that the increase is smaller than is generally believed. The public has heard more of late than it used to about paresis as a classified form of insanity, but that does not mean that there is more paresis. My impression is that we are not worse morally."

The Matter of Will Power.

"Your question is an indefinite one," Dr. Lines said in reply to a query as to the importance and culture of will power. "In one sense of the term, will power is obstinacy, and the person who is thus strong willed will be one-sided and narrow. Aboriginal races have always been strong in that kind of will power. The highest development brings will, intelligence, emotion and all the faculties of mind into a just balance. If by will power you mean ability to resist temptation to do wrong and to press on in a determination to do right and to accomplish great things, despite obstacles then that kind of will power is the foundation of character. Such will power results in the combination of radicalism and conservatism that is characteristic of the American people. In the late strike this trait put down riots that in almost any European nation would have resulted in a revoluion. But they are almost forgotten here now. Of course there will always be light-headed people, but the number of well balanced folk who will act as offsets to them is, I think, constantly increasing.

"The cultivation of this higher will power in their children is one of the highest duties devolving upon parents. Such will power can and should be encouraged to develop. Children should be made to do things that are right, but they should always be told the reason that they are right. The logic of it should always be explained, and a child should never be thought too young to be shown this consideration."

Better Brought Up Children.

"There has been a vast improvement in the methods of bringing up children during the last decade," the doctor went on. "The rational has been given much greater prominence than it used to have. Children are not now brought up on such strict religious lines as they once were, and that does not mean that they will make worse men and women. The religious training was overdone. While many men have pursued moral lives as the direct result of the old style rigidity in religious discipline for children, many have also been forced by it into a dislike for religious forms and observances.

"The culture of nerve force is not less important in the rearing of children. A highly strung child should be brought up in a fairly quiet way. He should not be overstimulated either with food or study. The body in such cases ought to be cultivated if need be at the expense of the mind through the early years of life. A young person showing a tendency toward epilepsy, insanity, etc., should have both body and mind cultivated with the utmost care, so that he may be as evenly balanced as possible. Strong tendencies, good as well as bad, should be discouraged, as they will be likely to develop into excesses if allowed to run their courses. And things which are in moderation admirable may be extremely unfortunate if they are carried to extremes. It is better for such persons to engage in occupations rather monotonous and simple in their nature. If these rules are carried out many people who are now turning defective children loose on the world would be giving to it instead healthy boys and girls, who would grow up into men and women mentally and physically strong.

"But this matter of the encouragement and cultivation of will and nerve power is so complex, and is subject to so many individual variations that anything that could be said off-hand in this way would be sure to lack importance."

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Excursion Rates to Washington, D. C.

August 23d to 28th inclusive the Southern Railway (Piedmont Air-Line) will sell round trip tickets to Washington, D. C., for the occasion of Knights of Pythias conclave at one fare for the round trip. Rate from Atlanta will be $17.50. Round trip tickets will be good returning until September 6, 1894. The Southern railway is the only double daily through direct route. Solid Pullman trains with dining cars. Fast mail trains will Pullman sleepers and elegant day coaches. Individual tickets. Rates open to everybody. If tickets are deposited with joint agent at Washington on or before September 6th, they will be made good until September 15th, returning. For particulars apply

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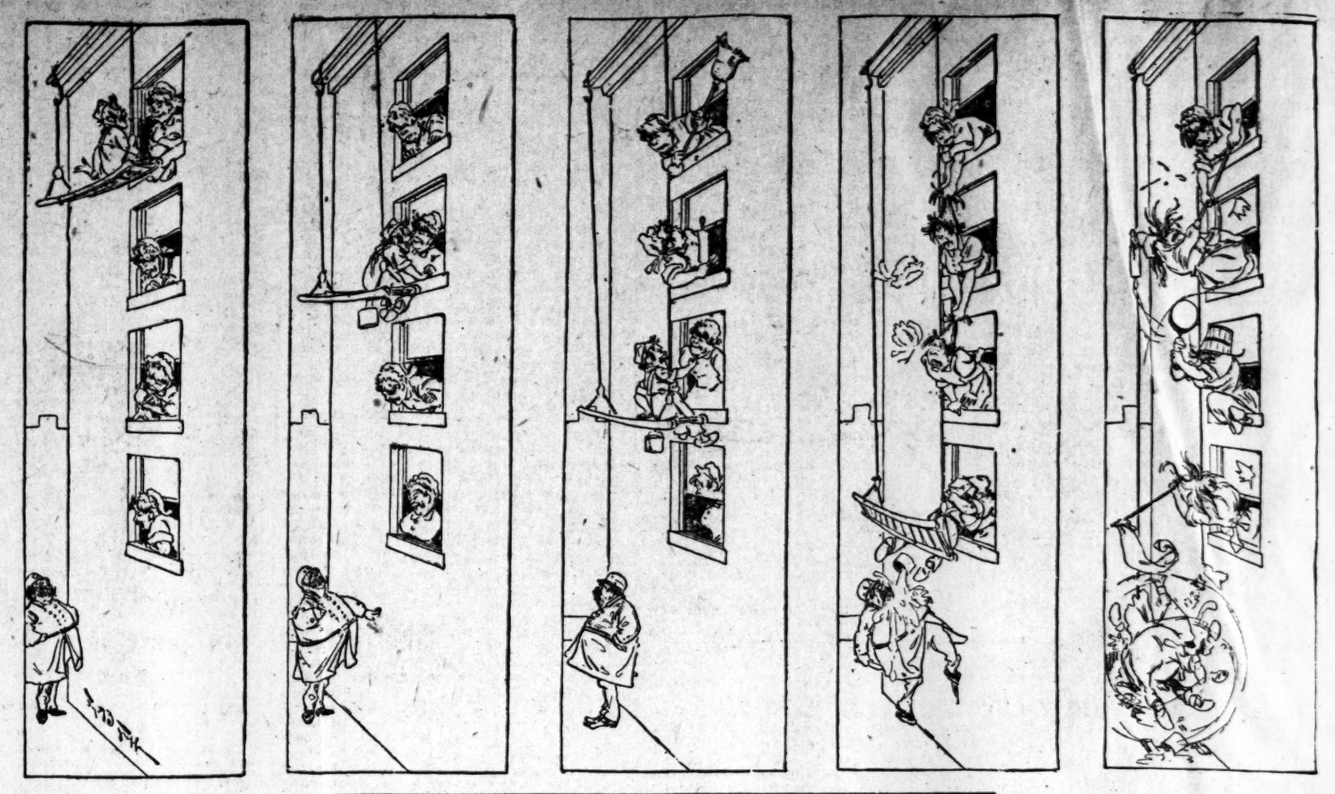
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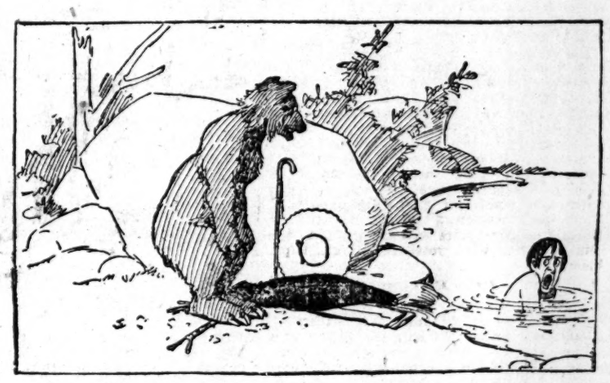
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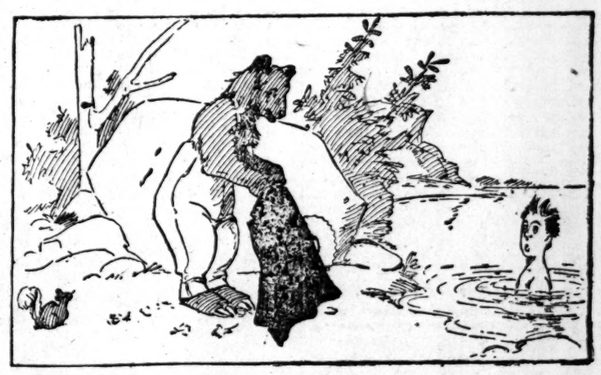
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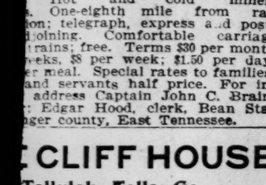
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... at Bean Station, East Tennessee, ... miles from Knoxville, on the ...n and Cumberland Gap railroad. ...fferent kinds of mineral waters, ... of red, white and black sulphur, ...e, epsom, alum, black water, ... and lithia springs on ... Hot and cold miner... One-eighth mile from rail ...on; telegraph, express and post... ...joining. Comfortable carriage ...trains; free. Terms $30 per month ...eeks, $8 per week; $1.50 per day, ...r meal. Special rates to families. ...and servants half price. For in... address Captain John C. Brain, ...; Edgar Hood, clerk, Bean Sta... ...nger county, East Tennessee.

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...ndest scenery, the finest climate, ...ccommodation. Rates for August ... per week. The Sanford sisters' ... furnish the music. For particu... ...ss J. C. S. Timberlake, Tallulah aug-2-2w

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... FEET ABOVE THE SEA. ...ET ABOVE CHATTANOOGA. ...ST SCENERY AND CLIMATE. ...ointments of this hotel are mod... ... by gas, supplied by pure moun... ...g water and soft water baths. ... system perfect. Rooms light ... Cuisine shall be satisfactory. ...rd to Rock City, Lulah Lake and ...od livery and telephone. ... ST. ELMO ELECTRIC CAR. ...ns, etc., address CHARLES ELLIOTT. july 17—e o d

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FIRE-PROOF HOTEL.
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NOTICE.
...Ga., August 8, 1894: Having ...inted receiver of the
DECATUR LAND CO
...notify all parties at interest, to ...money on account of notes due ...any, except to myself as such re... ...d the public are also notified that ...er of any notes or papers pay... ...e company by any of the officers ...ompany thereof, will be valid, ...dersigned is in possession of all ...eceiver. PARK WOODWARD, ...of East Decatur Land Company, Atlanta, Ga.

... papers for sale at ...onstitution office at ...nts per hundred.

PRIMITIVE ATLANTA.

Bear Fighting Was One of the Milder Amusements.

POLITICS WERE VERY WARM THEN.

"Painter" Smith Kept In a Meat Crate to Vote.

CHICAGO'S WHEEL FIFTY YEARS LATE.

Captain W. A. Fuller Saw Atlanta with Only Seven Hundred People—He Tells Incidents of Interest.

There is a portion of Atlanta's history, along in the '50's until just after the war, that fairly teems with interesting incidents which lose none of their flavor even when told without names or dates specific.

Not infrequently the Pioneers sit about their room of meeting after the sessions of their society and grow reminiscent, calling to mind stories and anecdotes of the ante-bellum town of Atlanta; and these stories, though much has been written about Atlanta's earlier times in a dry, historical fashion, filled with stiff statistics and dry figures that frighten away the average reader, have never been aired save through the old-timer's recollections of his younger days.

Incidents of primitive Atlanta that have never been printed are portions of the vast fund of knowledge and many memories that some of the citizens have lived through Atlanta's history now possess. With the past of Atlanta the younger citizen of the Gate City is not acquainted, save in the manner mentioned—through history bespangled with dates. In recalling



THIS WAS HERE FIFTY YEARS AGO.

the earlier years it is brought plainly to view that Atlanta was never behind, and a startling piece of information, verified by no less than fifteen of the pioneer citizens, is the result of investigation.

The Ferris wheel, according to these pioneers, is fifty years behind the times. This brings into question the originality of the Chicago exposition's great attraction. In fact, the first wheel of this sort, rigged up and successfully put in motion, was the one that was erected in Atlanta and was manipulated in the '40's.

This wheel was at Walton spring, which was about 100 feet south of where Harris street crosses the hollow between Peachtree and Luckie streets. The wheel was nearly sixty feet high, and was the invention of an Italian, whose name is recollected by some as Pozetti and by others as Pozeta. He was for some years a vender of fruit, and built this as an experiment, taking the first ride in it himself. It was a very crude creation, with only seats enough and of sufficient size to hold twenty-four people, four to a seat.

The motor power was a horse, and the wheel was a source of general amusement. No one was ever killed by it, but the people gradually tired of it, and the Italian, having made a small fortune, returned to his native home to enjoy the fruits of his inventive genius.

Some of Atlanta's First Entertainments.

Among the first entertainments that are called to mind by old-timers are a hanging and a minstrel show; the hanging occurred on Capitol avenue, which was then the old McDonough road, two men being hung; and the minstrel show was that of Mat Peel's.

The hanging of the two men was about the killing of Landrum. Their names were Crockett and Cobb. An accessory to the murder was one Jones, who was afterwards pardoned. During this time, which was in the '50's, there were only two places of amusement—the Concert hall, which was where the old National hotel has been for so many years, and the Atheneum, which was on Decatur street, on the site of Gramling & Spalding's store.

The minstrel show occurred at the last named place, and was one of the best ever in Atlanta, according to eye witnesses. In the concert hall there was a dime museum in progress for many days. There were on exhibition a wonderful combination fat woman and bearded lady, a giant eight feet tall, a bearded boy nine years old and a dwarf. This dwarf was General Tom Thumb, and the first appearance he ever made in Atlanta was when he was comparatively unknown and was drawing a salary of $10 per week.

This Was the Greatest Sport.

But the greatest sport of all were the fights between the dogs and the bears, which were kept going all day. The bears were kept in a house where the Kiser building now stands, on the corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, and were allowed all the freedom of a chain eight feet in length.

It was customary for some fellow who had two or three dogs that he thought were invincible to announce that he was willing to send them against the bear. The three dogs would be turned loose at the same time and urged on by the cries of their owner attack the bear ferociously. Their ardor rapidly waned, however, and upon no occasion was either bear ever worsted. Once, however, two large mastiffs were released on the largest of the black bears and the most desperate struggle of the entire series ensued.

Forced to Stop the Fights.

These bear fights were great innovations, but a sudden stop was put to them. The bears were kept on the McDonough road at a slaughter pen, where they were fed. One day one of them escaped and proceeded to make his way towards the city. People who caught sight of the ferocious animal rushed into the houses and closed the doors and blinds. But he was apparently satisfied to keep the road. Coming from town was a farmer who lived just out of city. For some reason he was walking and when the bear espied him an immediate attack followed. The man was weaponless and soon fell a victim to the ferocious onslaughts of the animal. Steps were taken at once by the authorities to put an end to these fights and both bears were killed as a matter of public safety.

Atlanta's Tri-Weekly Newspaper.

It was just about this time, in 1854, that The Tri-Weekly Examiner was flourishing. The editors of the paper were Messrs. E. R. Daniels and H. R. Ramsay. On the first page of an issue of this paper in September of 1854 appears a letter from one slave to another. The first slave is writing from New York, where he was with his master. The letter deplores the condition of the negro at the north and the writer declares his home-sickness.

The management of the paper had great hopes for Atlanta's future, which the present day verifies. The following is a paragraph in reference to the moving of the Western and Atlantic shops to the present site:

"In the artisan machinist we behold an element of Atlanta's future greatness."

On the editorial page is a very funny reference to a clipping on the first page. It is quite evident that the editor did not read the sentiment of the paragraph until he had run off the first half of his paper and distributed the type for the purpose of preparing the second half. This reference says:

"We call attention to the fact that through some inadvertence an article appears on the outside of today's paper speaking of Mr. Marcy, secretary of war, in severe terms. We would not have it supposed for an instant that this article represents our views with regard to the distinguished gentleman."

It may be well to state that Secretary of War Marcy was in under a democratic administration.

Primitive Politics in Atlanta.

There was no need of a primary along about this time and the elections for mayor were exceedingly warm. The party lines were always distinctly drawn between the democrats and the whigs.

Every sort of means were used to secure an additional vote and voters were stolen whenever the opportunity offered, his vote usually going to the last man in whose possession he happened to be. There were in Atlanta during this period about one thousand voters and about fifty or one hundred of these were floaters who would vote for the candidate or party that fed them the most up to the time of casting their votes. Two of the most notorious of these characters were George Peavy and Painter Smith, and about the latter there is told a very humorous story.

Painter was put up in a large hall along with a lot of whigs and was given all he wanted in the way of bad whisky and food. He wanted to get out and was refused permission. During the night he escaped, but was recaptured. Fearing that he would get away again, his captors placed him in a meat crate and stood guard over him, handing him whisky through the slats. As soon as the polls opened he was marched down and voted for the whig candidate. Upon one occasion a freight car full of DeKalb county voters was brought into the city and they were voted in the municipal election.

Excitement Over Elections for Mayor.

It was in 1856 that the memorable contest between Joseph Winship and Luther J. Glenn took place. Winship ran on the whig ticket and Glenn was a straightout democrat. The fight was a hot one, and voters were at a premium. During this campaign it was that Colonel R. J. Cowart's services as a stump speaker were called for.

There was something unique about the manner of his campaigning. He placed himself entirely in the hands of his friends; and this meant much, for he was a man weighing not less than three hundred pounds. A lot of the democratic upholders of Glenn would carry about two boxes, one two feet in height and the other four feet high and very large. These boxes would be put down on a corner and Colonel Cowart would use the small one to get up on the taller one, and, without any warning, launched into the merits of his candidate. As soon as he spoke a few minutes he would be led down and the box taken to the next corner and the speech taken up where it had been disturbed by the migration.

He Visited Atlanta in 1851.

If there is a man in Atlanta who knows more about its earlier history than another it is Captain W. A. Fuller, who, for twenty-five years, was with the Western and Atlantic road in the capacity of conductor.

"Do I remember anything about early Atlanta?" repeated Captain Fuller, in answer to a question that I asked him. "I don't



CAPTAIN W. A. FULLER.

know that I do, but I came here in the early fifties; but I visited here before then.

"Let me see," and Captain Fuller leaned back in a big rocking chair and gazed reflectively at the handsome fresco work on the ceiling of his daintily furnished parlor, "I think that it was in 1846 that I made my first visit to Atlanta. Atlanta was quite a village then, though I can hardly realize it now. I was only eight years old, but I remember that as we came into town we passed an encampment of soldiers near Mr. Anthony Murphy's place. It was General Nelson's regiment, which he was raising at that time to take to the Mexican war. He went from Atlanta to Savannah and there embarked. He fought through the war and was buried at Calhoun, Ga. But to return to Atlanta. There were about 700 people in Atlanta at that time.

"The next visit I made to Atlanta was in 1851, when Dr. Gibbs was mayor. He went to Memphis, and I have never heard of him since. At this time Atlanta's population had increased nearly 500 per cent, giving her about 3,000 people. The third time I came to Atlanta was in 1855, when I came to live here and accept a position with the Western and Atlantic. Those were great days then. Dr. W. T. Wilson was at that time agent of the Western and Atlantic under Herschel V. Johnson as governor for the second term and ex-officio president. James F. Cooper was superintendent; E. B. Walker, master of transportation and W. M. Baldwin was master mechanic. For some reason Governor Johnson removed Cooper and appointed in his place James M. Spurlock, of Rome.

The Town's Most Populous Section.

"At this time the greater portion of Atlanta lay between the Whitehall street crossing and Mitchell street; out Mitchell to Washington; across the Georgia road to Decatur street, and back to the Whitehall street crossing.

There were four roads running into Atlanta then—the Macon and Western, the Atlanta and West Point, the Western and Atlantic and the Georgia road. The Macon and Western freight depot stood where Dodd's grocery store and the Jackson building are now. Two places furnished the amusement for the town in a theatrical line—the Concert hall, where the old National hotel has been so many years, and the Athenaeum. I remember the first show I ever saw at the Concert hall was one in which General Tom Thumb posed as the dwarf. There were also a giant and a bearded lady, to say nothing of a boy with whiskers.

Atlanta's Penchant for Expositions.

"Do I remember the fights between the bear and the dogs? Certainly, and the bear always came out first best. I remember, and that there was a fair in Atlanta in 1851 and that is the way Fair street got its name. The fair was in the southwestern section of the town and the old race track was in what is now the old barracks. The road leading from the fair grounds to the race track was called Fair street and it has always retained its name.

"Gambling was exceedingly common, and all along the roadside to the race track you could see tables rigged up and men playing cards for money. I call to mind a character among this class. It was old Troup Thurman, and I am sure that a great many people remember him. He used to faro and was the leader in poker. He wore a Kossuth hat and was about three feet high and weighed 150 pounds. He carried with him a stool upon which he stood when dealing and used it when playing billiards. At this time the favorite gaming places were along where the stores of Lester, Eiseman and Caldwell are now on Whitehall street.

Captain Fuller Remembers the Wheel.

"I remember the Italian's wheel—yes! I knew the moment I read of the Chicago Ferris wheel that there had been something just like it in Atlanta. I don't remember how the wheel looked, but I saw the pies upon which it swung.

"Speaking of 1851, I was in Atlanta on a visit when Lije Byrd killed Hilburn. He stabbed him to death. He was tried at Decatur and sentenced to be hung, but appealed to the legislature. The house granted him a pardon but the senate tied and John D. Stell, who was then the president of that body, cast the deciding vote, which released Byrd. tell was ostracised for his act and faterwards left Georgia and Byrd went rapidly down.

Primitive Railroading in Georgia.

"When I went to work for the Western and Atlantic," continued Captain Fuller, "railroading was in its primitive stage.



KEPT HIM IN A CRATE.

There was only one brake to about every one car in fifteen, and there were no brakes on the engine, though some were on the tender.

"So you can imagine the difficulty we had in managing a freight train of thirty or forty cars. The freights were run in the daytime only and laid over at night at the nearest switch. When we wanted to stop for water we always ran just as near to the tank as possible and then did what was called "chocking" the wheels. The wheels on nearly all the freight cars then were made with spokes and in lieu of brakes we would throw sticks of wood between them and stop the train this way. The engine would then be uncoupled and the run down to the tank made with more celerity.

Schedules Didn't Stop Trains.

"Whenever we put in on scedule time at a meeting place we allowed the other fellow fifteen minutes and then started out with a man ahead. The man kept about a hundred yards or more ahead and even farther around cures. When we reached a straight piece of track the runner was picked up and lifted to the next curve. The train due to meet up would put out a man also when it got fifteen minutes behind time, and thus the two men always met and immediately reported back to their respective trains. The train nearest a switch usually turned back. I once ran from Cartersville to Dalton with a runner, allowing the crew to take turns. There was no danger at all in this system, though it was very slow and uncertain.

Fire Fighting Was Primitive.

"All along this period the only fire engines we had were hand engines. I believe that there were three engine companies, but they could do but little good when a fire got the start of them. I remember that the houses from Alabama street nearly to Hunter street burned down along the east side, despite the water thrown upon the flames. There was also another disastrous fire along Whitehall. Later there were two more hand engines put into service.

Atlanta's Only Experience Like This.

"There was one occasion in the history of Atlanta when not a single train or car or engine was in Atlanta. This was during the war when the northern forces were advancing upon Atlanta.

"I was the only conductor in Atlanta and Governor Brown appointed me a captain. I went to work at once and mustered all the Western and Atlantic employes possible in order to protect the property of the road. All of the cars except four trains were out of Atlanta. These trains were the ordnance train, the commissary train, the quartermaster's train and the ambulance train. All except the ordnance train were moved to East Point on the night of July 22d, and this last was sent up the road.

"Thus, on the night of the 22d of July there was not a train nor an engine in the city of Atlanta."

Experience of Captain Fuller.

I break into Captain Fullers' conversation long enough to suggest that along with Mr. Anthony Murphey and others he is well known in connection with the capture of the Andrews's raiders, which involves the old story of the stealing of the "General." This was a thrilling adventure, but at no time was Captain Fuller as near death as when he was playfully engaged on top of a freight train some years before. This is the way he tells the story:

"I was riding along on top the freight train, enjoying the cooling breezes and suddenly became playfully inclined. I slapped the hat of one of the brakemen off and immediately ran from him along the top of the car, thus inviting pursuit. We were then near the middle of the train, which consisted of fifteen cars and a caboose. I ran rapidly along, looking back at my pursuer. Suddenly he began to make the most horrible grimaces and motioned for me to stop and redoubled his efforts to catch me. I thought it was all in playful mood and ran faster. Just as I jumped on the next to the last car and was half way down it, running at full speed, I saw that the last freight car and the caboose had just separated from the train and were following rapidly behind it about twenty feet way.

"It was level road and I determied to risk it all in a jump. I ran the faster and jumped. I caught just on the edge of the rounded tin roofing at the end of the detached car, alighting just on the hollow of my feet. For fully five seconds I must have balanced there, wavering between death and life, but finally regained my balance. The train hand fainted, so overcome was he at my narrow escape.

Ben Hill's Fiery Speech.

"Another incident that I remember distinctly was the speech of Ben Hill at Davis's hall, on Forsyth street, back of The Herald office, on Broad street. Carey W. Styles also made a very impassioned speech. General Pope and his entire staff



AMONG THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENTS.

were present at the speaking and it was regarded as a very bold thing for Hill and Styles to talk so plainly.

"It might be well to mention some of the men who were regarded during these times of early Atlanta as her head men. I call to mind James M. Calhoun, Joe Winship, R. J. Cowart, John Collier, Luther J. Glenn, J. J. Thrasher and Collins, Venable, Simpson, Butts, Ryan, Myers, Sellman, J. R. Wallace, A. W. Holland, A. Austell, E. B. Walker, A. G. Ware, George Young, W. T. Wilson and others."

Much More to Be Told.

There is a rich fund of incident, both historical and humorous, yet to be divulged on early Atlanta, and there is a great deal that will never get into print. These are but samples of a few of a great many and the interesting talk of Captain Fuller indicates that if one man recollects what he has told, what a complete living history must be a meeting of the Pioneer Society.

JULIAN HARRIS.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.



LA FRECKLA
THE THREE-DAY FRECKLE CURE.

ATTENTION Physicians and Chemists.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Mme. M. Yale, that mose wonderful woman chemist, has discovered a medicine that will remove freckles from any face in three days. Hark ye, doubting Thomases, every bottle is guaranteed and money will be promptly refunded in case of failure. It removes tan and sunburn in one application. It matters not if the freckles have been from childhood to old age. La Freckla will clear them in every case. Price $1.00. Sent to any part of the world.

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FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

JACOBS' PHARMACY. OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.



Study These Prices . . . . . And Save Money.

A FEW SAMPLE PRICES:

Allcock's Porous Plasters.. 10
Palmer's Electric Plasters.. 10
A safe and sure remedy, warming, soothing and comforting. Relieves weak or lame back, stiff joints, rheumatic twinges, weak lungs, coughs and colds.
Ayer's Pills.. 15
Ammonia, Jacobs' Lavender—pint.. 10
Bradfield's Female Regulator.. 68
Brown's Iron Bitters.. 68
Bradycrotine.. 33
Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial.. 19
Bay Rum, Jacobs' Extra—pint.. 75
Charming for the toilet, sick room and bath.
Carter's Little Liver Pills.. 13
Palmer's Little Black Pills.. 13
These pills are recommended on account of their small size. Their effect is free from griping or nausea; mild and natural without purging or weakening the bowels. On the contrary, they give strength to the digestive organs, preventing sick headache and constipation and imparting a healthy and rosy complexion.
Cuticura Soap.. 15
Cucumber and Citron Soap, Jacobs'.. .. ..
Peculiarly adapted to the wants of the ladies who need a first-class soap that will cleanse and at the same time beautify the complexion. Price 25 cents for three cakes, beautifully put up.
Extract Witch Hazel, Jacobs'.. 25
We guarantee our Witch Hazel Extract to be the equal to any made—superior, indeed, to most, at less than half the price usually demanded for fancy brands. Its value as a household remedy is proved in burns, scalds, cuts, pains, headache, sore throat and whenever a gently stimulating and anodyne lotion is required.
Eye Wash, Jacobs' Golden.. 25
Cures all manner of sore eyes.
Fellow's Hypophosphites.. 99
Hostetter's Bitters.. 75
Hop Bitters.. 68
Hair Vigor, Ayer's.. 65
Hair Promoter, Palmer's.. 50
An unequaled preparation for preventing the loss of hair, and for stimulating the hair follicles to a healthy action. When used as directed it will positively prevent and cure dandruff, scurf, itching and all other diseases of the scalp.
INSECT POWDER—Destroys bed bugs, etc. Blown into cracks, it leaves no insect alive. Price 25 cents, with gun for blowing into cracks.
Robinnaire's Mosquito Lotion.. 15
With sprinkler-top bottle.
Jacobs' Bed Bug Killer.. 25
Used by the largest hotels and boarding houses with perfect satisfaction.
King's New Discovery.. .. .. .. .35 and 75
Luxomni, Dr. Barry's.. .. .. .75

This preparation is one which has the endorsement of professional recognition and of popular use. It is compounded exactly according to Dr. Barry's original formula and is recommended as a cure for female weakness, falling of the womb, ulceration and inflammation, ovarian tumors or dropsy, leucorrhoea and other discharges, irregularity of the menses, etc.; also it is a fine tonic.
MORGAN'S CARBOLIC MOUTH WASH, a delightful, fragrant and healing preparation for the cure of diseased gums, etc. As a cleaner of the teeth, it is without a rival. It sweetens the breath and keeps the mouth and gums in healthy condition. Price, in elegant bottle, 25 cents—beautiful screw-top bottle.
Mother's Friend.. 99
Magill's Orange Blossom.. 67
Paskola.. .. .. .38 and 75
Paine's Celery Compound.. 75
Phosphate, Jacobs' effervescent Celery .. 75
This delightful effervescent salt is an almost certain remedy for the relief of the nervous headaches resulting from over-taxed mental energy or excitement, acute attacks of indigestion, and a great boon and prompt source of relief in almost all cases of headache and distress attending mental fatigue and physical exhaustion.
Palmer's Worm Syrup.. 25
Preston's Hedake.. 38
P. P. P. (small) 68
Pe-ru-na 73
Pitt's Carminative.. 18
Quinine, P. & W.. .. .. ounce, 50
Royal Germetuer 68
Radway's Pills.. 15
Sun Cholera Mixture.. 25
Cures bowel troubles—the best
Simmons's Liver Medicine.. 15
Santal Midy.. 83
Syrup of Figs.. .. .. .34 and 75
Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) 59
Sarsaparilla, Hood's.. 68
Sarsaparilla, Long's—compounded from the best tested Honduras Sarsaparilla, together with other well-known remedial agents—is a first-class blood purifier and tonic, far superior to the ordinary advertised nostrums of the day. Price per bottle, 50 cents
St. Jacob's Oil.. 35
Teethina.. 18
Teething Syrup, Grandmothers'—This preparation is intended to regulate the bowels and stomach, and to render children's teething an easier process than it usually is. It also promotes the digestion of food and insures cheerfulness of temper and peaceful sleep. It contains no opium or other dangerous drugs. Price, 18 and 75 cents.
Tiger Paste .. .. .25 and 50
Destroys roaches, beetles, water bugs, and all other creeping things.
Williams's Pink Pills.. 38

And thousands of other articles at similar low prices.

Everything retailed at wholesale prices.
In prices we have no competitors.

Yours to Command,

Jacobs' Pharmacy.
Atlanta, Ga.
Old Capitol Building.

Branch: Corner Peachtree, Decatur Street and Edgewood Avenue.

COAL $1.50 —TO— $4.50 PER TON
SCIPLE SONS,
NO. 8 LOYD ST. 'PHONE 203.

Special Bargains----August Clearing Sale. Any Straw Hat in the House for ...50c

Any Straw Hat in the House for ... 50c Special Bargains----August Clearing Sale.

Clearing Sale of everything in the store. If price will sell every Suit, every Garment, we'll not hold the Clothing. Former prices and real values---we don't consider these when we're determined to sell and empty the tables for another season.

Eads-Neel Co

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Summer Complaints

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,

Cholera Morbus

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure cramps, spasms, sour stomach, nausea, vomiting, hearburn, nervousness, sleeplessness, sick headache, flatulency and all bowel pains.

MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS CURED AND PREVENTED.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

THEY GET POSITIONS.

The Southern Shorthand and Business University's Graduates

OCCUPY VERY PROMINENT POSITIONS.

The Places Held by Some of Them and What They Are Paid—They Are in Great Demand.

Although Messrs. Sullivan & Crichton enrolled last year 348 students, nearly all of whom are now filling positions as amanuenses, court reporters, general stenographers, bookkeepers, teachers, etc., every day brings applications from prominent business men for their graduates. This proves that the graduates of Sullivan & Crichton's Business college are always in demand, at good salaries, in spite of hard times.

So practical and simple are the methods of instruction used by this popular institution that the average time required to complete the full business course is three months, while many competing schools require from six to eight for a much less thorough course. Sullivan & Crichton's college occupies the fifth and part of the fourth floor of the Kiser building, and is full to overflowing with intelligent young people. Visitors will receive a cordial welcome.

Piles and Fistula.



Treated by Dr. Tucker. Cure guaranteed. No knife used. No confinement. Terms within the reach of all. Consultation free. 16 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

NORFOLK ACADEMY FOR BOYS,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
$810.
augli-3t-sun Catalogues.

NOTICE.

I will receive bids for furnishing the Atlanta police force with winter uniforms until 12 o'clock noon, August 16, 1894.

The uniforms are to be made of the best quality Middlesex cloth, indigo blue, made and trimmed in workmanlike manner. Pants to be made of Middlesex cloth 24 ounces to the yard, coat and vest 22 ounces to the yard and overcoats 25 ounces to the yard.

Parties to whom the contract is awarded shall furnish certificate that the uniforms are made of the best quality Middlesex cloth of the above weights.

A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief Police.

aug 7-10t.

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Osborn & Forrester, the well known real estate men, will, in the future, be found at No. 9 East Alabama, where they will be glad to meet their old friends, and where they hope to meet many new ones. We have some special bargains, both in central and residence property; have one very large central lot that we would be pleased to show to some capitalist. Osborn & Forrester.

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ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILroad Company, the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect June 12th, 1894:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta. . . .	4 20 p m	1 30 p m	5 35 a m
Ar Newnan. . . .	5 28 p m	3 10 p m	6 45 a m
Ar LaGrange. . .	6 27 p m	4 27 p m	7 47 a m
Ar West Point. .	6 52 p m	5 02 p m	8 17 a m
Ar Opelika. . . .	7 33 p m	5 52 p m	9 02 a m
Ar Columbus. . .	.....	.....	10 15 a m
Ar Montgomery.	9 20 p m	8 30 p m	11 05 a m
Ar Pensacola. . .	5 30 a m	.....	6 55 p m
Ar Mobile. . . .	3 05 a m	.....	5 20 p m
Ar. N. Orleans. .	7 35 a m	Sunday only	10 25 p m
Ar. Houston, Tex	10 50 p m		.....
Lv Atlanta. . . .	4 20 p m	.....	.....
Ar Selma. . . .	11 15 p m	.....	.....

NORTHBOUND	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 55 Daily.
Lv N. Orleans ..	11 00 a m	7 50 p m	.....
Lv Mobile.	3 35 p m	12 20 a m	.....
Lv Pensacola. . .	1 35 p m	11 30 p m	.....
Ar Montgomery	8 45 p m	6 10 a m	.....
Lv Selma. . . .	4 00 p m	4 35 a m	.....
Lv Montgomery.	11 00 p m	6 20 a m	11 30 a m
Lv Columbus. . .	2 00 p m	.....	11 15 a m
Lv Opelika. . . .	2 00 a m	8 19 a m	2 03 p m
Ar West Point. .	2 03 a m	8 55 a m	2 52 p m
Ar LaGrange. . .	3 39 a m	9 24 a m	3 25 p m
Ar Newnan. . . .	4 55 a m	10 21 a m	4 35 p m
Ar Atlanta. . . .	6 40 a m	11 40 a m	6 15 p m

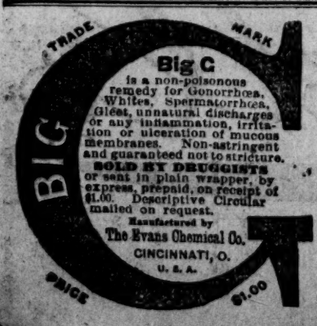
Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train 54, Pullman buffet sleeping cars, New York to Mongomery.

Train 51, Pullman buffet sleeping car, Montgomery to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

E. L. TYLER, JOHN A. GEE,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass Agt.
12 Kimball House.



CAPT. COUCH DEAD.

The Veteran Policeman Passed Away Early Yesterday Morning.

DIED AT HIS HOME ON ORME STREET.

He Was One of Atlanta's Oldest and Best Officers—He Had Been in Bad Health for Some Time.

Captain Frank Couch, the well known veteran policeman, died this morning at his home on Orme street.

The news of his death created a feeling of sadness among those who had known him for years, notwithstanding the fact that he had been near death's door for so long.

For more than a year the captain had been in bad health and has been confined to his home.

His illness was the result of wounds received during the war while serving in the defense of the south. Three times during the late conflict he was severely wounded and upon two of the occasions it was thought he could not survive.

After the war the wounds continued to bother him and it was hardly a day that he did not find himself suffering from the bullet holes which came so near ending his life on the battle field. But with the



CAPTAIN E. F. COUCH.

same heroic devotion to duty he continued to go on with his work and being then in the prime of life he managed to overcome the result to a great extent and became one of the most hardy looking men on the police force.

But during all of that time the balls hidden in his body were working quietly towards the end for the captain.

For many years he was one of the most industrious members of the police force and in discharging his duties was exposed to all kinds of weather. The exposure and hard work began telling on him about two years ago and he was compelled to retire from active work. Then the old wounds manifested themselves again and it was not long before the captain was compelled to leave all work and take himself home.

During his illness he was given every attention that the love and devotion of a fond wife could supply. The best medical attention was supplied and everything was done that could be to prolong his life.

But the complication of diseases brought on by these old gunshot wounds was more than medical skill could control and this morning he passed away.

Captain Couch was one of the best officers of the police department the city ever had. Immediately after the war he came to Atlanta from Alabam, his native state, and secured a position on the police force. He started as a patrolman, and for years served the city in that capacity. In those days Atlanta was not the easy-going even town she is today, and a policeman's job was a mighty tough one. In the first ward the work of the patrolman was not only tough and hard, but it was dangerous. The United States military post was in that ward then, and is now known as Jamestown. The soldiers were overbearing and caused a great deal of trouble. But it was the negro who gave the officers more trouble than the soldiers. They were bulldozing, offensive and full of fight, and the officer who worked in that section at that time had his hands full. One evening one of the negroes, who was in the habit of hanging around the camp, became so offensive that Captain Couch, then a patrolman, found it necessary to take him in. The negro resisted, and was rescued by some of his friends. He made his way into the military post and Captain Couch followed him. The officers gave the captain permission to arrest the negro, and the captain started after him. The negro made his way under one of the houses and Captain Couch followed. There was a hand-to-hand fight and the negro was killed. The killing of the negro aroused all of the negroes in that section of the city, and Captain Couch had all he could do to preserve his life and get away. He then went to Alabama and then remained there for a long time. In the meantime the United States government made an investigation of the case and Captain Couch was finally cleared. Then he came back to Atlanta and secured a position on the police force. He soon made his worth known, and when a hard and dangerous piece of work was to be done, Captain Couch was invariably called upon to do it.

Many are the thrilling stories that could be told about the desperate encounters with daring outlaws, of whom Atlanta was then full. It was Captain Couch who had the desperate and bloody fight with Wiley Redding, one of the most desperate and dangerous outlaws the state ever knew. Redding was wanted, and there was a heavy price on his head. It was found that he was in town and Captain Couch, then a patrolman, yet aided by Nig Simpson, now with the legal department of the city, went for him. They found the negro secreted in a chest in a house on Decatur street, and it was a bloody night that followed. Redding was one of the most powerful men in the country and fought for his life. He made his escape and left both officers badly wounded.

The board of police commissioners recognized in Captain Couch his worth and some ten years ago he was made a captain. As a captain he proved one of the best men the city had again and his squad was always among the best and most effective on the force.

After serving as captain quite awhile he resigned and went to the courthouse as special bailiff to the solicitor of the city court. Here he proved a most efficient officer, too, and held the position until he resigned it to go back to the police force. He was the first chief of detectives the city ever had and the first assistant chief of police.

More than once he filled the chair of the chief of police during the absence of Chief Connolly, and upon each occasion his work was of the best character.

Captain Couch was a native of Alabama and leaves a wife and six children. His two oldest sons are now in the west and have been telegraphed for. He was a brother-in-law of Judge James A. Anderson, the city attorney.

The remains of the officer will be laid to rest in Oakland cemetery this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the funeral services taking place from the Central Baptist church, on the corner of Fair and Peters street.

The remains will be escorted from the late residence to the church and from the church to the cemetery by a delegation from the police department, and along with that delegation will be two members of the board of police commissioners. Captain English, chairman of the board, who was one of the warmest and best friends of the captain, will be along with the delegation. The pallbearers will be made up of the friends and acquaintances of the captain.

A bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS to flavor your Lemonade or any other cold drink with, will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic and Diarrhœa.

BUT ONE WAY TO DO IT.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

KNOW HOW.

The Biggest Scoop in Wash Goods America Ever Knew. Five For One Is the Way They Go.

Four tables loaded with fine Percales, Lawns, Silkalines, Mulls. Penangs, Dimities and fancy Dotted Swisses, none of these goods are worth less than 12½c and the greater part worth 25c, all of these will be sold at 5c.

One table full of 10c and 12½c Muslins, etc., at 3½c.

Two tables loaded with 15c and 20c Sateens for 7½c.

Two tables full of 15c and 18c Ginghams at 7½c.

One table full of 10c Silk Ribbons at 5c.

1,000 Belts worth from 25c up to $1, they go for 7c.

1,000 yds. Cotton Jeans for 3½c.

Competition will raise a cowl and say impossible. You come and see. We will pay your car fare if every word is not just as advertised.

28,000 yards Bleached and Unbleached Domestics, full yard wide, at 3¾c, 4½c, 5c and 6½c.

One thousand, nine hundred and nineteen Umbrellas, just opened from the closing sale of a big factory for 30c on the dollar. The prices for Sun and Rain Umbrellas will be 43c, 53c, 59c, 73c, 82c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.75 and $3. This will be the greatest Umbaella sale ever held in the south.

Here They Are:

Sixteen hundred yards fine white Plaid India Linens and Organdies, Satins and Laces, Striped Lawns, worth 25c, 35c and 50c. You get choice for 6¼c.

750 Gents' fine Scarfs worth from 35c up to $1, all at one price, 17c.

SOAP—We have contracted for five hundred gross of Cocoa Castile Soap that is worth in small quantities 60c per dozen. Buying such large quantities, we are able to sell it at 29c per dozen.

FACE POWDER.—We beat the world on Face Powder, Lorenz's, Govine's, Bailey's, Sanglangue's, Tetlow's and Tappan's celebrated face beautifiers that are retailed the world over for 25c, 35c and 50c; all these at one price—10c per box, 3 boxes for 25c.

Not quite a carload of Curtain Scrim will go on sale at 4½c, regular price 10c.

Don't forget the Silkalines at 5c.

388 Pairs

Fine Lace Curtains fer less than half price.

Linens.

A regulaa 72-inth Table Liuen for 49c, formerly sold for 85c.

58 pieces extra fine $2 and $2.50 Table Linens, choice for $1.50.

30 pieces finest French Sateens, worth 40c and 50c, choice of these 25c.

One more case of those $1 Serges at 69c.

Every Suit Pattern in our stock will be sold at half price for one week. Spend your money where you get the most for it.

150 dozen fancy Cotton Lace for 15c per dozen yards.

One case fancy Cashmeres, pure wool fillings, 36 inches wide, for 10c per yard.

Fifteen cases Shirts and Underwear go in this sale for one week. You will be furnished an opportunity to buy Shirts and Underwear at 50c on the dollar.

415 dozen Ladies' fine Hosiery that have been selling for 40c, you get these for 25c.

Ladies' ready-made Underskirts and Dress Skirts of Cheviots, Silk, Mohair, Wool Alpaca, from 50c up to $3.19; auy of these Skirts are worth three times the price.

All Laces marked down to half price.

Black Goods.

We have about 100 pieces fine Blacks that will be sold for one week for less than manufacturers would sell them.

150 dozen 4-ply Collars, all styles, at 7½c.

2,000 yards fine Pin Check Ginghams, worth 12½c, at 7½c.

The best Indigo Calicoes at 5c.

Men's White Ties, 7½c dozen.

Just opened, 540 dozen Ladies', Men's and Children's Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, manufacturers' samples, this is your chance for Handkerchiefs; they go on sale this week.

We will be ready for you at 7 o'clock, sharp, Monday morning and each day in the week. Yours truly,

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., 46-48-50 WHITEHALL.

If you doubt the genuineness of the Closing Out Sale of the Rosenfeld Clothing Stock, come and price goods. You'll be convinced then. Here are some of the bargains offered:

Boys' Overcoats---14 to 17--- All-wool, silk faced and were $10 and $12	$5.00
Ninety Odd Pants Left from Suits, worth from $5 to $6,	$2.50
Sixty Odd Vests Left from Coats, worth from $1.00 to $2.50,	50c
Light Weight Suits One of a kind---Sold for $10, $12 and $15.	$6.00
Summer Underwear Worth $1.00---Only Large Sizes Left.	50c
Best Balbriggan Underwear Sold for $2.00---Any Sizes.	$1.25
Boys' White Shirts Sold for $1.00.	55c
Soft Hats---All Colors Sold for $1.00 and $1.25.	65c
Boys' and Children's Suits You Can Clothe Two at the Price of One Suit.	Half Price

Come Early for Best Pick.

FRANK THANHOUSER, Receiver.

CUT PRICES

ON ALL

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

My store has just been remodeled, repainted and fille with the freshest and purest Patent Medicines. Everything in the way of Toilet Preparations and Druggists' Sundries may be had by calling on me. I sell Patent Medicines at cut prices---prices as low as those of any other first-class house in the south. My store is centrally located, nearly every street car in the city passing my door. Carrying a full line of goods, selling them at cut prices, guaranteeing everything sold to be absolutely pure and fresh, I ask the patronage of the people.

Goods and prescriptions promptly delivered, by my own bicycle Messengers and wagons.

Remember the Central Drug Store of

CHARLES O. TYNER,

Corner Broad and Marietta Sts.....Atlanta, Ga.